NOTE ON STATUS OF THIS REPORT

This report has not been approved in total by City Council. It has to this point "been received" by Council, making this Study Report a public document.

Recommendations 8.3, 8.4 and 8.5 have been approved by City Council on July 7, 1982.

Council has, further, approved a procedure where "a priorized list of sports field facility projects (stemming from this Study) are to be presented for approval by City Council in the Fall of each year for consideration in the upcoming year's capital budget" (Approved July 7, 1982).

A list of 24 sports field facility projects were approved by Council on January 6, 1982 for consideration for implementation in 1982. A 1981-82 budget of $700,000 was approved for this purpose. Approximately twelve projects were implemented utilizing these monies in 1982.

Reference should be made to the January 6, 1982 and July 7, 1982 Council reports for the actual detailed recommendations approved; and to subsequent reports for updated approvals or recommendations concerning this Study.

SPORTS FIELD FACILITY

STUDY

DRAFT

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ABSTRACT

This Study examines the supply; demand; operations-maintenance; administration; and, cost factors associated with the broad range of sports field facilities, within the City of Ottawa and to a lesser extent, the Region. The resulting recommendations are intended to signficantly improve, if not, correct, deficiencies revealed from this Study. The time frame projected for the implementation of the recommendations is five to eight years. It is believed that the detailed data researched and resulting projections will, for the most part, allow the findings and recommendations to remain current and accurate within that time frame.

The Study was prompted by a variety of factors, including the rapidly growing popularity of certain sports, such as soccer and touch football; the emergence and maturing of a variety of other sports; and, on the other side, the minimal increase in recent years in the supply of additional sports field facilities, the deterioration of those presently existing, and the resulting net reduction of supply of facilities versus demand.

City of Ottawa Council approved the terms of reference of this Study in May 1980, and the Study commenced in June of that year. Its scope extends from the neighbourhood and community (Ward level), to the City and Regional scale. As such, the Study incorporated the assistance of a Technical Advisory Working Committee, including representatives from the School Boards, National Capital Commission, National Capital Region Amateur Sports Council, and from some adjacent municipalities within the Ottawa-Carleton and Outaouais Regions.

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SPORTS FIELD FACILITY STUDY

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

There are currently about 257 recognized sports field facilities within the boundaries of the City of Ottawa, under the jurisdiction of the City, School Boards, Federal Government, the Universities and Algonquin College. In 1980, the City of Ottawa maintained 134 of these facilities, the Ottawa Board of Education was responsible for 91; and, the Ottawa Roman Catholic Separate School Board looked after 21 facilities.

The need for a study on sports field facilities has been a recurring issue in recent years, prompted by three major realizations:

i) Certain sports such as soccer and touch football have been steadily growing over the last five years to the point where the demand for sports field facilities was seriously outstripping supply, both at the local level and at the City and Regional scale.

ii) Certain sports which previously were non-existent, non-organized or of limited popularity, have recently come of age and have approached the City with formal requests for adequate facilities with which to participate in their sport. This includes such sports as field hockey, cricket, petanque and horseshoes.

iii) The high demand for facilities has led to an increasing problem of their over-use and subsequent deterioration. This has resulted in certain agencies, such as the O.B.E., taking steps towards the restriction of a significant proportion of existing sports field facilities for public use.

The Ottawa Planning Board addressed this third factor on July 17, 1979, in passing the following resolution:

"That the Ottawa School Boards be asked to immediately open any playing fields under their jurisdiction now closed to public use.

That these playing fields remain open until a report regarding use and maintenance of such fields is dealt with by the City of Ottawa/School Boards Liaison Committee."

The Department of Community Development thereafter prepared a Terms of Reference for the Sports Field Facility Study, approved by City Council in May 1980. This Study was commenced on May 30, 1980.

1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Study is to address all matters related to the demand, supply, operations-maintenance, administration and trends of sports field facilities.

1.3 GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The goal and objectives of this Study are as follows:

Goal

To ensure that the current and near-future needs for good quality sports field facilities will be reasonably satisfied in Ottawa.

Objectives

1. To identify the present and near future demand for sports field facilities by examining permit information, and communicating with a representative cross-section of user groups and jurisdictional agencies in the City and Region.

2. To identify currrent supply through upgrading the City of Ottawa's inventory of sports field facilities and communicating with other jurisdictional agencies and bodies in the City and Regions.

3. To assess sports field facility requirements in the City of Ottawa at both the local Ward level and City-Regional scale by analysing the demand in relation to supply.

4. To evaluate the current operational and maintenance procedures carried out on sports field facilities in the City of Ottawa through input from the respective jurisdictional Departments, related agencies, user groups and other municipalities.

5. To evaluate the current administrative procedures in permitting and controlling the use of sports field facilities in the City of Ottawa through input from the pertinent jurisdictional Department, related agencies, user groups and other municipalities.

6. To make constructive recommendations towards the improvement of the various procedures involving the supply, operation - maintenance, and administration of sports field facilities, relating to the Study Goal, and based upon the Study's findings and conclusions.

1.4 FOCUS

This Study concentrates on sports field facilities in the City of Ottawa, however, attention is also given to Regional scale facilities and user patterns in adjacent municipalities in the Ottawa-Carleton and Outaouais Regions. As such, facility needs in other adjacent municipalities will not be directly addressed. The primary reason for including the other municipalities in the Region in this Study is to assess what higher level facilities are needed in Ottawa to serve Regional leagues and associations, in relation to user distribution across the two Regions and existing facilities therein.

Therefore, the focus of the Study is basically two-fold:

i) The Local or Ward scale; and,

ii) The City and Regional scale of use.

Five levels of existing facilities have been identified - neighbourhood, community, city, regional, and provincial/national level. Reference is made to Appendices A.1 and A.2, identifying the number and level of sports fields by facility type over the City, and by Ward, respectively. Appendix A.3 identifies the number and type of higher level facilities in adjacent municipalities; and Appendix A.4 identifies the characteristics of sports field facilities by general type and level.

1.5 DEFINITIONS

There are certain key terms that are used consistently throughout this Study Report. These terms are defined as follows:

i) Sports Field Facility

An outdoor playing surface which is generally level, with a soft or durable base or cover, often grass, having area dimensions denoted by the rules of the sport.

Sports field facilities may cater to the following recreation activities:

Summer - football, soccer, rugby, field hockey, baseball, softball, cricket, horseshoes, petanque, track and field, lawn bowling, lacrosse, bocci.

Winter - cross-country skiing, ice skating (on sports field surfaces), snowshoeing (usually non-organized).

ii) Existing Demand

The measure of current use or consumption of existing facilities.

iii) Latent Demand

The demand inherent in a population but not reflected in the use of existing facilities; additional participation could be expected to occur if adequate facilities were made available (and/or the organizational framework were in place - this is not always necessary, though, particularly with spontaneous activity).

iv) Supply

The actual number of facilities currently available for public use.

2. METHODOLOGY

The following procedures were chosen to obtain information for this Study.

2.1 TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A Technical Advisory Committee was formed, to meet on a regular basis to serve as a valuable source of information on the sports field situation in the Ottawa-Carleton and Outaouais Regions, and also to serve as a sounding board on various pertinent issues and to help formulate policy recommendations for the Study.

The Committee included representatives from:

- Pertinent Departments within the City of Ottawa.
- Ottawa Board of Education.
- Ottawa Roman Catholic Separate School Board.
- Some of the adjacent municipalities such as Nepean, Gloucester, Hull; (any area municipality that was not able to sit on this Committee was contacted and a separate meeting was held with a representative to obtain pertinent information).
- National Capital Region Amateur Sports Council.
- National Capital Commission.

2.2 LETTERS REQUESTING INFORMATION

Two sets of letters were transmitted requesting written information on inventory, use, maintenance, administration and trends toward sports field facilities.

Letters were sent firstly to quasi-public agencies, in the area, possessing one or more sports fields, including Ottawa Civil Service Recreation Association, University of Ottawa, Carleton University, and Algonquin College.

A second set of letters requesting such information were sent to selected municipalities across Canada, including Vancouver, Toronto, North York, Etobicoke, Burlington, Hamilton, London, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec City.

2.3 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION AND SURVEY OF AREA USER GROUPS

A "Notice to Participate" was placed in the City of Ottawa's weekly advertisement page in both English and French newspapers, on two concurrent week-ends to solicit input from area community and sport groups. A copy of this advertisement is contained in Attachment A.5.

Further, with the help of information on user groups received from the National Capital Region Amateur Sports Council, and from permit data via the Unified Booking System, personal contact was made with between eighty (80) and ninety (90) different user groups. Therefore, telephone interviews and/or one or more meetings were held with representatives from a wide cross-section of groups, ranging from recreation and community associations, individual recreational and competitive teams, all of the major area sport associations, and a number of key leagues. Although it would be an impossible task to communicate with every sport and user group across the City and two Regions, it is felt that direct input from a true and representative sample of area sports field facility users was received. A listing of all user groups contacted is included in Appendix A.6.

2.4 REVIEW OF 1980 USER PERMITS

All of the approxiamtely 625 permits issued by the Unified Booking System for sports field facility use in 1980 were reviewed and catalogued by facility type and by Ward. This information, coupled with that obtained from the actual user groups, offered a clear and

accurate picture of existing current demand, and a good assessment of latent demand and usage trends in the area. In cases where certain key facilities were out of operation in 1980, such as the Mooney's Bay north football field, the 1979 permit data was reviewed.

2.5 SPORTS FIELD INVENTORY

The inventory of the current supply of all sports field facilities within the City of Ottawa was updated for this Study. This updated information was catalogued both according to facility type and by Ward, on a site by site basis, listing ownership, level of facility and a general description of each facility and of its condition.

2.6 INFORMATION FROM COMMERCIAL FIRMS

Selected commercial firms were contacted to obtain up-to-date information on pertinent components related to sports field facilities. This included data on such elements as artificial turf fields, field irrigation systems, natural turf components, additives, requirements, and so on.-

3. DEMAND AND SUPPLY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This Section of findings under demand and supply, is divided into four major Sub-sections; these being Findings and Analysis - City and Regional Scale, Sub-section 3.2; Findings and Analysis By Each Ward, Sub-section 3.3; Sports Field Construction Specifications, Sub-section 3.4; and, Capital Cost Factors, Sub-section 3.5

Under Sub-section 3.2, a detailed chart is included (Sub-section 3.2.1.) identifying the current status of each sport within the City and Regional context, as applied to the major user groups within each sport. This is followed in Sub-section 3.2.2 by current demand information of the regional and provincial/national level sports field facilities. This is based on permit data. A summary chart is then provided in Sub-section 3.2.3, which includes another demand indicator of facilities, identifying those soccer/football user groups which applied for permits for fields but whose 1980 requests could not be fully met. The number of requested periods that could not be provided, due to lack of facilities, is indicated in this chart. The final Sub-section, 3.2.4, presents the conclusions of the analysis of demand versus supply of sports field facilities at the City and Regional scale of facility and use. The resulting recommendations are listed at the end of that Sub-section.

Sub-section 3.3 follows, with the more local level of analysis of demand versus supply, on a ward by ward basis. As such, there are fifteen Sub-sectional segments to this level of analysis. Each Ward is analysed separately, identifying:

i) the local population trends;

ii) existing predominant user groups and/or (organized and non-organized) current and latent usage patterns;

iii) 1980 usage data of the existing public facilities within the Ward (based on permit information);

iv) the conclusions from this demand-supply analysis, including pertinent reference to any previously prepared neighbourhood or area study documents or other policy papers; and,

v) resulting local level Study recommendations under the particular ward.

It should be stated that the conclusions and recommendations made in Sub-sections 3.2 and 3.3 are based directly upon existing and latent demand in relation to supply, or in other words, the actual and potential situation be it within a ward or at the City-Regional perspective. This is in direct application and in accordance with the City of Ottawa approved open space policy that states that recreational requirements will be "determined on the basis of the needs of the potential users rather than fixed standards (Policy #16, Open Space Amendment 74 of the Official Plan, 1976)".

The remaining two Sub-sections, 3.4 and 3.5, on sports field construction specifications, and on capital cost factors based upon said specifications and related components, indicate a basis of future sports field supply and per unit capital cost implications.

3.2 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS - CITY AND REGIONAL SCALE

3.2.1 CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS BY SPORT

The following chart indicates the current usage patterns within each identified sport, specifying the major City-Regional user groups, as applicable, the number of teams-players affiliated with each, facilities used within the context of their season, and their perceived trends:

CURRENT USEAGE PATTERNS BY SPORT
CITY-REGIONAL SCALE

SPORT: BASEBALL

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Little League Baseball Ontario District 2 Regional Organization	- There are 12 Little League Clubs or affiliates under this Regional District. There are 8 from Ottawa, 2 from Gloucester, 1 from Nepean (although certain Ottawa Clubs include sections of Nepean, also), and 1 from Brockville. - Excluding Brockville, there were about 3,500 children and youth aged 16-18, playing Little League Baseball in 1980. - Each Club consists of a number of teams, according to the following divisions: T-ball - ages 6-8 Minor - ages 7-8 Major - ages 9 -12 Senior - Ages 13-15 Big League - ages 16-18	- Most of the 38 baseball diamonds in the City are utilized by the Little League. Reference should be made to the appropriate Ward, to ascertain the extact facilities used. - Nepean is the only area Municipality with teams in this league that has a lighted Regional level diamond - at the Sportsplex. - Nepean has about two other baseball diamonds (not lighted) that it considers to be of Regional level. Gloucester has only one diamond that would be of a City-Regional caliber. - Ottawa has 4 Regional level baseball diamonds and 6 City level diamonds. However, only one is lighted (at Lansdowne Park) but that facility is only large enough for minor and major division team play.	- The largest number of players are said to be in Nepean and the more Suburban Wards in the City of Ottawa. The Canterbury-Alta Vista area and the Pinecrest area are the strongest affiliates in Ottawa. - This overall league will continue to be healthy, possibly exhibiting moderate growth in in the near future. - Those sectors where growth seems to be particularly significant are in the 14-15 year old age group; and in the girl's 10-12 year old age group. The latter group are interested in play organized softball under the auspices and mandate of the Little League organization.

SPORT: BASEBALL (Cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Little League Baseball Ontario District 2 Regional Organization (cont'd)	A thorough review of each Ottawa Club is contained in the respective Ward overview as follows: Britannia Ward - Frank Ryan Little League Carleton Ward - Pinecrest Little League Richmond Ward - Carlingwood Little League Capital Ward - Glebe Little League Riverside Ward - Heron-Riverside Little League Overbrook-Forbes Ward - Overbrook Little League Alta Vista Ward - Alta Vista Little League Canterbury Ward -Canterbury Little League There are 8 teams in the "big league" division of the Little League, with 8 of the Region's 11 Little League Clubs fielding a team at this highest division level within their organization.	- The season extends from May to July 31, with one or two Regional, Provincial tournaments occuring beyond that, into August and September, for selected teams.	- A second big league division is expected to form, possibly in 1981, in some of the stronger, established areas, such as Canterbury, Alta Vista, Pinecrest. This second division, when fully operational could consist of 5-10 more big league teams in the Region.

SPORTS: BASEBALL (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Interprovincial Senior Baseball League and Ottawa - Nepean Pepsi Cola Canadians (of the North Eastern States Baseball Association semi-pro league)	- 9 teams in Interprovincial League, excluding the area elite team - the Pepsi-Cola Canadians. - For players aged 18 and over, most of whom are graduates of the "big league" division of the Little League Baseball organization. - There are about 175-200 players in this League, with 5 teams from Ottawa, one each from Gatineau, Hull, Aylmer, and Prescott. - The Ottawa-Nepean Pepsi-Cola Canadians play in an elite league against senior teams from New York State and Southern Ontario. This team is mentioned here because it represents the top level of baseball in this Region, and is the team where the top area players from this Interprovincial League play.	- Home fields for this League in Ottawa are at one of the Lynda Lane diamonds and at the baseball diamond at the Nepean Sportsplex. - Hull has a new top level lighted baseball facility (Mont Bleu Sports Complex), and Gatineau has a very good baseball park with three top level baseball diamonds (Sanscartier Park). Of these, Ottawa is the only City without a quality lighted ball diamond, which is necessary for both the "big league" division of the Little League Baseball organization, and for this higher level league. - The season of the Senior Interprovincial Senior Baseball League extends from mid-May to about Labour Day. - Games are played every week night, Sunday afternoons and evenings, with Saturdays being for rain-out games.	- Another team in this Senior League is expected this year, in 1981, in the Ottawa-Carleton Region, making a ten team league. - Interest has been slowly increasing for this level of baseball in the Region. The influence of Major League Baseball in Montreal and Toronto has contributed partially to this growth in interest. In addition, with well over 200 players at the "big league" level of the Little League organization, there is a natural tendency for some of them to want to continue their progression and play in the Interprovincial Senior League, and possibly at the level of the Pepsi-Cola Canadians.

SPORT: BOCCI

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
There is no recognized association or league that formally plays bocci under an organized format in the Ottawa-Hull Region.	N/A	- There are four park sites which currently contain one or more bocci courts in Ottawa: Alexander Park - 1 court Brewer Park - 2 courts EV Tremblay Park - 2 courts Plouffe Park - 1 court These are used on a spontaneous, recreational basis from Spring to Fall.	- There is no indication that the limited demand for bocci courts will change in the near future. - he existing facilities, most of which are in need of minor repair, are located in communities which demand is is indicated or perceived to exist. - No bocci facilities have been used on a permitted basis in the past.

SPORT: CRICKET

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa Valley Cricket Council	- 8 clubs, of which 7 are from the Ottawa area, with the 8th from Brockville. Each club generally has 2 teams - Division 1 and Division 2. - There are about 300-350 members. - The age of the players is from about 13 and up, with most players being of adult age. There are 2 junior teams (11 players/team) for players up to age 20. - All of the players on the 7 area clubs are from the Ottawa-Gloucester-Nepean area. There are no players on these clubs from the Aylmer-Hull-Gatineau area. - Cricket is not popular to any extent in the Outaouais Region.	- There are five Ottawa sites on which one or more cricket pitches are situated. The sites, number of fields at each, and the affiliated Ottawa Clubs representing each, are as follows: 1. Rideau Hall Cricket Grounds - 2 fields - home grounds for the Cathedral, Defence, New Edinburgh and Ottawa Cricket Clubs. 2. Dumaurier Avenue Site - 1 field - minimum size to undersized. - home ground for the Bel-Air Cricket Club. 3. Balena Park Site - 1 field - adequate size but poor drainage. - used as practice field only for Bel-Air Cricket Club.	- 25 years ago there were 4 teams (compared to 16 teams today). - Growth has mushroomed since the late 1960's, going from 50-60 cricket players then, to about 300 in Ottawa today. - Growth would conceivably be greater if more accessible facilities were available, for junior development and women's team development. - The problem is that most of the facilities in Ottawa are not permanent daily-seasonal facilities. For example, the Dumaurier Avenue Site and Hillcrest High School Site have other sports field facilities overlapping onto the cricket pitches, thereby limiting cricket play to the weekends. There is no time to practice on those sites. The two fields or pitches at the Rideau Hall Grounds are not generally available for practice, some tournaments, or some

SPORT: CRICKET (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa-Valley Cricket Council (cont'd)		4. Hillcrest High School Site - 1 field - home ground for Levenokes Cricket Club. 5. Lynda Lane Site - 1 field - home ground for Canadian Forces Cricket Club. - Games are generally played on the weekends, since a cricket game lasts about 7 hours. Also played on legal holidays. - Practices occur week day evenings at the Balena Avenue site. - Special games are held on Wednesday evenings at the Rideau Hall Cricket Grounds, when available on occasion, when out-of-town tams visit. - Most Local and Regional Tournaments are held at the Rideau Hall Cricket Grounds, since it has changing and washroom facilities. - Season schedule runs from early May to mid-September, whereby each team plays every other team twice - once home and once away.	special weekday games, since permission to use the grounds is given through the Governor General's office for the designated weekend games and dates known at the start of the season. Other times, Government Functions take precedence over cricket play. - The Ottawa area is a strong centre of cricket interest. This is based on the fact that Onatrio possesses 60% of Canada's cricket players and the Ottawa Club has consistently won the Regional championships.

SPORT: FIELD HOCKEY

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Outaouais Field Hockey Club (Representing the main organized field hockey body in the Greater Ottawa-Hull Region)	- About 150 junior and senior members, including 60 boys aged 9-14. Considered the second largest field hockey club in Canada. - Includes a top level men's team in the Ontario Provincial League, two teams in the Montreal League, a Ladies Ottawa League, a Men's Ottawa League, and the junior boys beginners. - Also in Ottawa is the recently formed Rideau Field Hockey Club, comprising about 16-20 players. - Associated with the Outaoiais Club is the Gloucester Men's Club (about 13 members), and the Indo Canada Club, which is responsible for the development of all juniors, development of all juniors, in the Region, aged 9-14.	- In Ottawa, the only field which is reasonably good for practice (not games) is at Brantwood Park. This was permitted in 1980, on Monday and Wednesday evenings and both weekend days, from May 14 - Oct. 19, this period representing the season. The club also has practices at the St. Paul's Seminary site when the number of players warranted at specific practices. The latter is an undeveloped site, though, and had to be cut by the Outaoiais Club. - The Brantwood field is in fact the outfield of two ball diamonds, and time must be shared with the Brantwood softball League, which gets first permitting choice. - The only formal field hockey pitch in the Region is at Craig Henry Park, in Nepean. It is fenced, solely for field hockey. It is the only one available for games; but it is now considered undersized (90 yards X 50 yards), by the Field Hockey Club.	- Field Hockey started in the Ottawa area in 1968, with 22 players. - In 1971, on amalgamation occurred between the Ottawa/ Hull Field Hockey Club and the Women's Club, the Ottawa Valiants. - Today, there are at least 150 members, a few of which are from the Quebec side of the Region where the sport has little popularity. - Field hockey has been part of the Carleton Board of Education Senior High School Girls' curriculum for 4 years. It is currently within the O.B.E. grade 7-9 curriculum and is extra-curricular in the senior grades. - There is interest in various age sectors and, with sufficient field time, the Club would like to offer beginner coaching programs for adults, and centralized junior programs.

SPORT: FIELD HOCKEY (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Outaouais Field Hockey Club (cont'd)		- The practices are highly organized into league games and coaching sessions over the week, as follows: Monday - coaching junior boys - coaching junior high school girls - Ladies Ottawa League games. Tuesday - coaching boys, aged 14-16 - senior men's training. Wednesday - women's junior and senior competitive squad training. Thursday - coaching beginners-Ottawa Ladies League and junior high school girls - boys 9-14 year old league games - senior men's training. Weekends - Montreal League games home and away - Ontario Provincial League games - home and away; men's and possibly in future ladies. - To meet these needs two to three adjacent fields of good quality are required. Adjacent fields are required not only for concurrent training and coaching sessions, but also for the regular hosting of tournaments, of which two a year may be held.	- All levels are represented in the club, from the beginner to the National and Olympic

SPORT: FOOTBALL (TACKLE)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa - Carleton Minor Football Association -under the jurisdiction of the North Eastern Ontario Amateur Football Association (responsible for the territory east of Belleville)	- There are 16 clubs in the Ottawa, Gloucester, Nepean area. Those whose territory are totally or partially in Ottawa are as follows, by ward: Canterbury Ward - Canterbury Mustangs Riverside Ward - Carleton Cougars Overbrook-Forbes Ward - Minto Colts St. George's Ward - Rochester Lions Elmdale Ward - Champlain Sooners Queensboro Ward - Bel-Air Copeland Lions Richmond Ward - McKellar Park Blue Bombers Carleton Ward - Queensway Football Club Britannia Ward - Britannia Bayshore Broncos - Each club contains anywhere from one to three teams (usually two or three), according to the following: Mosquito - 11 years old and under Pee Wee - 12-13 years old Bantam - 14-15 years old	- The 36 teams, divided into their respective three divisions each play an 8 game schedule. Games are played on Wednesday evenings and on Saturdays and Sundays. - Practices generally start at the beginning of August (Refer to the specific club within the pertinent ward analysis for information on practice facilities), and are usually held 4 week day evenings per week. - The regular season commences about the first week of September and playoffs carry on to about mid-November. - The 14 fields utilized for games (permitted for various periods) are divided into 3 municipalities, and 2 institutions, as follows: Ottawa -Gil-O-Julien Park Rideau High School Woodroffe High School Orlando Park Mooney's Bay	- In spite of the fact that a club must spend a minimum of $2000/team on equipment, uniforms and related items, all clubs and teams are expected to remain stable, with possibly a couple of more teams to be added in the forseeable future. - It is actually beneficial that limited growth is expected in the Minor Football Association, since practice facilities for some clubs in Ottawa are currently inadequate, and at least one additional lighted field is required in the West end of the City for games. Furthermore, there should be a backup field in the east end for the Gil-O-Julien field, which suffers each year with a continuous heavy season of baseball and softball league play, followed by a full season of tackle football, on the one field.

SPORT: FOOTBALL (TACKLE) (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association (cont'd)	- A team may include up to 36 players, boys and girls. - In the Ottawa-Carleton area, the 16 clubs accounted for 36 teams in 1980 totaling up to 1,296 players. - There is no organized tackle football, outside of the High School System, in Hull, Aylmer or Gatineau.	Nepean - Colonel By High School - J.S. Woodsworth High School - Sir Robert Borden High School - Earl of March High School Gloucester - Gloucester High School - Leitrim Park Carleton University - 1 field - limited access University of Ottawa - 1 field - limited access - Of the fields indicated, only Gil-O-Julien field and Mooney's Bay (north or south) field are lighted, allowing night games, on a limited basis.	
Ottawa Trojans Midget Football Team (under the jurisdiction of the North Eastern Ontario Amateur Football Association)	- One team from Ottawa, fielding 36 players. - This team only commenced in 1980 in the Ontario Midget Football League, a 10 team league from all over Ontario for boys aged 15-16.	- The main home field for this team is at Gil-O-Julien Park. - The season extends from about mid-August to mid-November, with games generally played on weekends.	- This young league is growing in popularity, in spite of the fact that a sponsor for each team is responsible for costs of about $20,000 per year to operate such a team.

SPORT: FOOTBALL (TACKLE) (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa Trojans Midget Football Team (cont'd)			- A second area team is planned for 1981, from Gloucester, with their home field at Leitrim Park. - Within the next 5 years, about a 4 team area league is planned for this Region.
Ottawa Sooners (Under the jurisdiction of the North Eastern Amateur Football Association)	- One team from this area, fielding 36 players, in the Ontario Football Conference. - Players are eligible to play in this league up to age 20.	- Practice field, meeting and storage facilities are at Brewer Park. Home games are usually played at Mooney's Bay on weekends. - Practices start early August, with regular evening practices. - The season extends to about mid-November.	- This league is expected to remain basically stable in the forseeable future. - The Sooners always attract a large training camp, at Brewer Park. - This league is one source of Canadian players for the Canadian Professional Football League.

SPORT: FOOTBALL (TOUCH)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa Senior Touch Football League (under the jurisdiction of the N.E.O.A.F.A.)	- 46 teams, 920 players in this league from Ottawa, Gloucester, Vanier and Neapean area. - 4 Divisions: Senior Division - 6 teams Intermediate Division - 26 teams Women's Division - 8 teams Youth Division - 6 teams - The first 3 divisions accomodate adult teams, and the youth division is made up of players aged 12-18. - Each team consists of about 20 players.	- Games are played Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturdays and Sundays - am. and pm. - The regular season extends from the beginning of August to the beginning of November. - Practices on week day nights usually commence in early June, with a pre-season game schedule starting in June. Practices occur on any sizable, level tract of land, usually on a non-permitted basis. - Area fields permitted for games, at various times are as follows: Ottawa - Highland Park High School Brookfield High School Hillcrest High School Sir Wilfred Laurier High School Rideau High School Woodroffe High School Commerce High School Nepean - Merivale High School - Each team plays a 14-15 game schedule. The women's division play a 12 game schedule, due to lack of fields. - Each team plays 2 games per week.	- Demand for touch football play increased dramatically in the 1970's. - The number of players have doubled in five years. - Projected growth for just 1981 is as follows: follows: Senior Division - add 2 teams Intermediate Division - add 10 more teams Women's Division - at least 4 more teams Youth Division - could have 18 more teams within 3 years. - These figures are just for coming year, with the exception of the Youth Division; there is no indication of reaching a plateau yet. - The schedule used to be an 18 game schedule, but had to drop to 14-15 games due to lack of Fields.

SPORT: FOOTBALL (TOUCH)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Various - As Follows (under the jurisdiction of the N.E.O.A.F.A.):			
R.A. Touch Football League	- 40 adult teams, involving up to 800 players. Registered with the R.A. Recreation Association.	- utilize the three regulation fields at the R.A. Centre Site on Riverside Drive. One of the fields is lighted. - Season extends from mid-August to mid-November, with games every weekday evening, from 6-11 pm., and Saturdays and Sundays 9 am. - 1 pm.	- There is always a strong demand from teams to play in the R.A. Leagues. The interest to increase the number of teams is there, but the 3 R.A. fields are basically being used to capacity now.
Bytown Touch Football League	- 5 adult teams, with up to 100 players.	- Play games at various fields in the Region, from August to November.	- This is primarily a recreational league, but have joined the N.E.O.A.F.A. so they could enter Association competitions, if they so desired.
Vanier Touch Football league	- 4 adult teams, with up to 80 players.	- Various fields; season from August to November.	- A relatively young league, definitely subject to expansion.
Two Groups NOT under N.E.O.A.F.A.	- 4 teams from Gatineau and 4 teams from Hull.	- Fields used are located in Gatineau and Hull.	- Football is not as popular in Outaouais Region, but touch football may generate more future interest in Quebec.

SPORT: FOOTBALL (FLAG)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
North Eastern Ontario Flag Football Association	- There are 3 local leagues under this Association. Ottawa - 8 teams - 120 players Gloucester - 8 teams - 120 players Goulburn - 10 teams - 150 players - Totaling about 400 players, all male adults aged 18 and over.	- The fields permitted in 1980 for games are as follows: Gloucester - Gloucester H.S. Garneau H.S. Corine Wilson Public School Goulburn - South Carleton High School A.Y. Jackson H.S. Nepean - Bell H.S. J.S. Woodsworth High School Ottawa - Rideau H.S. - The above fields are permitted for varying and selected times; games are played on Tuesday - Thursday evenings, 6-9 pm., and on weekends. Each team plays a 14 game schedule, from July 1 to the 3rd week of October, with playoffs going to almost November 9.	- The Ottawa League has been functioning between 6-8 years, and the Gloucester and Goulburn leagues have operated for about 4 years. - Each league started with 6 teams; Ottawa tried to expand to 10 teams last year, but due to scheduling problems and limited fields, remained at 8 teams, which functioned well. - People have approached the Association to form other teams. - Growth has not been as extensive in Flag Football as in Touch Football, because the former is a comparatively new league and requires a little extra time to organize itself.

SPORT: HORSESHOES

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa Metro Horseshoe League	- This is the major league in Ottawa Region involving 80-120 men (competitive league) and about 36 women in a recreational league. - There are no fixed area boundaries for this League, with players coming from as far away as, Kinburn, Woodlawn and Hawkesbury. Also, about 25 members are from the Hull-Aylmer-Gatineau area.	- Use lighted horseshoe facilities at Gil-O-Julien Park. - Games and practices are held Monday and Wednesday evenings from 6-10 pm. Season extends from about May - November 7. - There are 9-(40' long) permanent sets, and 6-(30' long) portable sets at Gil-O-Julien Park each year; - The Annual Silver Shoe Tournament each held at Lansdowne Park. - Ther are 8 lighted horseshoe pits in River Road Park in Vanier, used by various local and Regional groups.	- This calibre of league has existed in one park or another in the City since the mid-1950's. The league has existed at Gil-O-Julien Park since 1974 when the horseshoe pits were constructed. - The present facilities are able to accomodate additional players with improvements to the existing components, as currently proposed by this group. The work proposed is to re-build the deteriorating pits, install proper walkways and improve the lighting system. These alternations would accomplish required repairs and raise the quality to a National scale facility. Approximately 50 more players could then be accomodated in the league. This is felt to be very adequate for this league's purpose in the forseeable future.

SPORT: HORSESHOES (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Blue Bombers Horseshoe League	- A women's league of about 12 players, or 4 teams; aged 20 and over. - This is strictly a recreational group.	- Play at Brewer Park, on Tuesday evenings from 6:30-8:30 pm., with a season from May 14 to September 3. - These pits are lighted and accessible to anyone, for recreation play.	- There were 20 players about 5 years ago. - The numbers are expected to remain at the present 12 in the next 3-5 years.
Brewer Horseshoe League	- About 25 adults men and women. - Like the group above, this isn't really a league, but is rather a recreational group that gets together to play horseshoes regularly.	- Brewer Park, games are played every Tuesday evening from 8-10 pm., playing from early June to September.	- This group has been playing for 2 years, and increased by 8-10 more people last year, to about 25. - There are enough pits at this site, as they presently exist, to accomodate the few more people that may join the group, for play on that evening.

SPORT: LACROSSE

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ontario Lacrosse Association - Eastern Section	- Lacrosse hasn't been played competitively in Ottawa for the last 4-5 years. - As of 1980, there were about 400 players in Gloucester and 200 players in Nepean, under this major Association.	- The only outdoor Lacrosse box in Ottawa is located at Anglesea Park, and is currently used only for senior exhibition games. - Lacrosse games are usually played in various arenas from May to September. - Gloucester is building a new Lacrosse box, possibly in Leitrim.	- Lacrosse and the interest in it varies dramatically up and down every 5 years. - Nepean and Gloucester are heavily involved in Lacrose; but Ottawa is not, to any extent. Any demand in Ottawa for Lacrosse play is met through the indoor arenas or the lacrosse box at Anglesea Park. - There is no indication of a need for additional facilities for this sport in Ottawa in the near future. - Lacrosse is being promoted in Hull area - about 60 players were playing exhibition games in 1980, involving Ottawa-Hull area players. This will be one of the sports played in the 1981 Quebec summer games in the Outaouais Region.

SPORT: LAWN BOWLING

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
District 16 of the Provincial Lawn Bowling Association of Ontario	- 4 member clubs in the Ottawa-Gloucester-Nepean Region, all in Ottawa, two are located on city property: Elmdale Club - Elmdale Park Central Club - Bronson and Gladstone - McNabb Park - Two are on private property: Highland Park Club Ottawa Tennis and Lawn Bowling Club - A fifth club also exists - the city-owned public facility at St. Lukes Park. This is not as good a quality (as well maintained) as the other four.	- Season extends from about June to October. - The member clubs are maintained partially by a part-time grounds keeper and partially by the membership themselves.	- All clubs would welcome more members. The operation of the clubs is covered under the membership; however membership fees in each club is generally very reasonable. The annual membership fee at such member clubs is in the $45 to $60 range. - Most of the members in the clubs are senior citizens. - Concern is currently expressed by the Physical Environment Department about the high cost of maintenance required for the St. Lukes Park facility, for which the City of Ottawa is responsible. A review of the demand for it in the Central sector of the City is currently underway, to assess whether the City should continue to provide and maintain such a facility here.

SPORT: PETANQUE (Game of Bowls)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Petanque Club of Ottawa	- Just started in the summer, 1980. - Advertising will be done in 1981 to attract players. There were about 12 people in 1980.	- City of Ottawa has authorized the southwest corner of Sandy-Hill Park as a grounds for this facility. The permit in 1980 was issued from June 29 to September 28. - The playing area required for this sport is about 20 yards by 4 yards. The ground should be free of grass - preferably being packed dirt. Stonedust may suffice. The surface should be level. - The area provided at Sandy Hill Park is only about 10 yards long, and the Petanque organizers started to clear this area of grass themselves in 1980. - Petanque grounds exist in the Outaouais Region, in Hull, for example.	- It is difficult to speculate whether this sport will become popular or not in the near future. It may be played by groups of any age, requiring only a set of petanque balls to play the game. This group received a Wintario Grant to purchase several sets of Petanque balls. - The present group is from the University of Ottawa community, with limited mobility. This is a major reason why Sandy Hill Park was chosen as the initial, trial Petanque ground.

SPORT: RUGBY

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Eastern Ontario Rugby Union (includes Ottawa Region, Cornwall, Kingston, Deep River, Manotick, etc.)	- 6 clubs in the Ottawa-Nepean-Gloucester Region. The clubs and respective teams are as follows: Ottawa Beavers - 3 teams Ottawa Irish - 3 teams Ottawa Indians - 3 teams Ottawa Scottish - 3 teams Bytown Blues - 2 teams Lynwood Club - 2 teams - Total of 16 teams in 1980, or about 250-300 players, aged 18 and up. There are 4 women's teams. - In addition, there are 9 teams from the Ottawa Board of Education, and 14 teams from the Carleton Board of Education, or about 460 active high school players.	- All 6 clubs play all their games at the E.O.R.U.'s Twin Elm Rugby Park. There are five fields on that site, 3 with rugby posts and 2 with combination posts. Games are played on weekends. - Practices - each club trains two evenings per week between Monday to Thursday. All teams on a club practice together. The practices are desirably held in the community where the club is situtated and must look towards the local school and park football fields for the practices - they must permit these.	- The number of rugby players has doubled since 1975, and only started as an extra-curricular sport in the secondary schools since that year. - The average age of the players has lowered. It is therefore possible that the numbers in this sport could double again in the next five years, primarily at the high school level and with graduates from high school. - A "C" level lague started in 1980 (i.e. four of the clubs have 3 teams, an "A", "B" and "C" level team).

SPORT: SOCCER

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa-Carleton Soccer League (under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Ontario District Soccer Association)	- About 6,000 players, in the Ottawa-Gloucester-Nepean area in 1980 - Most of these are junior players (age 18 and under); with 750 being seniors, aged 19 and over (this group fielding 50 teams). - Divided as follows: Recreational Division - including Atoms, Mosquitos (4 sections), Pee Wees (2 sections), Bantom, Senior Women's (3 sections - Junior, juvenile, women). Competitive Division - including Atoms (2 sections), Mosquitos (3 sections), Pee Wees (3 sections), Bantoms (2 sections), Junior (2 sections), Seniors (5 sections). - Under the Recreational Division there are 2 levels - House League Level ,in which 50% of all the players play, at the community or Ward Level; and the Regional/City Recreational Level - Ottawa-Carleton teams also play teams from the Outaouais Region, where soccer is becoming very popular, with about 300 players, aged 7-13, in Hull, 650-700 players in Aylmer, and about 550 players from Gatineau.	- A wide variety of facilities are used, from the very local level (non-regulation soccer fields and open fields) for house league play, to high level competitive play at the Mooney's Bay north fields. There are 39 soccer fields and 22 football fields in Ottawa ,with a total of 31 fields of both types at the City level or higher. The above does not include any of the 93 open fields, a small proportion of which are level enough and on which some local level games are played. - (In indicating the number of fields, it should be remembered that recreational and competitive league football, rugby, and other sports utilize permit time on many of these fields also). - Gloucester ,there are about 25 soccer-football fields, of which 10 are considered to be of City or Regional quality (Hornet's Nest Site). - In Nepean ,there are about 46 soccer-football fields, of which about 17 are considered of City or Regional quality (of regulation size).	- A natural increase of 10% more more soccer players is expected year, over the Region. Growth has increased from 80C players in 1972 to 6,000 in 1980. - The increasing demand is coming mainly from two age groups: 1. Ages 7-14 - for recreational and competitive soccer. 2. Adults over age 21 - for recreational soccer. - In the child age group the majority of the growth will come from the suburban wards and smaller centres. - The central portion of the City is expected to be a major growth area in soccer demand from the adult sector. - In 1980, the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association felt that Gloucester had a good number of good quality soccer fields at the present time for the demand. Iit is felt that Nepean are at about an equilibrium now, but will be in a deficit soon. Ottawa is said to have a serious deficit of soccer fields at all levels in the centre and west end in

SPORT: SOCCER (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa-Carleton Soccer League (under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Ontario District Soccer Association)		- The types of fields acceptable for each Division is as follows: Recreational Division 1. House League Level For children to age 12 or 14. - Level tract of land, 50 yards X 30 yards is adequate - mini-soccer, or 7 a-side soccer - No goal posts required, league supplies their own. both now and in the near future. - Larger areas could be broken up into 2 or more fields. - Gloucester does not play mini-soccer. - This size of field is adequate for players up to age 10-12. 2. Regional Recreation Level - From ages 9 to adult - Could have portable or temporary goal posts. Footings in which to place these would be helpful. - Size of fields vary. Could be sub-regulation until up to age 12.	City, in particular. - A large and growing demand exists in Aylmer and Gatineau, with a lower demand in Hull. A deficit of regulation socceer fields in all three of those municipalities primarily the first two mentioned, in relation to the number of players

SPORT: SOCCER (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa-Carleton Soccer League (under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Ontario District Soccer Association)		3. Regional Competitive - From ages 8 to adult. - All fields must be at least 50 yards X 100 yards. - Includes about 2,500 players, including 8 women's teams. Season - Season extends from May to mid-September. - Usually there are only enough fields to allow each team to play one game per week, possibly with one practice per week in addition.	

SPORT: SOFTBALL

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
There is no Provincial District or Regional Governing Association in softball like there is in many of the other sports. There are simply a wide range of leagues and teams at varying levels of expertise in the Region. This discussion, therefore, will present a general overview of the softball situation at the City and Regional Level, based upon interviews with a representative sample of 20 leagues of varying levels, in this area.	Overview - Estimated to be about 700 teams and at least 10,000 softball - fastball players in Ottawa. This includes local level children's house leagues on up to the areas highest calibre leagues that play solely at Carlington Park. Unfortunately the numbers cannot be broken down more finely, dividing local from City-Regional level. One of the reasons for this is that a regulation sized community diamond is just as frequently permitted to a City or Region scale team or league as it is to a local community group. - The above figure excludes the 75 adult teams from the R.A. Centre that play all their games at the 4 lighted softball diamond at the R.A. Centre. - Softball is also very popular in the Outaoiais Region, as follows:	- In Ottawa, in 1980, there were 108 softball diamonds, of which 9 were of City-Regional - Provincial/National level, and another 50 were regulation size community level diamonds. Two diamonds are lighted. A third lighted diamond of Regional level is to be constructed in 1981 at Carlington Park. - In Nepean, there are 97 softball diamonds, of which about half are considered as good quality, regulation size diamonds. One diamond is lighted and of Regional level. - In Gloucester, there are 43 softball diamonds of varying levels, with three being lighted and considered of Regional level. - In Vanier, there are 9 softball diamonds, of which two are considered of Regional quality, with one lighted.	- At the City and Regional Level, the demand for diamonds is stable. It is generally considered that there are enough higher quality diamonds in the City, with the completion of the Carlington Park Softball facilities in 1981. - Where the demand for softball diamonds will still continue to exceed supply is at the Ward or community level, in certain selected wards, not in them all. - Increased interest is expected as perceived in adult slow-pitch, requiring a full-sized outfield, and in children's t-ball. A slow-pitch league already exists in Hull and Gatineau. Children's t-ball is very evident in several wards within the city, both organized and non-organized. - The provision of full sized, regulation softball diamonds for slow pitch and for smaller t-ball facilities, that might be needed in the future, would

SPORT: SOFTBALL (cont'd)

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Various ... (cont'd)	Aylmer - 350 players and 4 diamonds, two of which are lighted. Gatineau - 1,500 players with 9 good quality diamonds. Hull - about 20 ball diamonds of varying levels, which are over-booked during week day periods.	Season - The softball season for most leagues extends from May to the end of August of August or first half of September. - In most leagues, each team generally plays 2 games per week, with no evenings or permitted periods in excess for practices.	be provided on a ward basis. Indicated and perceived needs for softball diamonds should therefore be reviewed in the respective ward overviews, contained within this Report.

SPORT: TRACK AND FIELD

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
Ottawa Kinsmen Harriers and East Ottawa Lions Track Clubs	- About 300 athletes represent the membership in these two primary track clubs, with about 150 in each. - There are two or three other small clubs in the Region, possibly representing another 30-40 competitive track and field athletes. - Ages 10 and up.	- The Mooney's Bay track and field facility (when upgrading is completed in 1981) is the primary outdoor facility used by these clubs. Practices are held two evenings per week (Tuesdays and Thursdays), with meets held about 4-5 weeks, often on an evening. - There are several cross-country running areas in the Region, such as the Mooney's Bay-Vincent Massey area, and the Bells Corners-Arlington Park area, for example. - The outdoor season extends from about April to November. - The main designated indoor track and field facility is at the Colliseum at Lansdowne Park.	- There has been gradual growth in competitive amateur track and field in the Region. It has been particularly strong since 1976, doubling in number since then. Growth in the next 5 years is expected but perhaps not as great as the last 5 years. - The largest increase in participation has been in recreational and competitive middle and long distance running. The numbers involved in this activity are unknown, ranging in the thousands in this Region. Interest in this sport is expected to continue to grow in both an organized (Such as the National Capital Runners Association) and non-organized manner. No formal facilities besides paths, roads and sidewalks are necessary. - The ever-increasing to stable numbers in the National Capital Marathon in Ottawa in May each year is an example of this.

SPORT: CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

Name of Group, Association, Club	Number of Teams, Players	Fields/Facilities Used, Season	Trends
National Capital Division -Cross-Country Committee	- The proposal is to provide cross-country teaching and training facilities in association with sport fields for both competitive and recreational cross-country skiers (from beginner to advanced). - In 1980, there were 400 participants involved at such a cross-country facility at Mooney's Bay Park. This includes members of the Ottawa Racers and people taking City-co-ordinated and ski programs.	- Mooney's Bay Park is the only City facility currently formally utilized for cross-country ski programs, commencing from January 10 to mid-February.	- Cross-crountry ski facilities within the City boundaries are particularly attractive to the general resident population. This allows people to more easily and inexpensively get to a City-oriented facility rather than to one requiring travel of varying distances outside the City. - The Cross-Country Committee forecasts an immediate increase to 500 participants for such facilities and 1,000 participants in 1981-82.

3.2.2 REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL LEVEL SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES - 1980 DEMAND - PERMIT INFORMATION

The Table in this Sub-section identifies the availability, in 1980, or Regional and Provincial/National level sports field facilities. In instances where a facility was not available for use in all or part of the 1980 season, then 1979 permit information is provided (and noted where it is applied), as being indicative of the norm. This information is as follows:

BASEBALL DIAMONDS

Site	Level	Availability
Lynda Lane Site Diamond #1	2	Fully Permitted
Lynda Lane Site Diamond #2	2	Fully Permitted
Lansdowne Park (Minor and Major Division Little League Diamond)	2	Saturday evenings after 7 p.m., except third week-end in July, most week-ends in August, and first two week-ends in September. Available primarily just on spot occasions.
Pinecrest Park (Senior Diamond)	2	Fully Permitted until after Aug. 31.

FOOTBALL FIELDS

Site	Level	Availability
Lansdowne Park (Main stadium field)	1	Under agreement with the Ottawa Rough Riders for scheduled practice time of Monday - Friday, 4-7 p.m., Saturdays and Sundays noon-2 p.m., plus, 10 scheduled pre-season and season games are held, and possible playoffs. Utilized for the Central Canada Exhibition - latter half of August. Other periods are available by special occasion permit, through agreement with the Lansdowne Park Authority.
Mooney's Bay (South Field)	1	Permitted by Special Occasion Permit. Those groups permitting this field on a regular basis in 1979 (due to field closure in 1980) are as follows:

		-Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association Every Tues., Wed., Thurs. evening from September 11 to October 25. -Ottawa Sooners Football Club -Saturday afternoons -August 11, 13, September 15, 22, October 13. -Ottawa Board of Education Monday to Friday, 4-6 p.m., April 23-May 8; Friday afternoons - Nov. 2, 9, 16, Tues., Nov. 6
Laurentian High School (R.D. Campbell Stadium)	2	This field is available under the Unified Booking System, but there is a minimum $15 charge for its use. As such, it is infrequently permitted, and is usually utilized on a special occasion permit. It is primarily used for O.B.E. interscholastic sports, playoffs, and selected other O.B.E.-related or approved events.
Mooney's Bay (North Field)	1	Permitted on a seasonal basis, being available in 1979 (since it was closed much of 1980 for upgrading) as follows: -Monday and Friday evenings May to September 10. -Week-ends to Sept. 8. (Was heavily permitted Mon.-Fri., 4-6 p.m. spring and fall, by the O.B.E.). (The major permitting user was the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Assoc.).

SOFTBALL DIAMONDS

Site	Level	Availability
Carlington Park Diamond #3	1	-June and July - most week-ends during the day. -September - available most weekday evenings and week-ends (as most leagues are finished their season by September).
Carlington Park Diamond #1	2	-June and July-most week-ends; Friday evenings. -September - most periods are available

TRACK AND FIELD FACILITIES

Site	Level	Availability
Mooney's Bay (main track and field facility at the south field)	1	Permitted through Special Occasion permits. Primarily permitted for meets by the track clubs and by the school boards - other times are open to the public. -Many periods during week day evenings, and week-ends are available over the season, beyond the permitted time periods.
Laurentian High School (R.D. Campbell Stadium)	2	See "Football Fields - Laurentian High School"

NOTE: A review of the general demand on a City-Regional basis, through permit information, should also include examining these sports field facilities designated at the City level (i.e. level 3). The permit information for City-level sports field facilities is included in the respective Ward discussions, and reference should, therefore, be made to the Ward overviews. This information was so presented because the City level facilities in most Wards also represent valuable field resources for local neighbourhood and community groups who in many cases heavily use these fileds. In fact, in some communities where a substantial deficit of sports fields exit (particularly soccer/football fields), a conflict sometimes occurs between local use and City-Regional group use of City level facilities. Therefore, a more accurate and readily visible picture of use of City level sports field facilities is possible by including that permit information on the Ward basis.

The level of use of most City level facilities may be summarized as being heavy and consistent, with soccer/football fields generally being fully permitted, and other types of facilities possibly being available for certain periods on week-ends and on Friday evenings. For the permit information of a specific facility, reference should be made to the particular Ward in which it is located.

3.2.3. DEMAND FOR SOCCER/FOOTBALL/RUGBY FIELDS THAT COULD NOT BE MET IN 1980

The following chart indicates the requests for soccer/football/rugby fields made by several community and City-Regional user groups identifying the total periods which could not be filled in 1980:

User Group	# of Periods Requested		# of Periods Provided		Deficit	
	Weekday Evenings	Weekend Days	Weekday Evenings	Weekend Days	Weekday Evenings	Week-end Days
Bansheets Women's Rugby Club	4	-	1	-	3	-
Bell Canada Touch Football League	-	1	-	0	-	1
Britannia Soccer Club	2	1	0	0	2	1
Carson Road Development Association	1	2	1	0	-	2
Club de Champlain	2	-	0	-	2	-
Dalhousie Recreation Committee	2	2	0	1	2	1
Datacrown Incorporated	2	-	1	-	1	-
Dovercourt Recreation Association	1	1	0	0	1	1
Football for Fun Westend	-	1	-	0	-	1
International Soccer Club	1	1	0	0	1	1
Ottawa Beavers Rugby Club	1	-	0	-	1	-
Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association	105	36	71	25	34	11

User Group	# of Periods Requested		# of Periods Provided		Deficit	
	Weekday Evenings	Weekend Days	Weekday Evenings	Weekend Days	Weekday Evenings	Week-end Days
Ottawa Indians Rugby Club	2	-	0	-	2	-
Ottawa Recreation Soccer Association	9	-	2	-	7	-
Ottawa Senior Flag Football League	-	3	-	0	-	3
Ottawa Senior Touch Football League	10	16	10	11	0	5
South Ottawa Women's Soccer	1	-	0	-	1	-
TOTAL	143	64	87	37	56	27

Total Periods Requested = 207
Total Deficit = 83

Note: Based upon a field use policy similar to that specified by the Ottawa Board of Education, a field may accommodate 4 periods of use per week - 2 weekday evenings and 2 weekend (day) periods. If such a policy were applied to all soccer/football fields, beyond the O.B.E. fields (which have jurisdiction of over half of these existing), the number of fields required to overcome this implied 1980 deficit is:

83 ÷ 4 = 24 fields

If a six period (i.e. six day) usage policy were applied, allowing little field recovery time (one day per week - usually Fridays), this being indicative of the City of Ottawa's present field usage policy, the number of fields required to overcome this implied 1980 deficit is:

83 ÷ 6 = 15.5 fields

3.2.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

This section presents a summary of proposals for each major sport, as they apply to the demand and supply of the sports field facilities at the City and Regional level. This is based upon the above information, examining demand and use by the major user groups (Sub-section 3.2.1), permit information of the higher level facilities Sub-section 3.2.2), and data on demand for soccer/football fields that could not be met in 1980 (Sub-section 3.2.3). The summary is as follows:

3.2.4.1 BASEBALL

There are 8 "big league" teams in the Little League Baseball-District 2 Regional Organization. A second "big league" division is proposed to start in 1981, with at least 5 new teams from some of the more established Little League clubs. While most if not all of the Little League clubs will remain vibrant and will possibly grow in the forseeable future, there are two areas in Ottawa which are particularly strong and represent focal growth areas for baseball - one is the Alta Vista and Canterbury Little League Club whose "big league" diamond is at the Lynda Lane Site, and the other is the Pinecrest Club, whose senior-potential "big league" diamond is at Pinecrest Park.

Beyond the "big league" level, there is the 9 team Interprovincial Senior Baseball League (for players aged 19 and over) of which 5 teams are situated in Ottawa at the Lynda Lane Site. At the top of the league is the Region's elite baseball team, the Ottawa Pepsi-Cola Canadians, of the North Eastern States Baseball Association.

A common element is shared by these focal organizations; that being that they play home games in Ottawa at the Lynda Lane Site (2 diamonds - one for the Little League and one for the Interprovincial League) and at Pinecrest Park. However, their high calibre of play, necessity to play later evening games and the inclusion of one or two seasonal tournaments has surpassed and will continue to more seriously surpass the present facility components as they currently exist at these two sites. It is no longer justified to suggest that this calibre of team go to one of the few existing quality lighted baseball diamonds in the Ottawa or Outaouais Regions. The Nepean Sportsplex facility is permitted to capacity; the town of Aylmer has one such facility, but about 400 of its own players; Gatineau has three quality lighted diamonds, but about 4,000 baseball players; and Hull has a new lighted baseball diamond which may be able to accommodate outside teams for a short time; however, firstly, there are too many Ottawa based teams at this higher level to consistently play out of the Hull facility; and secondly, and more basic, a team with a "home" territory of Ottawa, cannot play in an Ontario district league tournament in Quebec. Baseball is very popular in Hull, and their facilities are generally fully permitted during prime periods without regular outside team play.

The conclusion, therefore, is that the Lynda Lane diamonds and the senior diamond at Pinecrest Park be upgraded according to the following:

i) Install lights, spectator bleachers, for up to 500 spectators, a score board and a grassed or mix material infield (with possible water source) at the Little League Diamond at the Lynda Lane Site.

ii) Install lights, a grassed and skinned infield, spectator bleachers for up to 1,000 people, two above ground dugouts,a scoreboard, and water source at the Interprovincial Senior baseball diamond at the Lynda Lane Site.

iii) Install on-site parking and a fieldhouse consisting of change rooms, washrooms, showers, storage area(s), and canteen outlet, to serve the total Lynda Lane Site (baseball and cricket and possibly field hockey activities - see "Cricket" and "Field Hockey" conclusions).

iv) Install lights, additional spectator seating for up to 500 people, infield mix, and raise the central section of the backstop at the senior - "big league" diamond at Pinecrest Park.

Appropriate long-term agreements will have to be finalized with the N.C.C. in order to implement the above components.

In addition to the above, a couple of other general conclusions should be made, based upon a consensus of comments from a majority of the Little Legue clubs. These are geared towards improving the safety and quality of play of the game, and are as follows:

i) A maximum of eight (8) of the higher (or senior) level baseball diamonds across the City should have their infields converted from stonedust, which may cause injury and damage uniforms, to an infield mix. The actual diamonds to be converted will be determined through discussion with Little League officials.

   If this proves successful then the infields of other selected diamonds infields in the City should be so converted as well.

ii) Any diamonds that are to be upgraded, re-constructed or newly constructed in the future should have the players bench areas installed behind a 3 1/2 to four foot high protection sideline fence.

iii) Equipment storage boxes or alternative facilities should be provided at the key diamonds utilized by the local baseball leagues.

In connection with the general conclusion to convert the infields of the higher level diamonds to an infield mix material or a grass and skinned specification, it is acknowledged that this type of solution is more costly to install and may also cost more to maintain. To help offset possible higher operating costs, officials of both the Interprovincial Senior Baseball League, and those from the Little League organization have indicated a willingness to carry out the daily infield maintenance, with back-up support from the City's Operations Branch. The City should therefore investigate a potential self-help maintenance agreement with these leagues. This could result in a mutually satisfactory arrangement, by not only removing a daily, maintenance operation from the City's responsibility, but also by placing it in the hands of the users who are most receptive to their own needs through their daily use of these facilities. Reference is made to Sub-Section 4.4 for more discussion on this concept.

It is further proposed that when the City of Ottawa is in a position to proceed with detailed plan preparation and implementation of the facility upgrading at Lynda Lane and Pincrest Park Sites, that the respective league officials be included in the planning process, to have direct input with City staff on these projects.

Other facility proposals concerning other Clubs within the Little League, and availability of facilities for community residents are included in the pertinent individual Ward analyses. Reference should be made to the respective ward where each club is situated.

3.2.4.2 BOCCI

As indicated in Sub-section 3.2.1, there are six bocci courts in four parks in the City of Ottawa; in fact, in the Ottawa-Carleton Region. No organized league or association exists for bocci in this area, as all participation in this sport is of a spontaneous, recreational nature. The courts are situated in communities where any demand for bocci has been indicated or perceived.

The bocci courts have never been permitted, and there is no apparent need to do so. There are no indications for a need for any

additional bocci courts in the near future in the Ottawa area. All of the existing courts, however, with the exception of the new facility at Plouffe Park, currently require minor repairs.

3.2.4.3 CRICKET

Ottawa has become one of the growth centers for cricket play in Canada. The number of players have multiplied about 5 times since the late sixties. The number of sites is not so much the question at this time, but more, it is one of their availability and quality of facility. Some sites have overlapping facilities (Dumaurier Avenue Site and Hillcrest High School Site); drainage is a question at another (Balena Avenue Site); one site is barely large enough (Dumaurier Avenue Site), the main cricket site with 2 pitches at the Rideau Hall Grounds is restricted at times, in terms of availability, by the Governor General's schedule of events. In addition, none of the sites except the Rideau Hall Grounds have changing and washroom facilities. This all results in limited time during week day evenings for practice, junior player and women's team development, and inability to consistently hold visiting team matches over the season, due to the lack of "permanent" or full-time cricket pitches and ancillary facilities.

The solution to the above is relatively simple and would in fact free up a couple of sites, currently used as cricket pitches on a part-time basis, for local andd City-wide use in other sports. The concluding proposal is as follows:

i) Provide a second cricket pitch facility at the Lynda Lane Site. This would establish two full-time pitches on this site, for the exclusive use of cricket (on the half of the site not utilized for baseball).

ii) Provide parking and a field house on the Lynda Lane Site, for use by the cricket players, the baseball players also to be situated on an exclusive basis at this site (see "Baseball" conclusions), and possibly field hockey player (see "Field Hockey" conclusions).

This proposed double cricket facility at the Lynda Lane Site, coupled with the other existing major facility at the Rideau Hall Grounds, would remove the need for the current cricket pitches at the Dumaurier Avenue Site and at Balena Park. This would allow these two sites to be used on week-ends and at other times for other sports field activities on both the local and City-wide level.

The cricket proposed for the Lynda Lane Site would offer a "permanent" Regional home base for cricket clubs allowing for player development, growth of the sport, high level tournaments and visiting team play. Such a facility, coupled with the Rideau Hall Cricket Grounds and the Hillcrest High School Site would meet the Regional needs for Cricket for a number of years in the future.

3.2.4.4 FIELD HOCKEY

Field hockey is primarily represented in the Ottawa-Hull Region by the Outaouais Field Hockey Club, and includes player programs and League play from the beginner level up to the elite National and International level. In spite of the fact that this Club is considered the second largest in Canada with about 150 players, the Ottawa-Hull Region does not begin to offer the quality nor quantity of fields necessary for this sport. For example, the ball diamond outfields at Brantwood Park have been used for practices and there is one designated field hockey pitch in Nepean, but that is considered undersized and not conducive for higher level league games or tournaments. Growth in this sport, including player development has suffered as a result. Growth would be assured with proper facilities. In spite of improper fields there have been recent attempts at introducing and playing this sport within the curriculum of the Carleton Board of Education and the Ottawa Board of Education.

The requirements for Field Hockey within the Ottawa-Hull Region are as follows:

i) Two to three good quality, uniform grass fields each measuring 100 yards by 60 yards, with 10 yard margins.

ii) A water source for the fields.

iii) Parking for approximately 25 cars.

iv) A field house with changing rooms, toilets and equipment storage.

It is proposed that the appropriate field hockey facilities be provided at one of the three site options, listed in order of priority of site suitability as follows:

i) The Billings Park Site, immediately west of Lynda Lane and the Lynda Lane Site. This would require the leasing of additional N.C.C. land in conjunction with this site. This proposal is also in addition to the community level football/soccer field recommended for this site in the Alta Vista-Canterbury Ward overview. The field house and parking proposed for the adjacent Lynda Lane Site might be able to serve this field hockey facility also.

ii) The N.C.C. land immediately adjacent and south of Balena Park, possibly also requiring agreement with Ontario Hydro. An appropriate, large field house already exists on the Balena Park Site.

iii) The City of Ottawa-owned Green's Creek Site in the City of Gloucester. This land is currently zoned "P" for recreational use. Parking currently exists on the site, although a field house may be required, as access to the adjacent arena facilities (owned by Gloucester) may not be viable.

3.2.4.5 FOOTBALL (TACKLE)

There are 16 tackle football clubs in the Ottawa-Gloucester-Nepean Region, under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association. The territory for nine of the teams is either totally or at least in part within the City of Ottawa. Every Club in the Minor Football Association, catering to children and youth aged 8-15 should have available to them the following components for practices:

i) A level field area at least one-half the size of a regulation football field (larger if the Club has three teams and only one site on which to practice).

ii) Reasonable night lighting that properly intensifies the play in the full area used for practice.

iii) Covered, lockable storage space, such as a field house.

Existing shortcomings in terms of one or more of these three basic components as experienced by certain specific Minor Football Association Clubs is indicated and reviewed at the Ward level where a respective club is based. Therefore, there is no need to repeat this specific information at this City-Regional level of analysis.

From the standpoint of lighting of practice fields, the City of, Ottawa has made a practice of providing temporary ice rink lighting in the Fall, on sites where the football clubs have indicated that they practice (with the exception of the Minto Club who use the lighted Gil-O-Julien Park sports field). These are installed at such sites as Champlain Park, Frank Ryan Park, Parkway Park, Alexander Park, Sandy Hill Park, McNabb Park, McKellar Park and Alta Vista Park. The problem with this arrangement is that the lights are set-up in the ice rink formation, thereby primarily illuminating the limited area of the ice rink to be established in that location in the winter. This situation could be improved through direct co-

ordination between the respective football clubs and City staff. With the City now experimenting with more efficient and stronger metal halide light fixtures, fewer poles could be used, and/or proper, more effective aiming of the lights could be achieved for the football practices.

The City of Ottawa should also investigate the possibility of installing approximately three permanent light posts at such sites, with a permanent, flexible lighting set-up. These would adequately light the football practice area, the winter ice rink and would eliminate some damage caused to the park terrain in the installation and removal of the temporary lighting systems. The City of Nepean uses such a permanent lighting set-up at some of its local parks and it costs approximately $6,000-$7,000 for supply and installation. The City of Ottawa spends between $500 to $900 to set-up and remove the temporary lighting each year at each site. Such a temporary lighting system initially costs approximately $2,000 to purchase.

It is generally concluded that the City of Ottawa should confer in detail with those clubs with inadequate facilities, and arrive at as satisfactory a solution as possible for each.

At the City-wide perspective, it is acknowledged that there is a long range need for two more regulation sized lighted football (soccer) fields in the City of Ottawa, for this Association and other users. There is a particular immediate need for such a field in the west end, for this Association to play league games and playoffs. The main game field for the Minor Football Association, in Ottawa, is at Gil-O-Julien Park. It is the only lighted field, and is in the east end of the City. This field is so overused annually that it is usually in a serious state of deterioration by the end of each season, with no opportunity for rejuvenation. Furthermore, the west end Ottawa and Nepean Clubs do not have access to such a facility in their sector of the Region.

It is, therefore, proposed that a regulation football field with lights, irrigation and spectator seating for between 500 and 750 people be one of the facilities slated for the Woodroffe Avenue Site a tract of land which is presently partially leased from the N.C.C. A field house should be included also.

Another regulation field proposal pertinent to this Association, for the longer term, is included in the Alta Vista-Canterbury Ward overview.

Other organized tackle football teams in the Ottawa Region include the Ottawa Trojans, a team for boys aged 15 to 16, playing in the Ontario Midget Football League; and the Ottawa Sooners, for players aged 17 to 20, playing in the Ontario Football Conference. The former team is just a year old, and is expected to be one of four teams in that League in the Region, within five years. This growth is expected first in Gloucester, and then probably in Nepean, as well as in Ottawa. At present their needs are being met, and there is no indication for additional requirements from this group in the near future.

The same holds true for the Ottawa Sooners. It is felt that their present and near-future needs can be met with the existing facilities, through proper co-ordination between these Clubs and the City of Ottawa. However, in the event that this team is no longer able to be accommodated at Brewer Park (where their field house-practice facilities are located), due to a conflict of non-sports field related uses, then an adequate alternative must be provided. The field at the Mooney's Bay complex may be one option. Reference to improvements to the Mooney's Bay West field is made in the following Sub-section, 3.2.4.6, under "Soccer".

3.2.4.6 FOOTBALL (TOUCH, FLAG), SOCCER, AND RUGBY

The main complaint by all of the organized leagues representing these sports is that there are not nearly enough fields to serve the

present existing and latent demand. The most significant growth, on an annual basis, is expected primarily from the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association and the Ottawa Senior Touch Football League, and to a lesser, though significant extent from the Ottawa Senior Flag Football League. The deficiency of regulation sized sports fields in the Ottawa Region has been getting cumulatively more serious year by year.

The needs in relation to availability of supply are best shown by analysing each major or predominant user group in each sport category, as follows:

1. Ottawa Senior Touch Football League

   - The League possessed 920 players from the Region, making a total of 46 teams in 1980.

   - Each team plays 2 games per week, equalling a total of 46 games played by this League per week.

   - If a field, subject to the School Board's field use policy, is available for 2 week day evenings and 2 week-end periods per week (up to the end of August), it can accommodate a total of 8 games per week. After August 31, the Board fields are only available for 6 games per week (eliminating the two week day evenings).

   - On this basis, 6 fields are required for all (four) available periods from June to August and 8 fields are required for the two week-end periods in the month of September.

   - In fact, Sub-section 3.2.3 indicates the results that in 1980, there was a field deficiency for just this League of 5 week-end periods, or to round it out, the equivalent of three fields (calculated on the basis of 2 1/2 periods deficit per day).

   - Couple the above with the conservative growth projection of the League of an annual increase of about 20 more teams in 1981. The same could probably be said for 1982 and possibly 1983, before a leveling off were to occur.

   - Twenty new teams computes to 2 1/2 new fields over and above the 1980 deficit. This, again, is estimated on the basis of two games per week per team, with each field accommodating 8 games per week.

   - The 1981 deficit would therefore be 5 regulation football fields based solely upon the needs of the one major league. This of course does not take into account other leagues in the City and Region, such as the Bytown Touch Football League and numerous others (recreational and competitive).

2. Ottawa Senior Flag Football League

   - This League is a new and currently smaller league, with 400 players and 26 teams in the Region in 1980. With a more established organizational structure in the near future, its growth will follow, although perhaps not as extensively as the expected growth of the Ottawa Senior Touch Football League.

   - Again, each team plays 2 games per week, with a similar game format and schedule duration as the Ottawa Senior Touch Football League.

   - With the strength of this league being equally dispersed between Gloucester, Ottawa and Goulburn (including Nepean), the field distribution in 1980 was somewhat different from the Touch Football League. In fact, only one field was used in the City of Ottawa, and that was only infrequently used.

- It is therefore indicated from the chart in Sub-section 3.2.3 that there was a field request deficit of three week-end periods from this group, in 1980; or rounded out to 2 regulation fields.

- As the growth of the Senior Flag Football League is expected to be marginal or less dramatic in ottawa in the next year or two, a deficit of two fields from this group will probably not increase during that time period. The deficit is now existent and the projection over five years is expected to be substantially more significant than is currently the case. Again, the discussion of this particular league does not include other recreational and competitive flag football leagues and groups, be they from National Defence, university and college recreational leagues, industrial leagues, and so on.

3. Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association

- It is somewhat more difficult to put exact figures on demand, supply and deficits with an Association of leagues of this size. Half of the 6,000 players registered in 1980 are at the house league recreational level, many of whom are children aged 12 and under, requiring mini-soccer fields (50 yards x 30 yards) and which is dealt with at the Ward level (Section 3.3). Some of the younger competitive teams and affiliated leagues are covered at the Ward level as well. Therefore, there is some degree of overlap between what is indicated as required in soccer under the Ward overviews and what is stated as being needed at the City and Regional level. An oversupply or perceived over-deficit will not be the result, however, since the Ward recommendations for regulation soccer fields were conservatively arrived at from Ward level data. In cases where local demand was latent and had to be estimated, it was done so in a guarded manner, being mindful of indicated population trends and existing community programs. It is, further, advised that for every known league or organization, there are several unknown or un-registered leagues or user groups. Mini or non-regulation soccer fields are only adequate for players up to age 12. Over half of the registered players across the Region (i.e. over 3,000 users) are therefore in need of City level regulation sized football/soccer fields. Finally, about 35 percent of the sites proposed for regulation sized fields at the Ward level for community use, are also considered justified to be used by City-Regional leagues, on a shared basis, at least, for the near future.

- In the Regional overview of Ottawa, Gloucester and Nepean, there are considered to be about 58 regulation sized City-Regional level football-soccer fields. This is a very deceiving statistic, however, since between 15 and 20 of these fields are primarily used for football (tackle, touch and flag). Others are used by a large number of soccer teams and leagues (primarily recreational), not affiliated with the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association; along with use occuring in other sports, such as rugby.

- The most accurate assessment of a deficit of fields for the major Soccer Association in Ottawa in 1980 is through examination of the information in the chart in Sub-section 3.2.3. This is particularly true, based upon two factors:

  i) Both Nepean and Gloucester generally hand over to the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association a proportion of their total fields for that Association's use, to be distributed as the governing body feels to be appropriate. Given this, the fields requested from the City of Ottawa by this group therefore takes the fields awarded by these other two Regional municipalities into account. The request to Ottawa is therefore representative of Ottawa's Regional proportion to this Regional group.

ii) Officials from the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association indicated that as of 1980, Gloucester has a reasonable number of good quality soccer fields, and Nepean are at an equilibruim and about to slide into another deficit. Therefore, much of the current deficit for soccer fields lies in Ottawa.

- Sub-section 3.2.3 indicates a total deficit of supply over demand of soccer fields in 1980 to be equal to 45 user periods. Equating that a field is permitted on the average of 4 periods per week, a 1980 deficit of soccer fields amounts to about 11 fields.

- In addition, soccer officials estimate that the natural increase in soccer players is 10% per annum. That is calculated to be equal to about 600 players, or about 40 teams.

- It would perhaps be assumed that Ottawa would to be responsible for half of the annual increase in teams, or 20 teams, at a field accommodation rate of 8 teams per field. This comes to an annual requirement for about 2 1/2 fields in 1981, or a total of 13 fields in 1981 counting the current deficit. The deficit grows cumulatively thereafter.

  The City should, further, monitor the Petanque activity and play over the next couple of years to better evaluate the future needs of this sport in the Ottawa Region. A larger, regulation sized (20 yards long) petanque ground may be warranted int eh future, depending upon its popularity. The land and capital cost requirements would not be extensive to provide such a facility.

4. Eastern Ontario Rubgy Union

- The six rugby clubs in Ottawa, under the Eastern Ontario Rugby Union have made an effort to overcome a Regional field shortage, by constructing a five field rugby complex at the Twin Elm Rugby Park in Nepean. This provides the rugby clubs with a game facility, which is capable of accommodating some future growth in rugby which appears evident in the next five years.

- The problem, however, is that the Twin Elm Park is in a very polarized location in the Region, which is conducive to travel by the various clubs, for games on week-ends, but is not reasonably accessible to the majority of clubs for their individual club practices. The practices are held twice a week during week day evenings. The problem as it has existed to date is compounded by the limited supply of regulation football fields which would be acceptable for rugby practice within the Region. The decision, therefore, has had to be made, in permitting these facilities to place a higher priority in providing permit time to other groups for their basic games, thereby leaving limited or no time available to the respective rugby clubs for practices. As unfortunate as it is to penalize a user group which has gone out on its own to help its own situation (by constructing Twin Elm Park), there has been no other alternative, in light of the deficit of fields in relation to the existing user groups. Practice sessions are as important to rugby teams as it is to football teams, in the preparation of game strategy and for conditioning.

- An examination of Sub-section 3.2.3 reveals that of those rugby clubs which did attempt to permit practice time from the City of Ottawa, six periods could not be accommodated. This equates to a deficit of about 2 fields in 1980. Location of the respective clubs in relation to available fields is a factor as well.

Based upon the above data and from additional information provided in Sub-Section 3.2.1, the following proposals are made for each of these sports:

Football-Touch

- Fields provided for touch football need only be well drained and of regulation size (65 yards x 160 yards) (and in fact, don't even need goal posts).

- Washroom facilities, even portable toilets initially, are needed at field sites.

- Some form of change hut or field house are desired to allow injured players to be given first aid, or to rest out of the weather which can be rather harsh in the late Fall.

Football-Flag

- The two fields required in Ottawa for this League should be situated adjacent to each other on the same site. This arrangement will allow flag football tournaments to be played. There are few sites with double, adjacent regulation football fields presently in the Region, and certainly not in Ottawa, with the exception of Mooney's Bay and possibly Brewer Park. In the past, such tournaments had to be held at Trillium Park in Gloucester, which isn't always available.

- Again, toilet facilities are required, and a change hut.

Soccer

- The requirements for City and Regional level soccer play, as well as youth and adult age community soccer play, are quite basic - full sized regulation fields with good drainage and combination goal posts.

- Most urgently required are regulation fields in the west end of Ottawa, and, in addition, as close to the central core of the City as possible. This void of fields in these two sectors can be said for the football leagues also.

- Regarding size of fields, all regulation fields to be re-constructed or newly costructed are to be of regulation football field size (65 yards x 160 yards). This will allow a range of of sports to be played on any one field, with the key being the interchangeability between football and soccer. Rugby practices as well as field hockey activities could be so accommodated also.

- Washroom or toilet facilities are required.

- At the highest level of soccer play in this Region - i.e. top level (amateur) competition - another quality field in this area is required, including lights, spectator seating for approximately 2,000 people, changing and washroom facilities, with self-enclosed fencing. This top level installation is proposed for the Mooney's Bay west field. It is required and very timely now for the following reasons:

  i) As for any sport with a strong base of developing players and progressive competition, the level of play improves, such that at the top end, elite or highly skilled players emerge. Elite players that currently exist in the Ottawa Region are now in a position to become part of a top level amateur league. One or two teams in this area, playing under the North Eastern Ontario District Soccer Association, are currently negotiating with an intercity league, with teams from Montreal. A primary requirement for such league participation is a proper field facility, as indicated above.

  ii) With the strong interest in soccer, coupled with Ottawa being Canada's Capital, visiting teams from Europe and Britain are consistently wanting to come to Ottawa to visit and play exhibition games. Lansdowne Park, when available, is too large and imposing, and too costly for an amateur group to rent.

iii) With the present Region-wide demand from various football and soccer leagues, and other (sport) groups, the north and south fields at Mooney's Bay are not adequate in terms of availability and field carrying capacity. Reference should be made to the permit information, in Sub-section 3.2.2. For example, if one of these fields is required to be rejuvenated for all of a season, there is presently no backup or alternative facility. This is a problem now at Mooney's Bay. Furthermore, with field upgrading, it should be totally removed from use for the season, otherwise, field improvements will only be makeshift and for the short-term only.

iv) The demand for a third quality field at this complex could be even more pressing if the Ottawa Sooners have to be re-located from their practice facilities at Brewer Park. This would be required in the near future if the beach at Brewer Park were to be reinstated and acceptable for public use.

- The spectator seating at Mooney's Bay north field should be increased to 1,500-2,000 seats, to be consistent with the above proposal. At present, this field has a capacity of only 400 spectators. A third quality field could also be used for invitational and top level field hockey matches, depending upon the degree of use the field receives from other sports.

- Inherent with these proposed facility improvements and probable increased use of Mooney's Bay, there is a need to investigate improvements to traffic circulation and increased parking provision at or adjacent to this site complex.

Rugby

- The main requirement for the six rugby clubs in Ottawa is to give them equal consideration when evaluating their permit applications for prime permit time for practices during weekday evenings.

- This directly underlines the need to commence immediately to construct additional regulation football/soccer fields throughout the City of Ottawa. Even though regulation rugby fields are ten yards wider than football fields, the latter is quite acceptable for rugby practices, which is at issue here.

New City-Regional Sports Field Sites - Regulation Football, Soccer and Rugby (Practice) Fields

As concluded under the touch and flag football and soccer discussions, a serious deficit of regulation sports fields exist in the City of Ottawa for City and Regional-wide level play. In summary, the 1981 deficit based only on the primary league users in each sport (not including secondary or smaller leagues or association's), is as follows:

Touch Football:	5	fields
Flag Football:	2	fields
Soccer:	13	fields
Rugby:	2	fields
	22	fields

This figure may be amended slightly in examining Sub-section 3.2.3, to include some of the other leagues and teams across the City and Region which could not be accommodated, in whole or in part, in Ottawa in 1980. Taking this into consideration, the deficit may be increased to about 24 football/soccer fields.

It is realized that the figures contain some degree of interpretive analysis. However, whether the 1980-81 deficit for such sports fields in Ottawa is 15.5 fields (the low level estimation) or 24 fields, the deficit picture is one of realistic seriousness between present demand in relation to supply. Due to constraints, of budget and site availability, 15 City-Regional fields, with ancillary considerations, cannot realistically be constructed in one or two years; without even considering 24 fields as the upper level deficit estimate. With each succeeding year, growth in these sports will continue, indicating a probable expanding deficit situation for a few years to come, before a plateau or a leveling off of user numbers is experienced. Therefore, to argue about a couple of fields one way or the other will not significantly reduce the current urgency of the sports field situation.

There are various sites across the City and Region, primarily under N.C.C. ownership, which offer potential locations for new Regional scale sports fields. The following is a listing of these sites, along with their present ownership, and the number of City-Regional level sports fields which might be accommodated on the site, depending upon physical on-site constraints:

Site	Ownership	Number of Fields
1. Woodroffe and Baseline Site	N.C.C., in part leased to the City	Several
2. Hampton Park, east of the two existing softball diamonds	N.C.C.	1
3. Riverside Terrace Park-Champlain High School Site.	City - O.B.E.	1(additional)
4. South-West corner or Carling Avenue and Preston Street (or another portion of the vacant land on either side of the railway right-of-way).	N.C.C.	1
5. Site South of Sandy Hill Arena property.	N.C.C.	1-2
6. Site South of Dutchy's Hole Park	N.C.C.	1
7. North-East corner of Albion and Hunt Club Road	O.B.E.	2
8. Tract of Land adjacent to Walkley-Albion Site.	N.C.C.	Several
9. Ontario Hydro lands south of Kitchener Avenue and East of Albion Road	Ontario Hydro	1
10. Site adjacent and south of Orlando Park Annex.	N.C.C.	1
11. Western Community (Undesignated)	D/K	2

12. Tracts of land at the East and/or West Greenbelt corridors in Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards.	N.C.C.	Several
13. Federal Lands in Carson Road-Bathgate area.	Federal Government	2
14. Greens Creek Site in Gloucester Township	City of Ottawa	Several
15. Prince of Wales Drive Site, east of Falaise Road.	N.C.C.	Several
16. Adjacent to Queensway at Greenfield Avenue and Concord Street	N.C.C.	Several

The above list does not exhaust the open space tracts of land in the City of Ottawa, that may have potential for sports field development. There may be several alternative or additional sites available under the jurisdiction of various agencies such as Ontario Hydro. Other sites are designated in the respective Ward overviews, and are intended to cater more to the lower level organized and spontaneous or non-organized sports field needs of the local community residents. Certain of these fields might be partially utilized by City and Regional groups, on a short-term or long-term basis, if the local demand at the time did not consume the total (primary) hours available.

3.2.4.7 HORSESHOES

Horseshoes is not a highly demanded sport at any level. Apart from the one major City-Regional Leauge - The Ottawa Metro Horseshoe League, involving up to 150 people, the number of participants who would consistently utilize such facilities are relatively few. There are horseshoe facilities in various parks across the City, an installation in Vanier, and generally none in Gloucester and Nepean. Horseshoe pits, however, require relatively little land and limited capital outlay (if lights are not installed). As such, horseshoe pits are usually constructed in a park if a particular local group exhibited a particular demand for this recreational facility.

The Ottawa Metro Horseshoe League plays out of Gil-O-Julien Park in Overbrook-Forbes Ward. The lighted facilities at this park wouldbasically satisfy the City-Regional needs of this primary League, given relatively minor repairs and upgrading proposed by the League for the Gil-O-Julien horseshoe facility. This is currently being requested by this group, to the City of Ottawa. With improvements to the existing horseshoe pits and lighting system, the League feels that an additional 50 members could be accommodated. This is more than this League expects to grow in the forseeable future. It is advised by this league, though, that while the National Standards would be met with the proposed revisions to this facility, it would still be desirable to hold the Silver Shoe indoors, in case of inclement weather.

Minor improvements to the horseshoe pits and lights at Brewer Park are also required. These facilities are capable of serving considerably more local and City-wide recreational play, than is currently indicated from 1980 permit information.

In general, what is required is an annual inspection program, carried out by the City of Ottawa, of all existing horseshoe pits in the City. This should be followed by a program of either implementing necessary repairs, or the removal of certain facilities if the demand

Horseshoe pits for recreational play should be provided at the local Ward level, as demand warrants. It is often a facility omitted from a local park not due to lack of demand, but just unknown, latent demand.

3.2.4.8 LACROSSE

The sport of Lacrosse experiences dramatic fluctuation in interest at the City and Regional level, on somewhat of a five year cycle. However, lacrosse has not been played competitively, outdoors in Ottawa for several years. There is an outdoor, lacrosse box in Ottawa at Anglesea Park. A small summer league plays lacrosse in Ottawa in the arenas.

A stronger demand exists in Gloucester, with 400 players and to a lesser extent in Nepean. Adequate outdoor facilities, in relation to existing and near future demand, seem to exist in Nepean and Gloucester, with the latter installing a new facility in addition. Attempts are being made to promote this sport in Hull, in preparation for the Quebec Summer Games in 1981.

The demand for lacrosse facilities is marginal in Ottawa and a spokesman for the Ontario Lacrosse Association-Eastern Section indicates that no additional outdoor lacrosse facilities are warranted in Ottawa in the forseeable future.

3.2.4.9 LAWN BOWLING

Each of the four member-run lawn bowling clubs in Ottawa, plus the City-operated facility at St. Lukes Park, attract players both locally and Regionally. All clubs are able to accommodate additional members-players, thus implying an adequate supply of such facilities for the near future in the Ottawa area. However, due to the attraction of lawn bowling to the senior citizen sector, the Cities of Nepean and Gloucester may wish to consider providing one or more facilities within their boundaries. The main reason for this being the limited mobility of many senior citizens, who may not be able to regularly get to one of the lawn bowling Clubs in Ottawa. Lawn Bowling Clubs are trying to get other age groups interested in this sport also. Such a swing to the younger age groups is currently visible in the sport of Curling, an activity not unlike lawn bowling.

It was proposed by lawn bowling officials that since these member-run clubs are operated and maintained on their own, but at the same time offer a recreational opportunity to reasonable cost to the public, the City should consider providing grants in lieu of taxes or enter into purchase of service agreements with the four existing clubs.

3.2.4.10 PETANQUE

This sport, originating from Southern France exists as a league in the Outaouais Region, but was first proposed in Ottawa in 1980 by a small group from the University of Ottawa. The Recreation Branch permitted the south-west corner of Sandy Hill Park to this group who in the summer started to clear the grass from the playing area measuring approximately 10 yards by 4 yards. This was not completed, as the group was just getting organized at that time.

It is, therefore, proposed that the City of Ottawa provide minor assistance to this group, if necessary, to properly clear and prepare this small area at Sandy Hill Park for the playing of Petanque.

The City should, further, monitor the Pentanque activity and play over the next couple of years to better evaluate the future needs of this sport in the Ottawa Region. A larger, regulation sized (20 yards long) petanque ground may be warranted in the future, depending upon the sport's popularity. The land and capital cost requirements would not be extensive to provide such a facility.

3.2.4.11 SOFTBALL

It is concluded, firstly, that no more new City and Regional level (quality) softball diamonds are required in the near future in Ottawa. This statement is made subject to the completion of the top level softball complex at Carlington Park. Gloucester appears to

possess an adequate number of high level facilities. Nepean may need to install an additional lighted high level softball facility in the near future. The consensus is that demand in softball is, generally, stabilizing. Teams seem to gain and lose teams on a year by year basis, but the number of higher level teams aren't expected to change significantly in the next few years.

Where growth or demand for softball diamonds still exists is at the Ward and community level, with some communities being more abundant in softball facilities than others. These additional needs for new or upgraded softball diamonds are outlined in the respective Ward overviews. It is also true that full sized community level softball diamonds, with basic ancillary components, such as a backstop, sideline fencing and players benches, are just as capable of serving the needs of many City and Region-wide softball teams and leagues, as they are of satisfying local community softball requirements. This is because many of the leagues with players and teams from throughout the Region, are nonetheless either playing recreational quality softball or participating at a low competitive level. Some new or upgraded facilities indicated, by Ward, are specified as being strictly or partially for local community use. Other facilities proposed at that level are intended for play by City and Regional groups also.

There are deficiencies to be corrected, nonethless, concerning the existing top City and Regional level softball facilities. These are as follows:

i) Many of the higher level leagues are strongly opposed to the stonedust infields characteristic of all Ottawa diamonds. Stonedust may cause injury and damage to uniforms with sliding. It is, therefore, proposed that up to a maximum of 17 higher level diamonds in Ottawa be provided with an infield mix, thus removing the stonedust. The diamonds to be considered include those at Britannia Park (1 diamond), Anglesea Square (2), Bingham Square (1), Plouffe Park (1), Carlington Park (3), Hampton Park (2), Brewer Park (3), Gil-O-Julien Park (1), Laroche Park (3). If this proves to be satisfactory, then other selected community level diamonds should be so conversted as well, on a phased program.

ii) Practice facilities are lacking in the Region. Practice is really only important and necessary in the higher calibre, competitive leagues. An indoor all year round facility with one or more batting cages and space for pitching and catching practice is desirable. It is proposed that the City of Ottawa investigate the existence of indoor space that could be utilized for this purpose. The Aberdeen Pavillion and/or the Coliseum at Lansdowne Park are two potential buildings to accommodate such a use.

iii) The City should also carry out a detailed annual inspection program to identify deficiencies to existing ball diamonds, requiring repair; to be followed up with a specific annual budgetary item to carry out the indicated repairs or upgrading to the defective facilities and components.

3.2.4.12 TRACK AND FIELD

A proper outdoor track and field facility should consist of 2 long jump pits; 2 high jump pits; one pole vault and one steeple chase pit; a shot put, discus and javeline throwing area; and, a 400 metre track. The upgraded components at the Terry Fox Athletic Facility, completed in 1981, are considered adequate to meet such Regional track and field needs, as expressed in part by the 300 competitive athletes with the Ottawa Kinsmen Harriers and the East Ottawa Lions Track and Field Clubs.

A secondary track and field facility, for Regional level use, is considered desirable to spell off the main Terry Fox Athletic Facility at Mooney's Bay. Most of the track and field facilities associated with the Secondary Schools are inadequate for competitive level practices or meets.

However, the one such facility which could be upgraded with relatively minor regular maintenance and repairs is that situated at Laurentian High School (R.D. Campbell Stadium). The O.B.E. should be presented with this request to improve this facility, to be conducive to competitive track and field practices (primarily), as the need arises. One apparent constraint to this suggestion is the $15 per hour charge to utilize the track facilities or football field at R.D. Campbell Stadium. As an alternative, as was the case in 1980, the track facilities at Charlebois or Ridgemont High Schools could be used, if field components are not required (these being provided only at R.D. Campbell Stadium or at the Terry Fox Athletic Facility).

A future requirement may exist for an indoor track facility, depending upon the future of the Coliseum in which the indoor track is located. With increasing incidence of repairs being required for this building, and the questionable future of Lansdowne Park, the City should review this need and possible alternatives.

Finally, to continue to meet the year round needs of the large number of recreational and competitive middle and long distance runners throughout the Region, the City and N.C.C. should continue to regularly cleanand maintain the linear pathways, such as those along the Rideau River Canal and thee Ottawa River Parkway.

3.2.4.13 CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING

The high popularity and particiption in recreational and competitive cross-country skiing in the Region has prompted a need for organized in-town cross-country ski programs and training areas. An in-town cross-country skiing centre to accommodate this type of participation should include:

1. A lighted sports field, possibly with surrounding parkland which receives secondary illumination from the field lights.
2. A heated field house or community building.
3. A small training hill (desirable but not essential).
4. Good access to bus routes.
5. An arrangement for track setting equipment on a regular basis.
6. A co-ordinated track design to avoid conflict with other uses in the area.

Currently, the City of Ottawa is co-ordinating a cross-country ski program at Mooney's Bay Park. It is estimated that interest in this type of cross-country ski facility in the Region will more than double from the current 400 participants within the next year or two.

There are certain higher level lighted sports field sites, both existing ahd proposed, which may accommodate such a program. Carlington Park is one site example.

The City of Ottawa should, therefore, both investigate and promote such in-town cross-country ski programs, as potential sites are developed, to meet the ever growing cross-country skiing demand within the Region.

3.2.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations, stemming from the previously outlined City-Regional based demand and supply data is as follows, by sport:

It is recommended that:

3.2.5.1 CITY AND REGIONAL SCALE

It is recommended that:

3.2.5.1.1 Baseball

3.2.5.1.1.1 The (senior-big league) Little League baseball diamond at the (N.C.C. owned City leased) Lynda Lane Site be upgraded by installing lights, spectator bleachers for up to 500 people, a scoreboard, and a mixed material or grassed-skinned infield (with water source).

3.2.5.1.1.2 The Interprovincial Senior League baseball diamond at the Lynda Lane Site be upgraded by installing lights, spectator bleachers for up to 1,000 people, two above-ground dugouts, a scoreboard, and a grassed-skinned infield, and water source.

3.2.5.1.1.3 On-site parking and a field house with canteen be constructed at the Lynda Lane Site, to serve baseball, cricket and, possibly, field hockey participants, and spectators.

3.2.5.1.1.4 The senior baseball diamond at Pinecrest Park be upgraded by installing lights, additional spectator seating for up to 500 people, a mixed material infield, and raising the central section of the existing backstop.

3.2.5.1.1.5 A ball diamond advisory committee, to include representatives from the Department of Community Development, Department of Physical Environment and selected users, as required,be established to investigate possible infield mixes, and their feasibility in terms of cost, maintenance requirements and effectiveness in uses.

3.2.5.1.1.6. The ball diamond advisory committee prepare a report to Planning Board and City Council by July 1982 with recommendations based on its investigation into infield mixes and alternatives.

3.2.5.1.1.7 If a mutually acceptable infield mix alternative to stonedust is identified by the ball diamond advisory committee, then a maximum of eight higher level baseball diamonds, to be determined in co-ordination with Little League officials, be converted from stonedust to a mixed material.

3.2.5.1.1.8 Additional selected diamonds likewise be converted, from stonedust, if the initial infield conversions prove satisfactory.

3.2.5.1.1.9 The players' bench areas be installed behind a sideline fence at any baseball diamond that is to be upgraded, reconstructed or newly constructed, on an as-needed basis.

3.2.5.1.1.10 Equipment storage boxes or alternative facilities be provided at the key diamonds utilized by the local baseball leagues.

3.2.5.2 Bocci

3.2.5.2.1 The bocci courts at Alexander Park, Brewer Park and Ev Tremblay Park be repaired as required.

3.2.5.3 Cricket

3.2.5.3.1 A second, separate cricket pitch be constructed at the Lynda Lane Site.

3.2.5.4 Field Hockey

3.2.5.4.1 Two field hockey pitches, necessary minimum parking and field house facilities be provided at one of the following three sites, listed in order of priority of preference:

a) Billings Park Site and adjacent N.C.C. land, as required.

b) N.C.C.-Hydro land immediately adjacent and south of Balena Park.

c) Green's Creek Site.

3.2.5.5 Football(Tackle)

3.2.5.5.1 The City of Ottawa investigate and pursue the provision of satisfactory practice facilities for the respective Minor Football Association Clubs, in co-ordination with each club which is not currently adequately served with such facilities.

3.2.5.5.2 A satisfactory temporary or permanent field lighting solution be investigated for the Minor Football League teams.

3.2.5.5.3 A regulation football field with adequate lighting, and spectator seating be constructed at the Woodroffe Avenue Site, with a field house to serve this overall site proposal,

3.2.5.5.4 A regulation sized football field be constructed on a tract of N.C.C. land immediately south of the Orlando Park Annex, to include field lighting, spectator seating and a field house on the site.

3.2.5.6 Football(Touch, Flag), Soccer and Rugby

3.2.5.6.1 The City of Ottawa implement the construction of regulation City-Regional level football/soccer/rugby fields at as many sites as are feasible amongst the following:

Site	Ownership	Number of Fields
Woodroffe and Baseline Site.	N.C.C., in part leased to the City	Several
Hampton Park, east of the two existing soft-ball diamonds. (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.4.5)	N.C.C.	1
Riverside Terrace Park-Champlain High School Site. (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.4.7)	City, O.B.E.	1 (additional)
South West corner of Carling Avneue and Preston Street (or another portion of the vacant lands on either side of the railway right-of-way). (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.6.4)	N.C.C.	1
Site south of Sandy Hill Arena property. (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.9.4)	N.C.C.	1-2
Site south of Dutchy's Hole Park. (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.9.6)	N.C.C.	1
North-East corner of Albion and Hunt Club Roads. (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.13.7)	O.B.E.	2
Tract of Land adjacent to Walkley-Albion Site.	N.C.C.	Several
Ontario Hydro lands South of Kitchener Ave. and East of Albion Road.	Ontario Hydro	1
Site adjacent and south of Orlando Park Annex.	N.C.C.	1

Western Community (Undesignated) (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.14.8)	D/K	2
Tracts of land at the East and/or West Greenbelt corridors in Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards. (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.12.7)	N.C.C.	Several
Federal lands in Carson Road-Bathgate area. (Refer also to Ward Recommendation 8.2.11.6)	Federal Government	2
Greens Creek Site in City of Gloucester	City of Ottawa	Several
Prince of Wales Drive Site, east of Falaise Road	N.C.C.	Several
Adjacent to Queensway at Greenfield Avenue and Cathcart Street	N.C.C.	Several

3.2.5.6.2 Necessary ancillary facilities such as washroom facilities and change huts be provided at selected existing and proposed football/soccer/rugby fields.

3.2.5.6.3 The expansion of the Mooney's Bay Athletic Complex be investigated to include:

1. Upgrading the West field at Mooney's Bay by installing self-enclosed fencing, lighting, an automatic irrigation system and spectator seating for 2,000 people.

2. Providing additional spectator seating to accommodate a total of between 1,500 and 2,000 people at Mooney's Bay North field.

3. Providing additional parking as close as possible to the sports field complex, and in so doing, attempt to control or regulate possible increased traffic at the site.

3.2.5.6.4 The rugby clubs be given equal priority in allocating field use permits, for practices,, as is afforded to other permit-requesting groups, subject to the provision of additional sports fields.

3.2.5.7 Horseshoes

3.2.5.7.1 All required facility upgrading of the horseshoe facilities at Gil-O-Julien Park, as currently proposed by the Ottawa Metro Horseshoe League, be implemented.

3.2.5.7.2 The City of Ottawa carry out an annual inspection program of the existing horseshoe pits in the City and carry out any necessary repairs, or remove certain facilities if the demand for them does not exist.

3.2.5.8 Lawn Bowling

3.2.5.8.1 The City of Ottawa investigate the feasibility of entering into a purchase of service agreement with the existing member-run lawn bowling clubs, or of providing grants in lieu of taxes to them.

3.2.5.9 Petanque

3.2.5.9.1 The City of Ottawa provide minor physical assistance, if needed, to the Petanque group in order to establish the Petanque ground at Sandy Hill Park.

3.2.5.9.2 The City of Ottawa monitor play at the Petanque ground for the next two years to assess possible near future-needs for the sport in Ottawa.

3.2.5.10 Softball

3.2.5.10.1 If a mutually acceptable infield mix alternative to stonedust is identified by the ball diamond advisory committee, then the infields of the following higher level softball diamonds be converted from stonedust to a material mix: Anglesea Square (two diamonds), Bingham Square (one), Carlington Park (three), Hampton Park (two), Brewer Park (three), Laroche Park (three), and Gil-O Julien Park (one).

3.2.5.10.2 The program to convert softball diamond infields from stonedust be continued on selected community level diamonds if the initial infield conversions prove to be generally successful.

3.2.5.10.3 The City of Ottawa investigate the use of one or more existing public buildings for year round indoor batting, pitching and catching practice.

3.2.5.10.4 The City of Ottawa carry out a detailed annual inspection program of all ball diamonds to identify deficiencies and to assign a specific budget carry out the necessary repairs or improvements to the defective facilities.

3.2.5.11 Track and Field

3.2.5.11.1 The City of Ottawa request to the Ottawa Board of Education to carry out minor repairs and regular maintenance to the Laurentian High School track and field facility, and to make it available, when necessary, to competitive track and field athletes outside of school hours and Board-sanctioned field activities or events at that facility.

3.2.5.11.2 The City of Ottawa investigate the future feasibility of the Coliseum's use for the Region's indoor track facility, and explore other alternatives, if the need is indicated.

3.2.5.11.3 The City of Ottawa support and encourage the regular snow clearing and maintenance of the linear-pathways and parkways within the Region in recognition of their extensive use by area joggers and distance runners.

3.2.5.12 Cross-Country Skiing

3.2.5.12.1 The City of Ottawa investigate and promote the use of selected lighted sports field sites for organized public cross-country skiing programs, beyond the existing Mooney's Bay program.

3.2.5.12.2 The City of Ottawa support and encourage the provision of cross-country ski trails and possible related components along the linear parkways, such as the Ottawa River Parkway, within the Region.

3.3. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS-BY WARD

3.3.1 BRITANNIA WARD

.1. POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

Indicative of the outward migration to the suburbs in the early to mid-seventies, the population has significantly increased by close to 4,000 people between 1971 and 1979, in Britannia Ward. In 1971 there were 12,560 residents while in 1979 there were 16,432 people.

Even though the number of children between 0-14 dropped, it was not as dramatic a drop as in some other Wards. Rather unique, the population groups from age 15 and up increased in numbers.

There remains an above average proportion in the 0-9 age group (12.09%) and 10-19 year old group (17.53%). The active adult sector (ages 20-39) is very close to the City average (34.52% to 35.28% - City average).

A young and presumably active population is, therefore, indicated by this data, implying an existing need for a number of lower level sports field facilities.

.2. EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 Community Liaison Staff Representing the Foster Farm Community and Recreation Board, Britannia-Belltown Community Recreation Association, Britannia-Woods Tenants Association, Michele Heights Tenants Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The area represented by the above groups, roughly covers the sectors north of Richmond Road and west of Pinecrest Road in Britannia Ward.

The community liaison staff under the City's employ are responsible to promote and co-ordinate a variety of recreational programs in this residential area, significantly characterized by low income and high density.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

Lower level sports fields and open fields are utilized by these user groups, often not on a permit basis (except for softball games), at the following sites: Britannia Park, Lincoln Heights Park, Regina Public School site, Michele Drive Site, Grenon Avenue Site, and Dumaurier Avenue Site.

The following sports are played through the community liaison programs:

Softball

- 6 girls teams, representing 90 players aged 12-18, in three divisions.

- 3 boys teams, totaling 45 players in three divisions, aged 11-16.

- one men's competitive team, with about 15 players, and one women's recreational team, also with about 15 players.

Soccer

- 3 teams (15 per team - mainly boys but some girls, aged 10-13), one from each of Foster Farm, Belltown-Britannia area, Britannia village.

Horseshoes

- 80 local players (men and ladies), primarily from the Foster Farm neighbourhood. They utilize poor quality horseshoe pits at the Grenon Avenue Site.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

At this early stage in organizing programs, there were no problems in meeting demand with existing facilities. Only softball diamonds for games were generally permitted.

.2.1.4 Trends

The demands that are currently expressed are quite simply met, and not necessarily on designated formal sports fields (but sometimes on open field areas, etc.). However, at present, programming only involves a handfull of children, and a couple of adult teams, from an organizational standpoint. The organization and programming has just begun, however. The latent demand and resulting deficit of supply for certain types of sports fields in this Ward is perceived to be quite extensive. The population figures indicate that the identified demand illustrated here is but the tip of the iceberg.

It is speculated that soccer and softball, firstly at the recreation and house league level, will blossom almost immediately, with football (touch and possibly flag) starting soon thereafter. The main factor required is some organization, which is beginning in this Ward.

Horseshoes are popular in the Michele Drive-Grenon Avenue area, suggesting a possible outgrowth from the present "home-made" horseshoe pits at the Grenon Avenue Site.

.2.2 Britannia Bayshore Broncos (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association)

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

The boundaries for this Minor Football Club include all of Britannia Ward and into Nepean, west of the Bayshore area.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

There are two teams in this club - the mosquito team (aged 8-11) and the pee wee team (age 12-13), involving approximately 60-72 children.

This Club practises at Frank Ryan Park, utilizing the outfields of the existing ball diamonds. Practices occur Monday to Thursday nights, 6-8 p.m., from about the first week of August to about November 15. Games are played at any available regulation fields that can be permitted throughout the Region. Game days are usually Saturday mornings and weekday evenings (particularly Wednesdays).

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The practice facilities at Frank Ryan Park are satisfactory for practice purposes with temporary outdoor rink lighting provided for the regular night practices and a good sized field house to store equipment and to hold Club-team meetings.

.2.2.4 Trends

Indications are that interest will continue, with this Club remaining relatively stable.

2.3. Frank Ryan Little League (under the Little League Baseball- Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.3.1 General Description, Boundaries

This Little League district covers all of Britannia Ward and stretches west to the Bayshore area in the City of Nepean.

.2.3.2 Facilities Used

There are three divisions in this particular Little League - minor - about 50 children, major - about 47 children, and senior -about 52 children. There were about 150 players, age 8-16, representing 13 teams within these three divisions in 1980. There is no "big league" division team in this Little League.

The two baseball diamonds at Frank Ryan Park and the diamond at the Connaught Avenue Site were permitted by this group Monday to Friday, 6-9 p.m., May 15 to July 31, in 1980.

.2.3.3. Comments on Use, Facilities

The two baseball diamonds at Frank Ryan Park are quite satisfactory for baseball play. The third diamond at this Park is (softball) sometimes used for practices when it is not permitted to other user groups.

The Connaught Avenue Site baseball diamond is used by the senior division teams in this Little League, and is now in quite reasonable condition.

.2.3.4 Trends

With three diamonds at their disposal over the season, there are adequate facilities to meet present and near future needs for the Frank Ryan Little League. It is expected to remain relatively stable in terms of numbers, with possibly marginal increases in numbers in the foreseeable future.

.3. SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Baseball Diamond	3	Britannia Park (Facility under construction in 1980 - not permitted - to resume permitting in 1981).
Multi-Use Facility	4	Severn Public School.
Soccer Field	3	Britannia Park (Constructed in 1980 - to be permitted in 1981).
Softball Diamond	4	Grenon Avenue Site (Cons tructed in 1980 -subject to permitting in 1981).
Softball Diamond	5	St. Leonard Separate School.

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (4)	Connaught Ave. Site	Anytime after July 31, week-ends only before July 31.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Frank Ryan Park	Saturdays until August 8, Sundays a.m. and after 4 p.m.; and Friday evenings, Saturday p.m. and evening after July 31.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Frank Ryan Park	Saturdays until August 8, Sundays a.m. and after 4:00 p.m.; and Friday evenings, Saturdays p.m. and evening afer July 31.
Cricket Pitch (3)	Dumaurier Ave.	Friday evenings and week-end mornings (see Dumaurier Avenue Site Softball Diamonds)
Multi-Use Facility (4)	Regina Public School/ Lincoln Heights Park	Tuesday and Friday evenings and week-ends.

Softball Diamond (3)	Britannia Park	Fully permitted to September 5.
Softball Diamond (4)	Britannia Park	Saturdays.
Softball Diamond (4)	Dumaurier Ave. Site	Friday evenings and week-end mornings (Cricket pitch overlaps onto softball diamonds).
Softball Diamond (4)	Dumaurier Ave. Site	As above, excluding Friday evenings.
Softball Diamond (4)	Frank Ryan Park	Monday, and Wednesday evenings after July 3; Friday evenings and week-ends all season.
Softball Diamond (4)	Severn Public School	Friday evenings and week-ends all season; Monday to Thursday evenings after July 3.
Softball Diamond (5)	Michele Drive Site	Saturday mornings, Sundays.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Grant Public School	4	Not Permitted
Grenon Avenue Site	5	Not Permitted
Dr. F.J. McDonald Sep. School	5	Not Permitted
Michele Drive Site	5	Not Permitted
St. Remi Sep. School	5	Not Permitted

.4. CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 It may firstly be concluded from the information included in Section 2 that the organized baseball needs (of the Frank Ryan Little League) are being met now and should accordingly be met in the forseeable future at Frank Ryan Park and Connaught Avenue Site.

.4.2 A similar statement might be made concerning the Britannia Bayshore Broncos Minor Football Club, which permits seasonal practice time at Frank Ryan Park after the baseball season, at the beginning of August. An element that is highly desirable by such football clubs as the Bayshore Broncos is to have access to a regulation size football field on which both practices and games could be carried out. This is a luxury that few clubs have in the City or Region. It is, further, something that is, in all probability, not able to be provided in Britannia Ward. From a realistic point of view, there are relatively few open fields or potential sites in the Ward that could accommodate a new regulation sports field. Any sites that do exist should be developed for a wider variety of uses, one of those uses possibly being for tackle football, but not extensively so to the exclusion of the majority of users. There are simply too many diverse existing and latent user groups in the Ward in relation to potential sports field sites.

.4.3 Softball diamonds appear in most cases to be adequately supplied, for local or community level use in Britannia Ward. There is a reasonable range with one City level diamond, six community level diamonds and two neighbourhood level softball diamonds.

.4.3.1 Of these, only the City level diamond at Britannia Park is fully permitted over the season. For the remaining softball diamonds, the Grenon Avenue (community level) facility will be new in 1981, ready for permitting. The St. Leonard Separate School softball diamond is not permitted at all. A major reason for this is that it is in poor condition, requiring upgrading. Such upgrading should be done, thereby providing a community softball diamond for spontaneous or local permitted use. This should be done through agreement with the Separate School Board.

The (community level) softball diamonds at Frank Ryan Park and Severn Public School are available during several week-day evenings commencing in July and on week-ends anytime. Such availability of these two diamonds plus that of the St. Leonard Separate School facility offer more than adequate softball facilities for local resident use in the central sector of the Ward.

As mentioned previously, the new (community level) softball diamond at the Grenon Avenue Site will serve some latent users west of Pinecrest Road. In addition, if the cricket use is discontinued at the Dumaurier Avenue Site, by re-locating the Bel-Air Cricket Club to a more appropriate site (Lynda Lane Site), total week-end access will be made available to local residents.

.4.3.2 In the Michele Drive area, the (neighbourhood level) diamond at the Michele Drive Site is permitted every week-day evening, except Wednesday, by the Michele Heights Tenants Association, for local resident use, as it should be. In fact, the one outside user group, permitting this diamond on Wednesday evenings, should be re-located from this diamond, if possible, thereby making it a local resident facility, if the demand warrants.

.4.3.3 The softball diamond, as part of the multi-use facility at the Regina Public School/Lincoln Heights Park is the only locally oriented community-neighbourhood diamond north of Carling Avenue in this Ward, excluding the Britannia Park diamonds which to only a limited extent are permitted to local resident groups. The diamond at the multi-use facility was available in 1980 on Tuesday and Friday evenings and week-ends which appears to be a reasonable situation. The problem is that it is in conflict with soccer play since the soccer field is a portion of the multi-use facility. In fact, the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association permit that facility during the other week-day evenings. It should, therefore, be concluded that this facility continue to be not permitted on at least the two week-day evenings and week-ends as was the situation in 1980. This would allow spontaneous local softball play and/or local informal soccer play, as has been occurring through the community liaison programs.

.4.4 Where this Ward does seem to be lacking is in soccer/football fields for local use. Section .2.1 revealed that there is a definite high latent and emerging demand for these types of facilities. It is, therefore, concluded that soccer/football fields should be provided on the following basis.

.4.4.1 Construct a community level soccer/football field, if possible, on the tract of land at the western extremity of Britannia Park, north of the Belltown Dome Site.

4.4.2 Construct a community level soccer/football field, if possible, on the Grant Public School Site, through agreement with the Ottawa Board of Education; this, however, being dependent upon the decision by the O.B.E. on the future status of this School.

.4.4.3 Investigate and construct, if possible, a neighbourhood level mini-soccer field on the north-east sector of the Lincoln Heights Park Site.

.4.4.4. Investigate and construct, if possible, a neighbourhood level soccer field on the Dumaurier Avenue Site, after the Bel-Air Cricket Pitch has been re-located. At least provide in-ground sleeves, in which goal posts could be installed and removed, as required.

.4.5 Section .2.1 indicated a strong demand for horseshoe pits in the Grenon Park area, with about 80 adults currently playing horseshoes at 6 "home-made" pits on Grenon Avenue Site which may be destroyed with the construction of that park. It is, therefore, proposed that horseshoe pits (about 6) be constructed on the Michele Drive Site, in conjunction with its playground update, or as a later phase of that update.

.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at the St. Leonard Separate School site be rejuvenated, for local resident use, with agreement of the O.R.C.S.S.B.

.5.2 The Michele Drive Site neighbourhood level softball diamond be primarily designated for local resident use, on a permitted or non-permitted basis.

.5.3 The community level softball diamond at the Regina Public School/Lincoln Heights Park Site not be permitted at least two week-day evenings and on week-ends each week, over the season.

.5.4 Soccer/Football fields be provided on the following basis:

.5.4.1 Construct a community level soccer/football field on the tract of land at the western extremity of Britannia Park, north of the Belltown Dome Site.

.5.4.2 Investigate the construction of a community level soccer/football field, if possible, on the Grant Public School Site, withagreement of the Ottawa Board of Education.

.5.4.3 Investigate and construct, if possible, a neighbourhood level mini-soccer field on the north-east sector of the Lincoln Heights Park Site.

.5.4.4 Investigate and construct, if possible, a neighbourhood level mini-soccer field on the Dumaurier Avenue Site, after the Bel-Air Club cricket pitch has been re-located.

.5.5 Approximately four horseshoe pits be constructed at the Michele Drive Site as part of the current or a later phase of that park's playground update.

3.2.2 CARLETON WARD

.1. POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The total Ward population has slightly reduced during the course of the 1970's, with 21,475 people in 1971 and 20,735 residents in 1979.

The child age sector aged 0-9, substantially dropped within this period, and in 1979 this group represented 9.97% of the Ward population, a figure very close to the City average. The large drop in total numbers continued in the 10-14 age group, but recovered in the 15-19 year old sector, with the latter age category showing a marginal increase over the

1971 figure. The result is that 19.13% of the 1979 Ward population is between age 10-19. This is a full 4% above the 1979 City average for that group.

The active adult sector (from a sports field use point of view), between the ages of 20-39, accounted for 33.21% of Carleton Ward's total in 1979. This is only about 2% less than the City average for that year.

The population figures, therefore, show a common drop in the child age population, a significant recovery in the youth sector, close to the City average in the active adult sector, and a slight increase in total numbers in that latter group between 1971 and 1979. The trend in this Ward is not unlike that of many of the City's Wards and suggests a need for various types of sports fields, particularly with a relatively high proportion in the youth age sector.

.2. EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 Bel-Air Kenson Park Community Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

This group generally addresses community issues, questions and activities that would affect the residential lifestyle of those living in this area. Its boundaries or range of influence would, to some extent, depend upon the issues within the Ward. By virtue of its name, the Bel-Air Kenson Community Association would appear to be concerned with the central portion of the Ward, at least.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

There is little or no organized sports field activity through this Community Association. All such activity is generally spontaneous, utilizing sports fields on a non-permitted basis. The odd time when this group did permit a sports field, it was a one occasion permit, such as permitting Bel-Air Park as the site of a neighbourhood garage sale.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

N/A

.2.1.4 Trends

To this group's knowledge, there does not appear to be any conflict or problem between spontaneous or non-permitted use of sports fields and permitted use by organized groups and leagues, in this local area.

.2.2 Queensway Football Club (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association)

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

The area of this Club is described as being half within this Ward and half in the City of Nepean, bounded by the Queensway to the north, Woodroffe to the east, Cedarview Road to the west and the C.N.R. rail right-of-way, to the south, in Nepean.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

- 3 teams are in this club:

a) Mosquito team (ages 11 and under) - up to 36 players - practice at Leslie Park Public School and Dayton Park, both in Nepean.

b) Pee Wee Team (ages 12-13) - up to 36 players - recently started practising at Parkway Park, after the continued development of Kilreen Park.

c) Bantam Team (ages 14-15) - up to 36 players - practice at Parkway Park.

- Practises occur Monday to Thursday evenings, 6-8 p.m., from August 5 - November 15, with games generally played on Saturdays and certain weekday evenings throughout the Region.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The main practice facility at Parkway Park has been quite satisfactory up until recently. It does have a field house where equipment can be stored and temporary ice rink lights are installed each fall for evening practices. However, the field has badly deteriorated in the last couple of years, making it unsuitable for continued use without upgrading of the surface.

.2.2.4 Trends

While this Football Club is situated partially in Ottawa and in part in Nepean, the primary practice facilities are presently in Ottawa, and this Ward in particular. It is a strong representative Club with 3 teams and 108 players, and is expected to continue with this representation and interest in the future. The major threat to its existence right now is the lack of a suitable practice field due to the condition of the Parkway Park surface. The City of Ottawa has a definite responsibility here to either upgrade their present facility or provide them with an alternative site, equally suitable with lighting and storage facilities.

.2.3 Pinecrest Little League (under the Little League Baseball - Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.3.1 General Description, Boundaries

Well over half of the territory under this Little League is in Nepean, but the majority of its facilities are firmly established in Carleton Ward. The boundaries include the Pinecrest area, into Nepean to Bayshore, Glen Cairn, Barrhaven, and Bells Corners.

.2.3.2 Facilities Used

There were about 565 registered players in this little league in 1980, with 232 playing t-ball (aged 6-8), 149 in the minor division, 46 at the major level, 74 playing senior division (aged 13-15) and about 13 (one team) playing in the "big league" sector (age 16-18).

All teams in this organization play games at the 5 baseball diamonds plus one t-ball diamond at Pinecrest Park. The "big league" team practices there, but plays its games at the Nepean Sportsplex baseball diamond.

The Pinecrest facilities are fully permitted week-day evenings and all week-end by this league, from May 14 to August 31.

.2.3.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The facilities at Pinecrest Park are said to be satisfactory, with one basic exception, that the new t-ball diamond, constructed in 1979-80, possesses base lines too close to the players bench area. This hazard is proposed to be corrected for the 1981 season. In addition, drainage must be improved around the diamond in the process.

.2.3.4 Trends

The demand is this Little League district is increasing in two sectors of the playing population -

a) The older players, aged 14 and over, at the senior and "big league" level. There is a distinct possibility that a second "big league" team will form in 1981 in the Pinecrest Little League. This will add to an already existing problem at this level in that "big league" games cannot be played at Pinecrest Park now. An adequate diamond exists; however, it does not have lights which are necessary for the later evening and additional night games to be played at this level. Further, because of a lack of lights, tournaments cannot be played here, since continuous day and evening games must be played for such an event. Therefore, in lighting the top level diamond at Pinecrest Park, an expansion of teams, as is indicated, would be possible, as would be tournament play. In implementing this, the backstop should also be raised in height by adding two sections at its central part, and additional bleachers should be provided - both measures are required due to the higher level of play and greater spectator attraction that accompanies it. The Nepean Sportsplex diamond is operating at capacity use now, and therefore, a lighted "big league" level diamond at Pinecrest Park would offer a currently needed facility for general west end league use.

b) The second group where growth is occurring is in girl's softball in the 10-13 year old age category. The Little League includes under its mandate both baseball and softball play for boys and girls. If a diamond in the area were available, the organization feels that it could start girl's softball league in 1981, given the support of the area parents.

.3. SUPPLY - 1980

3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Track and Field Facility	3	Sir John A. MacDonald High School

3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (2)	Pinecrest Park/ Queensway Public School	Fully Permitted to August 31.
Baseball Diamond (3)	Pinecrest Park/ Queensway Public School	As Above.
Baseball Diamond (3)	Pinecrest Park/ Queensway Public School	As Above.
Baseball Diamond (3)	Pinecrest Park/ Queensway Public School	As Above.
Baseball Diamond (3)	Pinecrest Park/ Queensway Public School	As Above.

Football Field (3)	Sir John A. MacDonald High School	Fully Permitted until September 1; then available for one-4 hour period each of Saturday and Sunday.
Soccer Field (3)	Pinecrest Park/ Queensway Public School	Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Soccer Field (4)	J.H. Putman P.S.	Fully Permitted under O.B.E. field use policy.
Soccer Field (4)	Queensway P.S.	One-4 hour period on Saturdays all season; one 4-hour period on Sundays after September 1.
Softball Diamond (4)	Kilreen Park	Fully Permitted.
Softball Diamond (4)	Morrison Drive Site	Saturdays anytime; Sundays a.m. and 4-6 p.m.
Softball (t-ball) Diamond (4)	Pinecrest Park/ Queensway Public School	Fully Permitted to August 31.
Softball Diamond (5)	Agincourt Park	Saturdays anytime; Sundays to 5:30 p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	Agincourt P.S.	Friday evenings; Saturdays anytime; Sundays to 5:30 p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	Ainsley Drive Site	Friday evenings; Saturdays anytime; Sundays to 4:00 p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	J.H. Putman P.S.	Thursday and Friday evenings, week-ends.

3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Bel-Air Public School	4	Not Permitted.
Christie Public School	4	Not Permitted.
Sir John A. MacDonald H.S.	4	Fully Permitted until September 1, under O.B.E. field use policy; could be permitted one-4 hour period on each of Saturday and Sunday after September 1.
Parkway Park	4	Anytime until July 19, then Saturdays after 4:30 p.m.; Sundays anytime.

Pinecrest Public School	4	Not Permitted.
St. Raymond's Sep. School	4	Fully Permitted under O.B.E. field use policy.
Woodroffe Ave. Site	4	Not Permitted.
Agincourt Park	5	Not Permitted.
Agincourt Public School	5	Not Permitted.
Ainsley Drive Site	5	Not Permitted.
Copeland Park	5	Not Permitted.
Greenlawn Cres. Site	5	Not Permitted.
Kilreen Park	5	Not Permitted.
Our Lady of Victory Sep. School	5	Not Permitted.
J.H. Putman Public School	5	Not Permitted.
St. Raymond's Sep. School	5	Not Permitted.

.4. CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 There are three generalizations that could be made from the analysis of sports field use and supply in this Ward:

.4.1.1 On the surface there appears to be an abundant supply of good quality baseball diamonds and an average number and quality of softball diamonds. However, permit information indicates that all of the baseball diamonds are totally permitted by the Pinecrest Little League which efficiently utilizes these facilities for the season, along with also having to permit "big league" game time at the Nepean Sportsplex diamond.

.4.1.2 A review of the softball diamond permit information for this Ward indicates a very heavy demand by a variety of user groups for these facilities. In fact, even the four neighbourhood level softball diamonds are substantially permitted, and for some of the time by City-wide commercial and business leagues. The only diamond time available, is during week-end periods and some Friday nights. Only the Kilreen Park (community level) softball diamond is being designated for general community use, being totally-permitted to the Queensway Terrace South Community Association.

.4.1.3 There are a limited number of community and City level soccer/football fields in this Ward in relation to the apparent demand. That demand, as indicated by the permit information, demonstrates that the four existing soccer/football fields are heavily booked for the season, until after September 1. The users are primarily soccer teams, be it the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association or a west-end affiliate - the West Ottawa Soccer Club - at the more local level. Football is another source of demand. There is the Queensway Football Club which is now not able to use its main practice field at Parkway Park (due to field conditions). There is no organized or non-organized expression of demand from the touch or flag football sectors, in Section .2 of this Ward overview. However, from information obtained from the Ottawa Senior Touch Football League (and from the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer League), there is no question that there is a serious deficiency of regulation football/soccer fields in the west end of Ottawa. In addition, with an above-average proportion (19.13%) of youth age residents in this Ward, there has to be a significant (non-organized) latent demand for such fields.

.4.2 From a baseball standpoint, therefore, it is concluded that field lights should be installed at the senior baseball diamond at Pinecrest Park, to increase the height of the existing backstop and to install spectator bleachers. This proposal is indicated since the Pinecrest Little League has the highest number of players of any Little League district in the Region; Pinecrest Park is a well-developed baseball park with a recently constructed senior diamond well suited to "big league" play except for its lack of lights; the present Pinecrest "big league" team must play its games at the Nepean Sportsplex which is in great demand; lights would allow additional games, later evening games and tournaments to be played at Pinecrest Park; and the Pinecrest Little League is proposing to add a second "big league" team to its organization in 1981, thereby adding to the already heavy use of the facilities. This discussion is continued in the City-Regional Sub-section, 3.2.4, where the recommendation is contained (in Section 3.2.5).

.4.3 Based upon the high demand for softball diamonds, even at the neighbourhood level, in this Ward, there is a need expressed for additional diamonds in this Ward. This is specifically alluded to by such factors as:

a) The Pinecrest Little League is seriously considering starting a local girl's softball league, due to an interest expressed by girls aged 10-13 within the little league organization; at present there is not a diamond in the Ward available for prime time permitting. Furthermore, there are only 2 diamonds that exist in the whole of the Pinecrest Little League territory within the City of Nepean.

b) There are no softball diamonds available during week-day evenings for spontaneous local resident softball play, apart from community association use of the Kilreen Park diamond.

c) Some of the neighbourhood level softball diamonds should not be permitted to some of the City-wide business leagues, as is now happening. Diamonds such as those at Agincourt Public School and at J.H. Putman Public School are neither large enough nor of adequate condition or quality for such adult teams, which are now heavily permitting them.

d) The Parent Teachers Association at Gaston Vincent Separate School has been seeking a softball diamond for their children for use both during and after school hours.

It is, therefore, proposed that at least two community level softball diamonds be constructed in this Ward, to meet present and near future demand. These diamonds are suggested to be located at the following sites:

- Adjacent to the Gaston Vincent Separate School site, on the Woodroffe Avenue site, currently leased by the City from the N.C.C.

- The community level open field at the Christie Public School Site, through agreement with the O.B.E.

With the construction of these community level diamonds, it is suggested that some of their available time be permitted to some of the better City-wide business leagues and remove permitted play from the poorer or undersized neighbourhood level diamonds in this Ward.

.4.4. In order to assist the Queensway Football Club, site upgrading of the currently deteriorated practice field at Parkway Park should be carried out. Some minor rock and rut removal is proposed to be done in 1981, but proper upgrading is required. While that site is subject to repair, alternative interim practice sites must be located, such as the open field at the newly constructed Morrison Drive Site. Development of a proposed regulation football game field

at the N.C.C. leased Woodroffe Avenue Site will serve as a longer term solution to this Club. Reference is made to the City-Regional discussion in Sub-section 3.2.4, and recommendation in Sub-section 3.2.5. The only other short-term solution would be to ask the City of Nepean to investigate possible practice sites with night lighting and storage facilities, and even possibly a lighted game field for the Minor Football Association. The territory of this Club is at least half within the City of Nepean.

.4.5 It is further concluded that the City of Ottawa should enter into agreement with the Ottawa Board of Education to construct a community level soccer/football field on each of the Pinecrest Public School and Bel-Air Public School Sites. These two proposed fields should be designated primarily for current and near future local resident demand for soccer/football fields, both organized and non-organized.

.4.6 As mentioned previously, there is a known deficit of City and Region level soccer/football/field hockey/rugby fields in the west end of the City. As a result, it is concluded that the Woodroffe Avenue Site, a tract of land which is now leased from the N.C.C. be developed with several City and Regionally-oriented sports fields, through agreement with the N.C.C. This proposal will be expanded upon in the City-Region Section of this Report.

.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 Community level softball diamonds be constructed at:

.5.1.1 The Woodroffe Avenue Site, currently leased from the N.C.C., adjacent to Gaston Vincent Separate School.

.5.1.2 The community level open field at the Christie Public School Site, with agreement of the Ottawa Board of Education.

.5.2 Community level soccer fields be constructed at the Pinecrest Public School and Bel-Air Public School Sites, with agreement of the Ottawa Board of Education.

.5.3 The open field at Parkway Park be upgraded to allow for regular practices to occur by the Queensway Minor Football Club.

3.3.3 RICHMOND WARD

.1. POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The population in Richmond Ward has remained almost constant during the 1970's, with 19,650 people in 1971 as compared to 20,034 residents in 1979. It is the variation that has occurred in selected age groupings where the changes are so significant. In fact, the proportion of the population in certain age ranges is so divergent from the current City average, that the following table is provided.

Age Group	Richmond Ward	City Average
	(Percentage of Population by Selected Age Groups) (1979 Assessment Data)	
0-9 years old	5.81%	9.23%
10-19 years old	12.72%	15.12%
20-39 years old	26.27%	35.28%
65 years old and over	20.37%	11.73%

This information shows an appreciably lower proportion of people who would be considered as primary users of sports fields in this Ward, in comparison to the City average with the trend being largely counter-balanced by a substantially above-average sector of the population over 65 years of age.

One conclusion that might be made from this trend is that some of the existing sports field facilities in this Ward could be designated for use by City-wide groups, since the demand for facilities from outside the Ward may be greater than from within. However, while certain facilities in this Ward might be appropriately issued to City and Regional leagues and groups, as that level of sports field is definitely needed in the west end, this conclusion is perceived to be unrealistic.

This Ward is instead well-endowed with both elementary and secondary schools and is characterized by a predominance of single family dwellings. Given this fact, and a 1979 population with over 20% in the over 65 years old age category, it is suggested that there will be a significant resident turnover, probably within the next five years. This could very well re-establish an average or above-average primary potential population of sports field users in Richmond Ward. This must be seriously considered in this Ward analysis of sports field demand and supply.

.2.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 Dovercourt Recreation Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The areas that this Association covers include Westboro, Highland Park, and McKellar Park. The Association reaches into the northern half of Queensboro Ward also.

The Dovercourt Recreation Association promotes recreational, cultural and social programs for the residents within the approximate area described.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

The Association promotes the following sports field-related programs:

Softball, T-Ball

- For approximately 100 boys and girls, aged 9-12.
- Recreational calibre games are played at Westboro Kiwanis Park (just inside Queensboro Ward) and McKellar Park, primarily during week-day evenings from May to September.

Soccer

- About 250 children (primarily boys), aged 6-12.
- Generally, the fields at Nepean High School, Westboro Kiwanis Park, and McKellar Park are used; although in 1980, the Nepean High School field was closed for upgrading.
- Games are usually played on week-day evenings from May to the end of August.

Field Hockey

- Only about 12 children aged 10-13 years old participate in this sport. It is handled informally with no field specifically permitted for field hockey.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The facilities used are adequate for this group's purposes, with one expressed concern about the desire for maintenance such as grass cutting to be more consistent.

.2.1.4 Trends

Adult sports have been primarily spontaneous; but may become more popular and organized in the near future.

Soccer is becoming very popular, primarily in the child age sector.

Some interest in touch football at the local level is indicated.

Softball in this area appears stable.

There are no programs or activities geared towards teenagers (youth). With some organization in this sector, a greater interest from this group may be generated.

.2.2 McKellar Park Blue Bombers (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association)

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

The boundaries under this Club's authority are the area west of Roosevelt Avenue, to the Pinecrest Creek/Ottawa River Parkway, and north of the Queensway to the River.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

This club has only one team - pee wee aged 12 and 13, of which there may be about 30-35 players.

Practices are carried out at McKellar Park, Monday to Thursday evenings, 6-8 p.m., from about August 15 to November 15.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The facilities are perceived to be satisfactory, with a good sized practice area, temporary ice rink lights installed, and a large sized field house in which to store equipment and have team meetings.

.2.2.4 Trends

The interest in the McKellar Park Blue Bombers is expected to remain stable in the forseeable future.

.2.3 Carlingwood Little League (under the Little League Baseball - Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.3.1 General Description, Boundaries

Players are recruited for this Little League within the approximate boundaries identified by Baseline Road, Woodroffe Avenue, Clyde Avenue and the Ottawa River.

.2.3.2 Facilities Used

There are 11 teams altogether, for children and youth aged 8-19, totaling 160 players; with 6 major division teams, 4 senior division teams and one "big league" team.

The diamonds permitted are the two Hanlon Avenue Annex diamonds (Monday - Friday evenings), one Westwood Park diamond (Monday - Friday evenings), one Agincourt Park (softball) diamond (in Carleton

Ward - Monday to Friday evenings), and the baseball diamond at Britannia Park, shared with other Little League "big league" teams (Monday to Friday evenings). This latter diamond, however, was closed during the 1980 season for re-construction.

The season extends from May to July 31.

.2.3.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

This League was disappointed that the Britannia Park "big league" diamond was not available (due to re-construction) for any of the 1980 season. It is considered the home diamond for the "big league" team.

It was generally stated that the maintenance of all the diamonds was inadequate in 1980, with the grass not cut consistently and the infields often being very rough.

The two diamonds on the Hanlon Park Annex Site are good diamonds and seriously needed. There is concern, therefore, about the prospect of the possible re-situation of one or both of the diamonds in conjunction with the Regional transitway construction just north of the Pinecrest Creek, proposed for 1981. The concern is two-fold;firstly, that construction doesn't resume until after the season concludes, and secondly, that the facilities are satisfactorily re-established and ready for play the following year.

.2.3.4 Trends

This Little League intends to start children's t-ball, for ages 6-8, in 1981.

Apart from the above t-ball proposal, no additional baseball diamonds are required by this Little League, beyond those which have been permitted to them in recent years.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Soccer Field	4	Nepean High School (closed for upgrading in 1980 - to be permitted in 1981).
Soccer Field	4	St. Joseph's High School.
Soccer Field	5	Broadview Public School.
Softball Diamond (t-ball)	4	McKellar Park.
Softball Diamond	5	Broadview Public School.
Softball Diamond	5	Kingsmere Park.
Softball Diamond	5	Woodroffe Park.
Track and Field Facility	4	Woodroffe High School.

3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (4)	Hanlon Ave. Annex	Week-ends only until July 31; anytime after July 31.

Baseball Diamond (4)	Hanlon Ave. Annex	As Above.
Football Field (3)	St. Joseph's Junior High School	Fully Permitted until September 14; then one-4 hour period on Sundays.
Football Field (3)	Woodroffe High School	One-four hour period on each of Saturday and Sunday after August 31.
Soccer Field (4)	Highland Park High School	Fully Permitted.
Soccer Field (4)	McKellar Park	Thursday and Friday evenings anytime; Saturdays p.m. and evenings and Sundays any period until August 1; then, Saturday and Sunday evenings and Sunday a.m. anytime.
Soccer Field (4)	Woodroffe High School	Saturdays-one-4 hour period anytime and Sundays-one-4 hour period after September 1.
Softball Diamond (4)	McKellar Park	Anytime until August 19; then, Friday evenings, Saturdays all periods, Sundays a.m. and evenings.
Softball Diamond (4)	Westwood Park	Week-ends all season; anytime after July 31.
Softball Diamond (5)	Broadview Public School	Friday evenings and week-ends all season; anytime after August 28.

3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Westwood Park	4	Not Permitted.
Castlewood Park	5	Not Permitted.
Hanlon Ave. Site	5	Not Permitted.
Tilbury Park	5	Not Permitted.
Woodroffe Public School	5	Not Permitted.

.4. CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 The present use of the sports field facilities in Richmond Ward is for the most part community, local association and resident oriented. One of the reasons for this is that the vast majority of the facilities in the Ward are lower level (community or

neighbourhood) in nature, some being non-regulation size. The only exceptions to this are the two City level football fields - at Woodroffe High School and St. Joseph's Junior High School. There are also two good quality soccer fields (community level) at Highland Park High School and Woodroffe High School. These two football and two soccer fields are consistently permitted to City and Region-wide leagues, such as the Ottawa Senior Touch Football League and the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association. The Nepean High School (community level) soccer field may fall into this category in 1981 following its 1980 rejuvenation. Thus, the various other facilities in this Ward are predominantly locally utilized with facilities generally being available for this level of use during a reasonably wide range of time periods over much of the season. This trend for local use of the majority of the sports field facilities is as it should be in this Ward, due to the relative quality and limited quantity of some facilities here.

.4.2 The baseball interests in this Ward are served by the Carlingwood Little League. It is concluded that this is a viable baseball (t-ball) league for children and youth, and will continue to consistently draw players. There is an adequate number of baseball diamonds with which to pursue this sport in the forseeable future. This statement is guarded only with the stipulation that the Britannia Park "big league" diamond return to full operation commencing in the 1981 season, and that the two (community level) baseball diamonds at the Hanlon Park Annex Site are not eliminated. In other words, if one or both of these Annex diamonds are infringed upon by the 1981 construction of the Regional Transitway, the affected diamond(s) must be re-situated on the site after the 1981 season and be ready for use at the commencement of the 1982 season.

.4.3 The Carlingwood Little League is proposing the initiation of a children's t-ball league in 1981 (for children aged 6-8). In recognition of this, it is proposed that one of the following sites be utilized for this purpose:

a) The existing (community level) softball-t-ball diamond at McKellar Park could be used for this purpose. It was available (i.e. not permitted) all season in 1980; or

b) The Hanlon Avenue Site (level 5 open field) could be graded and a small backstop installed, with local resident approval, to serve this group.

Efforts should be made to utilize the existing McKellar Park diamond, firstly, however, before consideration is given to a new facility at the Hanlon Avenue Site.

.4.4 It appears from reviewing the permit information that the local demand for softball diamonds is being met in this Ward and this will probably continue to be the case in the near future, even if demand increases to some extent. This conclusion is verified by the Dovercourt Recreation Association which feels that softball is relatively stable at this time. If in the forseeable future, the demand for an additional locally-oriented softball diamond is evident, then it is suggested that Castlewood Park be seriously considered for a community level softball diamond. This would be subject to local resident approval, of course; however, this southern sector of the Ward, east of Woodroffe Avenue, is limited in sports field facilities. Therefore, if a change in the resident population occurs in the near future, this sector of the Ward could be subject to requests for additional sports field facilities such as a softball diamond on Castlewood Park (2.3 acres).

.4.5 It is concluded that the organized local children's tackle football needs are being met by the McKellar Park Blue Bombers Minor Football Club, and that their continued use of the facilities at McKellar Park for practice will allow those needs to be met in the near future.

.4.6 There does appear to be a possible deficiency, in the forseeable future, of community and neighbourhood level soccer and football fields. A definite indicator of this is from the Dovercourt Recreation Association's current program involving about 250 child age soccer players. At present, their needs are being met at McKellar Park, Westboro Kiwanis Park and, re-commencing in 1981, at Nepean High School. However, interest in this program seems to be growing, at both the organized and non-organized level. Futhermore, that Association advises that touch football could easily increase in popularity. Already there is the McKellar Park Touch Football Leauge, which in 1980 permitted three hours every Saturday, for the season, at McKellar Park. This sport is growing throughout the Region and these indicators in this Ward suggest that such growth is quite possible locally, again from both an organized and non-organized, or spontaneous use perspective.

User time was available in 1980 only at the St. Joseph's Junior High School (non-regulation) soccer field. The Nepean High School soccer field will in all likelihood be heavily permitted when available again in 1981. All of the other designated football and soccer fields were regularly permitted during all primary use hours in 1980. Therefore, a present and near future need for additional community andd neighbourhood level soccer/football fields, for local resident users, is indicated. The limited, though potential, sites that might be so utilized are as follows:

a) The N.C.C. owned site at the north end of Denbury Avenue, just north of Richmond Road - commonly referred to as Rochester Field. A set of combination goal posts could be installed on this site, with approval from the N.C.C.

b) A community level football/soccer field could be constructed on the south sector of Westwood Park.

c) A neighbourhood level (or mini) soccer field could be designated at Tilbury Park.

d) A neighbourhood soccer field could be designated at Castlewood Avenue Site.

.5. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The Recreation Branch continue not to permit or permit on a primary basis to local resident groups the community and neighbourhood level softball diamonds at Broadview Public School (2 diamonds), Woodroffe Public School, Kingsmere Park, Westwood Park, and Woodroffe Park; and the lower level soccer/football fields at Broadview Public School and at McKellar Park.

.5.2 There consistently be two community level baseball diamonds on the leased Hanlon Avenue Site.

.5.3 The Castlewood Avenue Site be considered for provision of a neighbourhood level soccer field and/or a community level softball diamond, as the need arises, with input from by the local residents in that area.

.5.4 Soccer/football fields be provided on the following basis:

.5.4.1 Designate a community level football/soccer field at the Rochester field by upgrading the field and/or installing combination goal posts, with agreement from the N.C.C.

.5.4.2 Construct a community level football/soccer field on the south sector of Westwood Park Site, with input from the community.

.5.4.3 Designate a neighbourhood level (or mini) soccer field at Tilbury Park.

3.3.4 QUEENSBORO WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The total assessed population in 1971 was 25,825, as compared to 23,499 residents in 1979, in Queensboro Ward. The drop in population is evident in all but two age groups. In the 20-34 year old group, and in the 60 and over age categories slight increases are shown.

The proportion of people in each age category in 1979, primarily conducive to sports field activity was 10.47% between 0-9 (about 1% over the City average); 14.04% between 10-19 (about 1% less than the City average); and 36.25% between 20-39 (approximately 1% over the City average).

This population information would seem to identify Queensboro Ward as representative of the average population structure within the City of Ottawa at the end of the 1970's. One of the typical or common characteristics is that there is a high proportion in the active adult sector, ages 20-39, which, when coupled with the significant child and youth population, suggests a healthy and continuing demand (existing and latent) for locally-oriented sports field facilities.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

Note: In 1979 the Westboro Neighbourhood Study was completed and approved by City Council. A summary of any recommendations reflecting demand or supply of sports field facilities in the Ward, contained in that Study, is included in Section 4 of this Ward review.

.2.1 Dovercourt Recreation Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

Since this Recreation Association encompasses about half of Richmond Ward, and the northern half of this Ward, the respective comments of the Association are outlined in the Richmond Ward overview. Therefore, to avoid duplication of information, reference should be made to Richmond Ward, Sub-section 3.3.3.2, for the discussion of the Dovercourt Recreation Association. Since the sports field activities and related emerging trends from this Association are equally important to the application of sports fields in this Ward the identified trends as perceived by this group are included here also.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

See "Richmond Ward" - Sub-section 3.3.3.2.12.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

See "Richmond Ward" - Sub-section 3.3.3.2.13.

.2.1.4 Trends

Adult sports have been primarily spontaneous, but may become more popular and organized in the near future.

Soccer is becoming very popular, primarily in the child age sector.

Some interest in touch football at the local level is indicated.

Softball in this area appears stable.

There are no programs or activities geared towards teenagers (youth). With some organization in this sector, a greater interest from this group may be generated.

.2.2 Bel-Air Copeland Lions (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association)

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

The areas included under the territorial jurisdiction of the Club are Carlington, Alexander Park, Bel-Air and Copeland. Generally stated, it includes the south half of this Ward, and the eastern half of Carleton Ward.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

There are two teams in the Club - the Pee Wee team (aged 12-13) which practises out of Alexander Park; and the Mosquito team (aged 11 and under) which practises at the Agincourt Public School Site, in Carleton Ward.

There are a total of about 72 boys and girls in the Club.

Practices occur up to 3 weekday evenings per week, from 6-7:30 p.m., with games played on fields throughout the Region, on week-ends and selected other evenings. The season extends from about August 4 to November 15.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The main practice field is considered to be at Alexander Park, since the community centre on the site offers a storage facility and meeting room for the Club. Temporary ice rink lights are installed at Alexander Park in the Fall, to allow the Pee Wee team to practice in the evenings. This facility and that at the Agincourt Public School Site are considered to be satisfactory for the Club's purposes.

.2.2.4 Trends

This Club with its two teams is expected to remain stable with no major changes, in the near future.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Multi-Use Facility	4	Champlain High School (rejuvenated in 1980 - to be subject to permitting again in 1981).
Soccer Field	4	W.E. Gowling Public School.
Softball Diamond	5	T.P. Maxwell Public School.
Track and Field Facility	4	W.E. Gowling Public School.

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Multi-Use Facility (4)	Westboro Kiwanis Park	Saturdays; Sundays - a.m. and p.m. only.
Softball Diamond #2 (3)	Carlington park	Saturdays from 3:00 p.m.

Softball Diamond #1 (3)	Hampton Park	Saturdays.
Softball Diamond #2 (3)	Hampton Park	Friday evenings, Saturdays-p.m. and evenings and Sundays anytime.
Softball Diamond (4)	Alexander Park	Week-ends.
Softball Diamond #4 (3)	Carlington Park	Friday evenings, Saturdays; and Sunday evenings.
Softball Diamond (5)	Bellevue/Raven Park	Friday evenings and week-ends. -
Softball Diamond #5 (5)	Carlington Park	Saturdays and Sundays - a.m. and after 3:00 p.m.
Softball Diamond #1 (5)	Laurentian High School	Friday evenings; Saturdays anytime; Sundays a.m. and evenings and anytime Sunday after July 6.
Softball Diamond #2 (5)	Laurentian High School	Friday evenings, week-ends anytime.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Carlington Park	4	Not Permitted.
Hampton Park (between the two softball diamonds)	4	Saturdays p.m. and evenings; anytime other than Saturdays - a.m. after September 5.
Hampton Park (N.C.C. East of softball diamonds)	4	Not Permitted.
Meadowvale Terrace Park	4	Not Permitted.
Alexander Park	5	Not available after August 7.
Bellevue Manor Site	5	Not Permitted.
Iona Park	5	Not Permitted.
Lion's Park	5	Not Permitted.
T.P. Maxwell Public School	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 Westboro Neighbourhood Study

The Westboro Neighbourhood Study examined a variety of basic issues, including recreational needs in the area, identified as the northern half of Queensboro Ward, north of Carling Avenue, and extending west

into a smaller section of Richmond Ward, as far as Fraser Avenue. There are several references and recommendations relating to sports field use and facilities, within the 1979 Council-approved Neighbourhood Study. Some of these are complicated by other (land use) issues or proposals. The pertinent sections within the Recreation Chapter of that Study are as follows:

.4.1.1 Section 3.6 - A need was identified to expand the athletic programs in various sports to "meet needs created by changing trends and new interests and to maximize benefits from available facilities". In this Ward, some of the impetus should rest with the Dovercourt Recreation Association, along with the Bellevue Manor Tenants Association, in co-ordination with the City of Ottawa.

.4.1.2 Section 3.9 - It was indicated that playing fields under Ottawa Board of Education jurisdiction, in the Westboro area, are in need of repair, upgrading and proper continuing maintenance. The condition of the local O.B.E. fields may be improved now as opposed to when the statement was made in the Neighbourhood Study. More will be discussed on this general issue in the "Operations and Maintenance" Section (4) of this Report.

.4.1.3 Section 4.2 and Section 4.3 - It was recommended by the Study's Citizen's Committee that the wooded Riverside Terrace Park be, for the most part, cleared and that the sports field area at the Champlain High Schol Site be consequently expanded. This expansion was proposed to include, in part, the relocation of the existing softball diamond, construction of a regulation football/soccer field, a practice field and a 400 metre all weather track.

There are at least two conflicts with this proposal, as follows:

i) Recommendation R-53 in the "Land Use and Housing" Chapter proposes that the Riverside Terrace Park Site be utilized for medium density non-profit housing. This proposal was supported by the Planning Branch, with the condition that alternative uses of the site be evaluated in more detail; and,

ii) Within the "Traffic and Transit" Chapter, reference is made to the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton's "Churchill-Richmond Road Area Traffic Study", 1976, wherein it proposes a twinning of the Champlain Bridge and a resulting need to possibly utilize a portion of the Riverside Terrace Park Site as a connector to achieve this proposal. However, to refute this proposed need, the Study Committee and Planning Branch recommends (as Recommendation R-14 in that Chapter) that "the Kirkwood Extension as proposed in the Regional Official Plan be removed from that plan".

Tied in with the above conflicting proposals is a City recommendation that a land use study be done of the Riverside Terrace park Site vis-a-vis the Champlain High School sports field. This is yet to be carried out. However, integral to that Study is the final decision of the Region (R.M.O.C.) as to whether they will agree with the City to forego the Kirkwood extension proposal and thus whether they will require the use of some portion of the Riverside Terrace Park for transportation purposes.

.4.1.4 Section 4.12 - Recommendation R-35 states that "the City of Ottawa, the National Capital Commission, and the Westboro Area citizens, prepare and implement a development plan which emphasizes the interrelationships between Hampton Park (N.C.C.) and Hampton Park (City)". While the program proposal includes items such as a fitness trail, a pedestrian system, picnic area, etc., from a pure sports field point of view it is suggested here that one or more additional sports fields could be integrated on this combined ite, primarily on the designated open field to the east, close to the Queensway, on N.C.C. land.

.4.1.5 Section 4.18 - Recommendation R-42 proposes that "the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa Board of Education, Westboro Area residents, staff and parent advisory groups at Broadview Public School be encouraged to continue the development plan for the School yard". Even though this is in Richmond Ward, it is acknowledged that in 1979-80, the mutually agreeable plans as fully implemented, thereby providing, amongst other elements, two neighbourhood level softball diamonds and a soccer field on the Broadview Public School Site.

4.1.6 Section 4.22 - Recommendation R-46 proposes that the Rochester Field (north of Denbury Avenue, fronting on Richmond Road) be maintained in its present state and continue to service passive leisure interests and needs within the Westboro area". Again, this site is just outside Queensboro Ward, within Richmond Ward, however, this recommendation must be addressed. It is identified within the context of this Sports Field Study that the Rochester Field . represents a prime and needed site on which to designate a community level football/soccer field. Passive recreational areas are in great abundance in this sector of the City by virtue of the Ottawa River Parkway landscaped lands. On the other hand, potential sites on which a regulation sports field could be identified, at relatively little cost, are seriously lacking throughout much of the City.

.4.2 The issue concerning the expansion of the Champlain High School sports field onto the Riverside Terrace Park Site, to produce a regulation football field, practice field, a 400 metre track and to re-locate but retain the softball diamond, is a complex one. There are a lot of factors to be considered, not the least of which is the quality of the woodlot on the Riverside Terrace Site (apart from the housing and transportation concerns). Looking at this combined site strictly from a sports field use perspective, the following conclusions may be made:

i) In its present form the Champlain High School multi-use facility is limited in its use potential. The softball diamond cannot be utilized when the soccer field is permitted and vice versa. This is a common problem with all multi-use facilities, however, in a sector of the City where neither softball diamonds nor soccer fields are plentiful at any level of use, this limited use factor is particularly problematic.

ii) The location of the combined site is in a relatively limited residential area, but being close to the Ottawa River Parkway, and Scott Street, it would be readily accessible for both local and City-Region wide use.

iii) The High School should have a separate regulation football field (rather than a combined, smaller multi-use facility), and other sports field components such as a track, practice field, for the regular secondary school physical education curriculum.

iv) If the City-owned park site (Riverside Terrace Park) were to contain some or part of the proposed sports field facilities, it would be feasible to have the City maintain all sports field facilities on the combined site, through agreement with the O.B.E. Apart from being more consistently maintained, as a result, it may or may not make the facilities more frequently available for public use, outside of school hours, over the week.

Given the above factors and recognizing the serious lack of City level regulation soccer/football facilities in the west end of the City, the Recreation Committee's proposal in the Westboro Neighbourhood Study to utilize the Riverside Terrace Park Site to further develop City level sports field facilities must be supported in this Study. These sports field facilities would be City-oriented, but they should serve a local user function as well. The Ward cannot afford to lose a combined softball and soccer facility.

.4.3 The basic conclusions based upon the demand and supply data included in this Ward overview are as follows:

.4.3.1 A strong demand for softball diamonds at the local and ward level is indicated with four out of five neighbourhood level diamonds being heavily permitted, with availability limited to the week-ends. The Dovercourt Recreation Association, has primary permitted use of the diamond (multi-use facility) at Westboro Kiwanis Park, while the Bellevue Manor Tenants Association permits the neighbourhood level diamond at Carlington Park (at the top of the reservoir) every week-day evening and for two hours each week-end day.

Not only are local resident teams, community centre groups, school groups using these diamonds, but there is also considerable permitted use occurring by recreational teams from various Federal Government Departments, and other commercial firms. This Ward is one of the closest, with any number of softball diamonds, to the Tunney's Pasture Federal Government buildings. The two diamonds at Hampton Park seem to be the first choice for west end office teams, such as those from Tunney's Pasture. However, when the prime time is fully permitted at those diamonds, then the lower level (neighbourhood) diamonds are the next targets for use, with location, often outweighing level or quality of the facility as desirable factors.

This practice of permitting neighbourhood level sports field facilities, not only indicates a strong demand for softball diamonds, but it also runs the risk of preventing local spontaneous play by other neighbourhood users. There are only a few sites on which additional diamonds may be constructed in this Ward. The solution would appear to be one of making do with the facilities that exist by revising the permitting schedule and upgrading certain facilities.The following proposals are, therefore, made:

.4.3.1.1 The softball diamond (multi-use facility) at Westboro Kiwanis Park and the neighbourhood level softball diamond at the top of the Carlington park reservoir should continue to be permitted primarily, on a first refusal basis, by the local community association.

.4.3.1.2 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at Bellevue/Raven Park should be not permitted, for two week-day evenings and on week-ends, for local spontaneous use.

.4.3.1.3 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at T.P. Maxwell Public School should be upgraded, through agreement with the Ottawa Board of Education, to serve local organized or non-organized user groups. The upgrading of this facility may also be contingent on the future tenancy and use of this School.

.4.3.1.4 The two City level softball diamonds at Hampton Park (City), should both be lighted, and permitted from 8 to 11 p.m. nightly, with priority given to local play, allowed before 8 p.m. during the week. The week-end periods could be shared between organized and non-organized groups.

.4.3.2 There is some local indication of growing demand for child age soccer, possibly teen and adult soccer and touch football (in the teen and adult sector). This is considered to be more at the recreational level. However, there is some growth evident in children's competitive soccer. Touch football at the teen and adult level is becoming more competitive each year as well. It is felt that the overall demand in soccer and football in Queensboro Ward is more latent. This is particularly true at the recreational level, at all ages. There are few apparent programs or leagues at the recreational level for teens and adults in soccer or football in the Ward. One of the problems faced with groups in this Ward wishing to play a spontaneous football game or soccer game is the relative lack of regulation, or even sub-regulation football and soccer fields in the Ward, or even in nearby neighbourhoods in adjacent Wards. At present, there is only one (community level - and undersized) soccer field and two community level multi-use facilities (soccer and softball) and no lower level football fields in Queensboro Ward to

serve local recreational needs. Often, it is only the lack of facilities which stifles evidence of a real demand for certain activities. As was the case for softball facilities there are very few potential sites on which regulation football/soccer fields could be constructed, for local use. In an attempt to improve the supply situation as much as possible, the following proposals are made:

.4.3.2.1 A community level regulation football/soccer field should be constructed at the Hampton Park (N.C.C.) site, east of the softball diamonds and just north of the Queensway through agreement with the N.C.C.

.4.3.2.2 A neighbourhool level soccer/football field should be constructed at the Meadowvale Terrace Park Site.

.4.3.2.3 The Westboro Neighbourhood Study proposal to develop, amongst other facilities, a regulation City level football field, 400 metre track, practice field and relocate the softball diamond on the combined Champlain High School - Riverside Terrace Park Site, is supported, and should be pursued by City Council.

.4.3.2.4 The City of Ottawa should enter into agreement with the R.M.O.C. to maintain (cut the grass regularly, etc.) the level grassed area at the top of the Carlington Park reservoir, to promote local, primarily spontaneous, sports field activity.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The softball diamond (multi-use facility) at Westboro Kiwanis Park and the neighbourhood level softball diamond at the top of the Carlington Park reservoir continue to be permitted primarily, on a first refusal basis, by the local community associations.

.5.2 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at Bellevue/Raven park not be permitted to organized groups for two week-day evenings and on week-ends.

.5.3 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at T.P. Maxwell Public School be upgraded, with agreement from the O.B.E., to serve local organized or non-organized user groups.

.5.4 Both of the City level softball diamonds at Hampton Park (City) be lighted, and permitted to organized groups from 8 to 11 p.m. nightly, with priority given to local, play before 8 p.m., during the week.

.5.5. A community level football/soccer field be constructed at the Hampton Park (N.C.C.) site, through agreement with the N.C.C.

.5.6 A neighbourhood level soccer/football field be constructed at the Meadowvale Terrace park Site.

.5.7 The Westboro Neighbourhood Study proposal to develop, amongst other facilities, a regulation City level football field, 400 metre track, practice field and to relocate the softball diamond on the combined Champlain High School - Riverside Terrace Park Site be supported and pursued, with agreement of the O.B.E.

.5.8 The City of Ottawa enter into agreement with the R.M.O.C. to regularly maintain the level grassed area at the top of the Carlington Park reservoir.

.3.3.5 ELMDALE WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

Total assessed population for Elmdale Ward in 1979 was 16,953 which is considerably reduced from the 1971 total of 20,595 residents.

There are general drops in population from 1971 to 1979 in most age groups with the exception of the 25-34 year old sector (and those aged 75 and older).

The trends of the Ward, similar to some others, indicate relatively non-dramatic changes with a general reduction of population; the drop in the child and youth age groups is not disproportionate to the general drop in the population of this Ward, as compared to other Wards. That is, the moderate increase in the 25-34 year age group may indicate a possible inward movement of young couples with young children. This may imply a constant or growing demand for sports fields at the local level in the future.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 Fisher Park Community Council

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

This is a community ward-oriented group, with no firm boundary lines, but the stress is placed upon local resident utilization of area facilities and services.

The outdoor recreational facilities at Fisher Park High School are programmed and scheduled by a Recreation Co-ordinator who is hired by the O.B.E. This arrangement is as stipulated under the terms of the lease of the Fisher Park School open space between the City of Ottawa and the O.B.E.

This arrangement has been in operation for many years and appears to generally fulfill the needs of both the High School and the Fisher Park Community curriculum.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

Note: All sports field facilities used by this group are located on the Fisher Park High School Site. All play is recreational in orientation.

Softball and T-Ball

- Two softball/baseball and one t-ball diamond accommodating about 24 junior (ages 6-13) and senior (ages 14-16) local teams, or about 300 children and youth.

- The community uses these facilities to the end of June, then various commercial and government department teams are allowed to use them to mid-September.

- The community residents have put in pitchers' mound areas in two of the ball diamonds. Therefore, the only t-ball and softball played locally is in the 6-10 year old age group. Those aged 10-16 play baseball.

Soccer

- Involves about 150 community children aged 6-14, utilizing the football field, with the season, in 1980, extending from September 1 to November 1, every Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. The schedule is to commence in mid-August in 1981.

- Note: Soccer play does not begin in the spring, firstly because the ball diamonds overlap onto the football field, and secondly, the interest and number of children available to play over the summer period is reduced.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The agreement between the Fisher Park Community Council and the O.B.E. to utilize the facilities at Fisher Park High School seems to be a beneficial one from the standpoint of making the only significant sports field resource in this community readily accessible for local use.

The only disadvantage is that the ground cover is becoming very deteriorated, with the surface being primarily weed-infested at this stage.

.2.1.4 Trends

There are no apparent trends that are emerging from this group that would indicate increasing demand for the near future, apart from a desire from the soccer users to extend the season, commencing in mid-August instead of September 1. If play were to continue on Saturdays, this would be readily accommodated since these facilities are not permitted on week-ends after June 30.

.2.2 Champlain Sooners (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carelton Minor Football Association Club

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

The boundaries for this minor tackle football club are Golden Avenue to the west, Carling Avenue to the south, Bayswater Avenue to the east and the Ottawa River to the north. Reference to this club is made under this Ward because its primary practice facilities exist within the Ward boundaries.

.2.2.2. Facilities Used

There are two teams - one mosquito (aged 11 and under) and one pee wee (aged 12 and 13), with a maximum total of 72 boys (and girls).

Both teams practise at Champlain Park, with practices occurring every night until September, and then they are held three nights per week. Games are played throughout the Region.

This Club also previously utilized Hampton Park in Queensboro Ward for practices, however, Champlain Park has been adequate for their purposes in the last couple of years.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use Facilities

No major complaints were expressed. This group indicated that the City has generally provided the necessary requirements when asked for them.

The temporary "ice rink" lighting installed by the City for the evening club practices is really inadequate in terms of both placement as well as poor intensity. This is a common complaint by most of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association Clubs.

.2.2.4 Trends

This Club intends to remain stable in terms of number of teams, players, etc. The practice space on the open field of Champlain Park is also satisfactory, if the quality of lighting is improved. Reference is made to the discussion at the City-Region scale, under the tackle football Sub-section.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1. Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Multi-Use Facility	4	Elmdale Public School.
Track and Field Facility (use may be affected during games on the adjacent baseball/softball diamonds)	3	Fisher Park High School.

3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Football Field (3)	Fisher Park High School	Friday evenings after June 30; Saturdays after 1:30 p.m. and anytime Sundays.
Softball/Baseball Diamond (4)	Fisher Park High School	See "Football Field", above.
Softball/Baseball Diamond (4)	Fisher Park High School	See "Football Field" above.
Softball/T-Ball Diamond (4)	Fisher Park High School	See "Football Field" above.
Softball Diamond #1 (4)	Laroche Park	Saturday evenings, Sundays after 7:00 p.m.
Softball Diamond #2 (4)	Laroche Park	Monday evenings, Saturdays a.m. and p.m., and Sundays 11:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.
Softball Diamond #3 (4)	Laroche Park	Tuesday evenings, week-ends a.m. and p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	Champlain Park	Week-ends a.m. and p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	Monseigneur Lemieux Separate School	Anytime except Wednesday evenings 6-9 p.m.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Fisher Park High School	4	Not Permitted.
Champlain Park	5	Sundays a.m. and p.m.
Fairmont Park	5	Not Permitted.
Monseigneur Lemieux Sep. School	5	Not Permitted.
Parkdale Park	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1. Two of the primary user groups being the Fisher Park Community Council and the Champlain Sooners (of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association), seem to indicate that the demand is being met and should continue to be met by the existing supply; given a need to investigate better practice lighting at Champlain Park. This conclusion is, however, based upon the perception and use by two groups, one with a general, community recreational focus, and theother aimed at a specific sport and a specific (child-youth) age group.

.4.2 The population in this Ward shows a growth in the 25-34 year old age group between 1971 and 1979. Further, the highest proportion of population in this Ward is in the 15-34 year old sector. It is perceived that the latter portion of this group represents a continuing transition of young families (with children) moving into this community. This phenomenan, along with the fact that at present there only exists one football field and one multi-use facility in this community of close to 17,000 people, suggests that additional soccer-football fields for community (and possibly City) use are needed. If they cannot be provided within the Ward boundaries, then they should be established or set aside in adjacent Wards (more likely in Queensboro Ward, or even Riverside Ward, as facilities and land are scarce towards centretown). There is one site in the Ward which would seem to have the potential for development as an active regulation sports field, that being the Ruskin Avenue Site, south of the Ottawa Civic Hospital buildings, currently used for Civic Hospital parking. This site with rectangular dimensions of 195 feet wide by 555.4 feet long is large enough as a minimum regulation soccer field. A negative factor in implementing this proposal is the costly removal of approximately 2.6 acres of asphalt. On the positive side, such an active sports field is very warranted here because:

i) Existing sports field facilities are extremely limited in this Ward.

ii) Current and emerging population characteristics suggest a present and near future latent demand.

iii) In past years, patients and visitors of the Civic Hospital and neighbourhood residents could enjoy active recreational pursuits on acres of open grassed lands on the Civic Hospital Site. In fact, there used to be a softball diamond on the east grounds of that site. Now, however, the open tracts of land on the Hospital grounds have been consumed by recent building and internal road construction. That recreational resource no longer exists.

.4.3 In looking at other existing and non-existent facilities in Elmdale Ward, the only other major facility type beyond soccer and football in which there seems to be a strong demand, and a possible need for further implementation concerns softball diamonds. Of the eight existing facilities, six are community level. Three of these are under primary control or use by the Fisher Park Community Council, at Fisher Park High School. The other three which serve the community's needs (and those beyond) exist at Laroche Park. These three diamonds are quite heavily used, by a variety of government departments and commercial leagues, as well as by the community's Laroche Park Men's Softball League. These three diamonds are not unlike those at Hampton Park in Queensboro Ward, in catering to both community and business-industrial league play up to the City-wide scale. The Laroche diamonds, however, are even closer (almost adjacent) to Tunney's Pasture and they represent the best diamonds in the Ward. The present level of use of these three diamonds, along with their location, not situated adjacent to a substantial number of residential units, and easy access, coupled with possible increased future demand indicates a justification to install lighting on all three diamonds at Laroche Park.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The Ottawa Board of Education be encouraged to continue to enter into agreement with the Fisher Park Community Council for the use of the sports field facilities at Fisher Park High School as is currently the situation.

.5.2 In the event that the Ruskin Avenue Site is to be terminated as a parking lot and subject to park implementation, that it be seriously considered, with community authorization, to be implemented with a regulation soccer field and other appropriate recreational amenities.

.5.2 Lighting be installed on all three of the softball diamonds at Laroche Park.

3.3.6 DALHOUSIE WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The total assessed population for Dalhousie Ward in 1979 was 18,857 as compared to 22,315 residents in 1971. This trend is in keeping with the general norm that wards closer to the central core have been subject to reduced population in the 1970's, with movement occurring to the more suburban wards and adjacent municipalities.

There is a marked reduction in population from 1971 to 1979 in the 0-14 year old age groups. A less marked, yet significant, reduction is evident in the 15-24 year old age groups, and then, again rather typically an increased gross population exists in the 25-34 year old sector group. The remaining, older age categories then show minor reductions in total numbers until the senior age of 75 years and older where there is a minor increase.

The current and near future implications from this data seem to be that there is a significant core of young adult residents (to age 34) who represent an active existing and possibly latent demand for sports field facilities at the ward level. The child sector, up to age 14 may emerge in the next 5-10 years with a possible growth of young families residing in this community.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 Dalhousie Recreation Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The boundaries of this Association assume those of the Ward. It is a policy of the Dalhousie Recreation Association that 75% of the players in any league, which that group co-ordinates or promotes, must reside in the Dalhousie Ward. Generally, over 75% of the players in each such league live in Dalhousie.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

Soccer

- Six recreational teams of adults, aged 18 and over, totalling about 108 players, play games from May to the end of August on Sundays, 9:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m., at the High School of Commerce soccer field.

Softball

- All games are played at the two Plouffe Park diamonds. Two main leagues operate through the Dalhousie Recreation Association. These are the Dalhousie Fastball League, involving 13 men's teams;

and the Dalhousie Ladies Softball League, consisting of about 7 adult teams. These two leagues involve approximately 375 players from Dalhousie and other areas of the City. In addition, there are four children's teams which play t-ball and 3-pitch at Plouffe Park.

- These leagues dominate week-day evening and substantial week-end time on the two Plouffe Park diamonds. A few office leagues play at certain periods at these diamonds, as well.

- The Dalhousie Recreation Association also permits week-day periods from 4-6 p.m. for non-organized, free community use of these facilities.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The softball facilities at Plouffe Park, new in 1979, are in good condition and the Dalhousie Recreation Association have been allocated a majority of the available time on these diamonds. It may be necessary in the future for the Association and other local community groups to fully book Plouffe Park.

With adult and high calibre play occurring at the existing lighted diamond at Plouffe park, foul balls are being hit with some regularity beyond the backstop and onto the adjacent parking area and sometimes onto Preston Street. Steps must, therefore, be taken to improve the effectiveness of the backstop, to control foul balls at this diamond.

The soccer league in Dalhousie Ward were only given the High School of Commerce soccer field on Sundays. The remaining available time was given to City-wide leagues, since this field's location is ideally located in the centre of the City, with few other regulation fields so centrally situated. This raises two major problems which seriously jeopardizes soccer and football activity at the local community or Ward level. These problems being:

i) There is a void of regulation (or even sub-regulation) soccer-football fields in the Dalhousie Ward. The conflict exists wherein on the one hand the one field at the High School of Commerce may not even be adequate for existing and latent community (sole) use, while on the other, the central location of this field makes it a very desirable facility for City and even Region-wide leagues. The acquisition of the neighbourhood level soccer field, leased from the N.C.C., at Lebreton Flats, to be put into active full season use in 1981, will help, but when it is realized that a children's and youth local league doesn't exist in Dalhousie Ward at this time, then it must be further realized that this new field will not provide the total solution.

ii) This concentrated overuse, and/or misuse of the High School of Commerce field annually deteriorates it, requiring regular rejuvenation and hence season-long non-use of the field. To lose this field for a season leaves a serious void in both the community and City-wide inventory of sports fields.

.2.1.4 Trends

In softball, the number of teams in the existing Dalhousie-oriented leagues are not expected to increase in the very near future. What is happening, however, is that the existing teams are becoming more competitive. This means that as the calibre of play of the current players and teams increases, it is speculated that the organization and necessary playing time for local recreational, non-competitive team play could be lacking. Many of the current teams, particularly in the men's fastball league, have been playing in that league over the last two or more years. Possible growth is, therefore, perceived to come from the men's (and possibly ladies) adult sector, by either

residents who are currently not playing regularly or not at all, or by new in-coming residents. Growth is also expected in the child and youth sector which seems to be just emerging. A number of interested Dalhousie children and youth are currently playing in a league out of McNabb Park, also in Dalhousie Ward (but, because of Bronson Avenue it is considered in another community). With co-ordination and volunteer help, the Dalhousie junior softball program will likely grow.

In soccer, there are definite plans to add two more soccer teams to the existing men's Dalhousie soccer league. This means firstly that whereas in 1980 the one day (Sunday) use was adequate to accommodate the six team league at the High School of Commerce soccer field, this limited period will no longer accommodate this existing league's needs. Again, the new Lebreton Flats soccer field will help, but there is evidence to suggest that a definite latent demand exists for a children's and youth soccer program; as well as an interest at the house league or recreational level for regular touch football play, probably at the teen and adult levels. All that is required to bring out this present latent demand is some co-ordination and organization at the community level. Given that, the only other major hurdle will be the availability of fields for play.

There does not seem to be any other apparent emerging trends for sports field use in this Ward. The recently constructed bocci court at Plouffe Park is receiving some use but strictly on a spontaneous, non-organized basis. This facility is expected to accommodate any demand for bocci play in the near future.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Softball Diamond	5	Cambridge Street Public School.

3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (4) (used more for softball)	McNabb Park	Saturdays a.m. and p.m. and Sundays after 2:00 p.m.
Multi-Use Facility (4) (Softball)	Plouffe Park	Saturdays to 6:00 p.m., Sundays a.m. only.
Soccer Field (3)	High School of Commerce	Fully Permitted.
Soccer Field (5)	Lebreton Flats	1981 will be first year of use.
Softball Diamond (3)	Plouffe Park	Saturdays to 6:00 p.m., Sundays a.m. only.
Softball Diamond (5)	McNabb Park	Saturday evenings, Sundays - afternoon and evening.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Ottawa Technical High School	4	Both week-end days for a 4-hour period each of those days.
Ev Tremblay Park	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 It is obvious from the demand identified in Section.2 that existing and future demand (latent or otherwise) at the community or Ward level well surpasses existing supply of soccer/football fields in Dalhousie Ward. Permitted use of one day per week at the High School of Commerce soccer field will not even accommodate the proposed two team growth of the existing Dalhousie Men's Soccer League. With a desire and interest to develop a children's and youth soccer program in Dalhousie, not to mention unstructured soccer and recreational touch football activity, there is at present a definite serious lack of available soccer/football field time. The advent of the new neighbourhood soccer field in Lebreton Flats will in part help the existing demand but won't fully satisfy perceived future emerging programs, latent demand, and spontaneous sports field play. Additional time for community use should be permitted at the High School of Commerce field. The Lebreton Flats field should be designated solely for local community use. Furthermore, use should be made of the Ottawa Technical High School open field. Investigation should also be made of the open space (vacated by the demolition of the temporary buildings) on the south-west corner of Carling Avenue and Preston Street. Otherwise, no other possible sites exist in or near Dalhousie Ward.

.4.2 The existing softball and fastball leagues operating out of Plouffe Park, co-ordinated primarily by the Dalhousie Recreation Association may not be expected to grow in the very near future, however, a demand for recreational softball play in the adult and child-youth sectors is speculated. It is suggested that the two softball diamonds be totally permitted by the Dalhousie Recreation Association and other local community groups in the future. Under the Dalhousie C.S.C.P. program, the softball diamond at Cambridge Street Public School is to be improved, and should be made available in evenings and week-ends for child and youth softball play, and informal play.

Considerably more play would be made of the basketball facilities on the outside hard surface multi-use court area at Plouffe Park if the basketball standards were installed width-wise to the tennis courts, rather than length-wise as presently exists. This would enable basketball play without having to remove the tennis court standards or nets, and provide a manageable distance between basketball standards.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The High School of Commerce soccer field be permitted on at least 50% of the available time to the Dalhousie and McNabb Recreation Associations until one or more additional regulation soccer fields are added in the area (Recommendation .5.4), and then 100% of available time at one of these fields be provided to these local community groups.

.5.2 The Lebreton Flats soccer field be designated for use by local community residents and local leagues.

.5.3 The Ottawa Technical High School open field be used only by local minor league soccer, other local groups, or for informal community play.

.5.4 The vacant open space site on or about the south-west corner of Carling Avenue and Preston Street be investigated with the serious intention of utilizing a portion of said lands for a community level soccer/football field on a lease basis, with agreement from the N.C.C.

.5.5 Basketball standards be installed width-wise on the multi-use hard surfaced court area at Plouffe Park, instead of the existing length-wise arrangement.

.5.6 Both softball diamonds at Plouffe Park be given first priority for permitting to the Dalhousie Recreation Association and other local community groups, such that these facilities may at sometime be fully permitted by these local groups for organized and spontaneous community play.

.5.7 The backstop at the lighted diamond at Plouffe Park be improved to more effectively contain foul balls.

.5.8 Progress on the improvements to the Cambridge Street Public School softball diamond be pursued.

3.3.7 CAPITAL WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

A typical inner City Ward population trend of the seventies is evident in Capital Ward, with a general reduction in total numbers from 1971 (22,225) to 1979 (19,111), and an increase shown in the 25 to 39 year old age group. The population fluctuation in each age group from young children to senior citizen is by no means dramatic.

Each age group in this Ward still contains a very significant number of people. For example, the group aged 0-14 accounts for 15.05% of the Ward population, while the 20-34 year old age group equals 32.12% of the total residents.

The proportion of children aged 0-14 and of the most recreationally active adult sector (aged 20-34) are not as high as in some Wards, particularly in the latter sector. This would seem to indicate a more uniform balance within the population from child to senior citizen in Capital Ward than in some of the other Wards.

The implications of the above with regard to demand and supply of sports field facilities here are that a reasonable demand for fields would exist from both the child and active adult sector, but perhaps not as extreme as in a Ward with a high disproportion of active adults in the 20-34 year age group, for example. Indications are that a substantial number of young families are tending to move into this area which could change the proportion of population age groups in Capital Ward in the 1980's and in turn or at least cause a retention of a constant demand for local sports field use here.

The Ward is basically divided into two identifiable, although cross-accessible, areas, as follows:

a) The northern half of the Ward, more commonly identified as the Glebe, bounded to the south by the Rideau Canal, contains a 1979 population of 8,265 people.

b) The southern half of Capital Ward, referred to as Ottawa South, commences on the south side of the Rideau Canal, extending south to the Rideau River. It has a 1979 population of 10,846 people.

The proportionate population make-up in each of these two areas are relatively similar to that of the overall Ward, as described above.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS -1980

Note: This Ward has been subject to two Neighbourhood Studies - the Glebe and the Ottawa South Neighbourhood Studies. Pertinent information based on these Studies and associated input in relation to Ward demand for sports fields will also be included in Section 4 under this Ward.

.2.1. Glebe Little League (under the Little League Baseball -Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The general boundary of the Glebe Little League stretches from about Bronson in the west, Billings Bridge area to the south and east and into Centretown to the north. This is an approximation with certain grey areas existing in the territoriality of each Little League district in the City and Region.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

There were approximately 170 players, aged 6-18, in the Glebe Little League in 1980, with 8 minor teams, 4 major teams, 4 senior teams and one big league team.

The minor and major level teams permit the two baseball diamonds at Lansdowne Park week-day evenings and during the days on week-ends, from May 15 to the end of July. The senior and big league teams practice and play their home games at the Brewer Park baseball diamond.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The two diamonds at Lansdowne Park, one lighted and one not, are generally adequate for the minor and major team play under the Glebe Little League. The non-lighted facility adjacent to the Fire Hall is in need of repair to both the backstop as well as the ground surface to the infield and outfield.

Both of these facilities are permitted to the Glebe Little League, by the City, to utilize during the baseball season. They are then alternatively permitted or otherwise used, particularly after mid-July, with variations, when the formal Little League season is over.

The baseball diamond used by the Glebe senior and big league teams at Brewer Park is a source of conflict. This diamond cannot be utilized at the same time as the adjacent community level football field and vice versa. This sometimes has occurred which presents a hazard to both the baseball players and the soccer or football players using the same field area. The senior and big league teams play a high level of baseball, coupled with a requirement for a full sized baseball facility. Therefore, simultaneous play on the adjacent football field and baseball diamond should not be allowed.

.2.1.4 Trends

The Glebe Little League advises the following trends:

i) The number of players are expected to increasd slightly in the minor and major sectors of their Little League.

ii) There are plans to commence a t-ball program for children aged 5-7 years old, in 1981.

Under item "i", if a team were to play two games per week, and a minimum of two games were played per evening on each of the two Lansdowne Park facilities, there would seem to be adequate time available at these two diamonds to allow some expansion of teams in the minor and major sections, particularly if the Fire Hall diamond were improved. If demand were to increase significantly, the Fire Hall diamond may warrant lights to be installed in the future.

Under item "ii", if the t-ball program were to materialize and become a several team operation, the need for a further diamond would be indicated.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site

All existing public sports field facilities in this Ward are subject to permitting for varying time periods - see Sub-section .3.2.

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (2)	Lansdowne Park	Available only on scattered occasions after July 30.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Brewer Park	Saturdays from Noon and Sundays anytime (subject to use of Brewer Park Football Field (4) also).
Baseball Diamond (4)	Lansdowne Park	Similar situation as Level 2 Baseball Diamond at Lansdowne Park, above. Some community or local commercial softball leagues are allowed to use facility in early August and in the fall after the Exhibition.
Football Field (4)	Brewer Park	Field should not be permitted until August, since baseball diamond utilizes field for outfield area. (Field was top-dressed and seeded in fall 1979 and so limited use was permitted in 1980 season).
Soccer Field "A" (3)	Brewer Park	Friday evenings, Saturday evenings.

Soccer Field "B" (3)	Brewer Park	Friday evenings, Saturdays a.m. and evenings; Sunday a.m. and evenings until August 10, then Sunday evenings permitted.
Soccer Field (3) (Brewer Pond Field)	Brewer Park	Friday evenings, week-ends.
Soccer Field (3)	Glebe Collegiate	Fully Permitted (under O.B.E. regulations).
*Softball Diamond #1 (4)	Brewer Park	Friday evenings, Saturdays anytime, Sunday evenings.
*Softball Diamond #2 (4)	Brewer Park	Saturdays, 5-9 p.m.; Sundays a.m. to 6 p.m.
*Softball Diamond #3 (4)	Brewer Park	Saturdays after 3 p.m.; Sundays after 2 p.m.
Softball Diamond (4)	Windsor Park	Friday evenings; Saturdays a.m. and evenings.
Track and Field (3) Facility	Glebe Collegiate	Tuesday and Friday evenings, Saturday a.m. and evenings, Sundays anytime; other evenings and week-end periods, the soccer field is permitted (although track could still be used for informal running of laps).

*The three softball diamonds at Brewer Park are also booked during various non-prime time hours, in the mornings or afternoons of week-days by such groups as the Post Office, Carleton University (language school), Insurance League, McDonald's Restaurants, etc.).

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Lansdowne Park #1 (Lighted Practice Field)	4	Monday-Thursday after 9 p.m.; Fridays after 7 p.m.; week-ends anytime except noon-2 p.m.
Lansdowne Park #2 (Lighted field behind south side stands)	4	Anytime except Mondays-Fridays 4-7 p.m. and week-ends Noon-2 p.m., (these times are desig-nated to be available to the Rough Riders).

Windsor Park	4	Not Permitted.
Chamberlain Ave. Site	5	Not permitted - recently recommended for relocation of a previously removed softball diamond.
Mutchmor Public School	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 Glebe Development Plan

4.1.1 As indicated in Section 1 of this Ward discussion, the northern half of this Ward is that sector identified as the Glebe and subject to the Glebe Development Plan, approved by City Council in 1979.

.4.1.2 This Area of 8,265 residents (1979) includes a fully permitted soccer field, with a track and field facility at Glebe Collegiate, the two baseball diamonds and two open fields at Lansdowne Park (see Charts .3.2 and .3.3) (not to mention the main stadium field, seating 32,000 people), and two additional (level 5) open fields, one at Chamberlain Avenue Site and the other at the Mutchmor Public School Site. This summarizes the existing sports field facilities in the Glebe area. As a result of this limited inventory, coupled with a more limited or non-existent land resource base from which to acquire additional sports fields in the area, the proposals from the Glebe Development Plan, affecting sports field use or development, are equally few in number, as follows:

.4.1.2.1 Stemming from a proposal to develop "community-type recreation facilities" in the north-east corner of Lansdowne Park (Proposal D(1)), it was suggested that perhaps a soccer field might be situated there. However, City Council subsequently made a motion in 1980 to develop, instead, a non-profit housing project within that sector, rather than pursue a recreation facility proposal. As a result, no further sports field facilities may be physically accommodated on the Lansdowne Park Site, as it is presently layed out.

There are, however, the two existing lighted open fields at Lansdowne Park which could be available to community use at times other than from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. week-day evenings and noon - 2 p.m. week-end days, as stipulated under contract between the Ottawa Rough Rider Football Club and the City of Ottawa. In fact, discussion with officials from the Lansdowne Park Authority revealed that they have recently authorized the Recreation Branch to permit these two facilities for community field use. It was advised that there would probably be no cost for the operation of the lights, which would allow use to continue until 10:30 or 11:00 p.m. each evening. Neither of these two fields possess regulation soccer or football field dimensions, however, they could be used for non-regulation play, team practices, house league or just informal play/activity.

.4.1.3 No other sports field-directed proposals were contained in the Glebe Development Plan. However, reference was made that the Chamberlain Avenue Site is the only "large" City-owned community park in this northern half of the Ward. This point was substantiated in 1980 when attempts were made to identify a site for a neighbourhood level softball diamond. After all existing open spaces were reviewed, the Department of Community Development prepared a report in November 1980, recommending that the Chamberlain Avenue Site is the most functional and only reasonable site on which to relocate a neighbourhood softball diamond. Funds for this project were subsequently approved by City Council in 1980. Although the stipulation is that this facility would not be permitted to groups, it would appear suitable for a child t-ball group such as that proposed by the Glebe Little League for 1981.

.4.1.4 The organized baseball needs in the Ward seem to be met by the Glebe Little League. The backstop and field should be repaired at the Fire Hall ball diamond at Lansdowne Park. This would mean the existence of two good quality diamonds for the minor and major division teams in that League and could accommodate limited expansion. If the future shows substantial growth in these younger aged sectors of the League, then serious consideration should be given to lighting the Fire Hall diamond. Otherwise, no additional baseball diamonds may be built in Area A, particularly in light of the needs of the other sports who aren't served as well as the baseball needs in this area. The conclusions with regard to the Senior and Big League sections of the Glebe Little League will be discussed in the subsequent Sub-section (.4.2.7).

4.1.5 Soccer and football at the local level, not to mention other sports, are poorly served in the Glebe area. It is hoped that an expansion for community use of the two open fields at Lansdowne Park can be accomplished so that an additional amount of existing and latent local demand can be met. Further, greater community use of the main Lansdowne Park Stadium field should be seriously investigated. With carefully set down guidelines as to scheduling and the nature of use, this (level I) football field could accommodate additional activity. Such a policy should be immediately formulated between the City of Ottawa and the Ottawa Rough Riders.

.4.2 Ottawa South Development Plan

.4.2.1 Ottawa South represents the southern half of Capital Ward, and this community was subject to the Ottawa South Development Plan (Neighbourhood Study), approved by City Council in 1980.

.4.2.2 The inventory of sports fields in this area is somewhat more impressive than that of the Glebe area, including three (City level) soccer fields, one (community level) football field, four (community level) softball diamonds, one (community level) baseball diamond, and a (community level) open field. There are also four sports fields at Carleton University, but their limited accessibility will be dealt with later. Although the park facilities, particularly in Brewer Park, may be thought to basically serve an Ottawa South community of 10,846 residents, plus the 8,265 people in the Glebe area, this does not occur. The City-Regional scale function of this centrally-located major active park reduces drastically the prime time availability of these existing sports fields to the local resident sector. The heavy demand from City and Regionally-oriented teams and leagues for those facilities which are readily accessible suggests two conclusions - one, that this near-capacity demand from City and Regional groups for the facilities at Brewer Park (see Sub-section .3.2) implies a drastic need for additional high level sports field facilities in the City, and secondly, the existing and latent demand for sports fields from the local community is not being met with the existing facilities.

.4.2.3 This discussion leads to the proposals which were made in the Ottawa South Development Plan. In fact, the primary proposals made for Windsor and Brewer Parks do not directly address the sports field issue, but instead indicate a general need for a sensitive design of these two major parks to reflect the general neighbourhood and community recreational needs. For example, the Windsor Park proposal 1(1), indicates a need to improve the playground design, pedestrian and vehicular circulation, picnic facilities, and so on. The proposal 2(1) for Brewer Park is not dissimilar, calling for an overall development plan to concentrate on playground redesign and expansion, parking, landscaping, the pond-beach area (for possible swimming and boat docking), pedestrian circulation, and maintenance issues.

.4.2.4 The implication of these proposals from the Ottawa South Study is that a wide range of local recreational facility needs are missing and required. The issue of sports fields is not addressed apart from the direct implication that there may be a conflict in Brewer Park in particular between attempting to meet City and Regional sports field demand and having also to address the local wider recreational needs on the same site. From this discussion, two conclusions may be reached:

i) Even though local sports field needs are not discussed in the Ottawa South Plan, nor are there any local organized house leagues or community sports field activities, per se (apart from the Glebe Little League), there must be a latent demand for this. As such, there should be some prime time made available for softball and soccer/football activity, on a first refusal basis, by the local community residents at Brewer Park. This should be done through co-ordination between the Ottawa South Community Association or their affiliate, the Community Activities Committee, and the City's Recreation Branch.

ii) The development plan for Brewer (as well as Windsor) Park can be sensitized to more readily meet the aesthetic and functional recreational needs of the local residents. However, that refinement cannot reduce the number or level of sports fields that presently exist at Brewer Park. Those fields are seriously needed to serve not only City and Regional sports field demand, but also that of the local residents, be it latent or existing at the present time.

.4.2.5 At Carleton University, there exists one (City level) football field, two (City level) soccer fields, and one (community level) soccer field. These four sports field facilities are naturally under the University's jurisdiction and subject to their own intramural and varsity programs and general student use. Indications from the University are that there are week-ends and some evenings during the week when these facilities are not booked and are available for what the University terms "freelance" use. This term means that they are subject to use by whoever may wish to play on them (public included). Carleton University is very concerned with over-use of its fields, late fall use, and abuse, all of which imply necessary and costly refurbishing of its fields. The underlying impression, therefore, is that the University doesn't mind the public using its fields on a "freelance" or spontaneous basis. In fact, it would even be willing to accept a limited number of public bookings during these freelance periods, on some of the fields. However, it does not appear interested in entering into a regular shared seasonal use of its fields with the City of Ottawa, for public team play. This would jeopardize the availability of these fields for University purposes, through probable over-use and deterioration of the field surface. It may be concluded here that the Ottawa South residents could count on the Carleton University fields for spontaneous or freelance play, when they are available.

.4.2.6 Officials at Carleton University were also formally asked in 1980 to consider a joint use agreement with the City of Ottawa in developing the 20 acre vacant parcel of land on the Carleton University Site, west of Bronson Avenue and east of Colonel By Drive, into a number of sports fields for public use. The written response from Carleton, dated January 1981, was negative in that the University intends to develop that tract of land with formal buildings, passive recreational amenities and pedestrian pathways. It must, therefore, be concluded that the only relief that may be offered by way of the Carleton University lands and facilities is through "freelance" or spontaneous community use of the existing University sports fields - and this is subject to restriction by the University at anytime.

.4.2.7 One final item must be specified here and that refers to the baseball diamond at Brewer Park. The Glebe Little League advises that there is a definite hazard to baseball players on this facility, as its outfield overlaps onto the adjacent football field. To restrict use of the facility and avoid such user conflicts, a removable outfield fence should be installed for the baseball diamond which would curtail play on the adjacent football facility during the baseball season. The outfield fence would then be removed and stored immediately after the completion of the baseball season, to allow full use of the football field from about August 1 or slightly earlier.

A request was made to light this Brewer Park baseball diamond for later evening games and tournaments by the Little League teams. However, although it is acknowledged that this would enhance the duration and scope of play, it is not felt warranted at this time. There are only four senior teams and one big league team in this Little League that use this facility as their home diamond. These numbers would not seem to warrant the cost of lighting the diamond. Perhaps in the future the demand may be such to warrant field lighting, if the residents in Ottawa South adjacent to Brewer Park were not strongly opposed to it. There are currently two other agencies in the City which do not have any lighted diamonds and which demonstrate a stronger need for same - at the Lynda Lane Site and the Pinecrest Park Site.

.4.3 It may, therefore, be concluded that a demand (existing and latent) surpasses supply at the neighbourhood and community (local) level in this Ward for softball diamonds, soccer fields and football fields. The horseshoe pitches and bocci courts at Brewer Park are used, particularly the former, but appear to be meeting local demand. Other facility needs have not been expressed at this Ward level. The only alternative or partial relief to this deficiency of supply is to ensure that the Recreation Branch enables the local Glebe and Ottawa South communities to have first refusal on permitting a proportion of the existing sports field facilities during prime hours of use.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 A neighbourhood level softball diamond be re-installed at Chamberlain Avenue Site or, alternatively, the Mutchmor Public School site, and that it be used for either informal play or permitted to younger, children's groups.

.5.2 The baseball diamond at the Fire Hall-Lansdowne Park location be repaired/upgraded.

.5.3 The City of Ottawa investigate, with the Ottawa Rough Riders and other primary interest groups, the feasibility of allowing additional public use of the Lansdowne Park main football field by local and City-wide groups.

.5.4 The City of Ottawa develop with the Ottawa South residents a mutually agreeable development plan for Brewer Park, but in so doing, retain the same number of sports fields of equal or greater level as presently exists at that site.

.5.5 The local Ward residents be given the opportunity to permit at least one prime time period during the week and one period on weekends at one softball diamond and one soccer field at Brewer Park and at the softball diamond at Windsor Park.

.5.6 A removable chain link fence be installed around the total outfield of the baseball diamond at Brewer Park, to remain for the duration of the Glebe Little League baseball season but to be removed immediately following said season.

3.3.8 WELLINGTON WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The overall population of Wellington Ward has declined quite substantially in numbers from 21,190 people in 1971 to 16,516 residents in 1979.

The reduction in population is most evident in the 0-4 and 15-24 year old age groups. The only increase from 1971 to 1979 is in the 25-34 year old age group.

A preliminary conclusion might be that this indicates a reduced need for local sports fields in this Ward. This, however, cannot be argued, since there are 6,914 Ward residents in the 20-34 year old age group, which represents 41.8% of the Ward population. This also represents a sizeable proportion of primary potential adult users of sports fields. It may also indicate a possible trend towards young families and children increasing in numbers in the Ward in the 1980's.

A viable need for sports fields for local use would, therefore, seem to exist; it most assuredly exists on the City-wide level, due to the central proximity of this Ward in relation to the City and Region surrounding it.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 McNabb Community Centre

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The McNabb Community Centre offers a variety of activities and programs, indoors and out for residents in the general area, not necessarily bounded by Wellington Ward. It would primarily serve residents in this Ward, as well as those in Dalhousie Ward.

Since the McNabb Recreation Association did not permit any sports field facilities and did not provide any written briefs or verbal information to this Study, contact was made with the McNabb Community Centre to obtain some local information on demand and use of sports fields facilities.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

The McNabb Community Centre permits one of the ball diamonds at McNabb park for four evenings per week and all day Saturday, over the season, for Dalhousie and Wellington area local programs in t-ball, softball and related activities.

There is apparently less interest for softball or baseball in the McNabb area. In fact, greater interest is said to exist in soccer in this area. The adults play soccer regularly in the McNabb Community Centre gymnasium. One of the reasons for this is that there are no soccer fields in this or at any nearby park.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

Even though McNabb park is on the eastern periphery of Dalhousie Ward, it is recognized more by Wellington Ward residents than by Dalhousie residents due to the barrier of Bronson Avenue. In spite of this, there is a spillover into McNabb Park by such groups as the Dalhousie Ladies Softball League (for one of the diamonds, two evenings a week).

The demand for facilities at this park is strong by Wellington Ward residents, as it is basically the only active park in much of this Ward (with the exception of New St. Lukes Park). The demand, however, is for at least a mini soccer facility at McNabb Park.

.2.1.4 Trends

Soccer for children and adults is desired in Wellington Ward. The coaches exist, an athletic co-ordinator and some volunteer organization may be needed, but above all, no soccer fields exist to satisfy this emerging or latent demand.

A request was, therefore, made to remove one of the ball diamonds in McNabb park and construct a mini soccer field in its place, to allow for some organized and/or non-organized soccer play for local children.

.2.2. Lisgar Advisory Committee

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

The Lisgar Advisory Committee is a local resident volunteer Committee, working with Lisgar Collegiate officials, with the primary purpose of pursuing the construction of outdoor physical education facilities on a portion of the Cartier Square lands adjacent to Lisgar Collegiate. These proposed facilities include a regulation size soccer/football field, six lane 400 metre track and related field facilities, outdoor storage, and a 100 foot by 100 foot (minimum) paved all-purpose games area. These are necessary not only for the basic O.B.E. physical education curriculum at the school, but also to begin to serve the surrounding local and general community sports field needs.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

At present, Lisgar Collegiate consists of a total site measuring 2.01 acres, including the area covered by buildings and parking spaces. The only "sports field facility" affiliated with this High School is an irregular, wedge-shaped tract of land, with goal posts, measuring 70 yards long, approximately. It is inadequate for any level of regulation soccer of football games and cannot even adequately serve the physical education needs of the School.

Due to the irregular and inadequate size of this field it is not permitted by any public user group.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

See comments above.

.2.2.4 Trends

The frustrating attempts by this Committee to arrive at a satisfactory solution with the National Capital Commission and other governmental agencies has stretched well over four years in duration.

The proposal that is formally presented to the National Capital Commission calls for a "minimum" regulation soccer field to the south-east of the main Lisgar Collegiate building, measuring 180 feet wide by 330 feet long, and requiring the closure of Lisgar Street and possible re-alignment of the Queen Elizabeth Driveway in that vicinity. This proposal meets the minimum regulation soccer field size dimensions by thirty feet in either direction. Due to its close proximity to other land uses, it would require a high fence around at least three sides, just to keep the ball in the field of play.

This is an inadequate solution in that it does not allow regulation football play, room for a track facility nor for spectator viewing. This proposal may meet with the approval of the Ottawa Board of Education and the City of Ottawa simply because this "solution" represents the best alternative that the Federal Authorities would seriously consider. It seems quite apparent that the large Cartier Square Site is destined for building construction at the Federal and Provincial level.

Regulation sized sports fields are totally lacking in the central City. The residential trend is for movement back into the City, which means that the latent demand for sports field facilities will increase while the lack of sports field in this central Ward will basically remain the same.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Softball Diamond (undersized)	5	New St. Lukes Park.

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
N/A	N/A	N/A

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Lisgar Collegiate	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 The sports field supply and demand situation in Wellington Ward may be summarized very succinctly, that the supply is basically non-existent and the demand is high and necessarily latent.

.4.2 Although McNabb Park is located just inside the eastern boundary of Dalhousie Ward, it is divided from that Ward by Bronson Avenue and it thus serves as the primary active park for Wellington Ward residents. However, the 41.8% in the young adult sector and many of the children in the Ward have a greater desire to play soccer than baseball or softball at McNabb park (or anywhere in the Ward that they can). The park's baseball diamond is booked heavily during the week, and available during most periods on the week-end. The smaller softball diamond is primarily permitted by the McNabb Community Centre. It may, therefore, be concluded that the undersized softball diamond ought to be converted to a mini soccer field, if it is the confirmed wish of the residents to do so. Mini soccer may also be played on week-ends at least, at the nearby Ottawa Technical High School (level 4) open field, just within the eastern periphery of Dalhousie Ward.

.4.3 In spite of over four years of confrontation with the N.C.C. and other governmental agencies, the Lisgar Advisory Committee has met with little success in getting agreement to construct a regulation soccer/football field, plus other ancillary outdoor facilities, on a portion of the Cartier Square Site for Lisgar Collegiate students and public, community use. The only facility which the N.C.C. may concede is a minimum sized soccer field, to the south-east of Lisgar Collegiate. It would have to be practically totally fenced, to allow the ball to remain on the field of play. This is a poor

solution and will not meet the needs of Lisgar Collegiate nor those of the centretown residents in Wellington Ward. The only positive element from a sports field point of view is that it is a slight improvement over the irregular wedge-shaped open field that presently exists on the site.

.4.4. Beyond those sites mentioned above, there are no other tracts of land which could feasibly be converted or utilized for formal sports fields in this Ward.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at McNabb Park be converted to a mini soccer field, with input from the local community residents.

.5.2 The City of Ottawa endorse the construction of at least a minimum regulation sized soccer field adjacent and south-east of Lisgar Collegiate.

.5.3 The City of Ottawa promote and endorse the grading and seeding of the Cartier Square Site in 1981, such that it may be used for school and public sports field activity, until actual building construction commences on that site.

3.3.9 ST. GEORGES WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The general population trend from 1971-79 in St. George's Ward is similar to that in many of the inner City Wards, whereby firstly a decrease in total numbers is shown (with 21,450 residents in 1971 and 19,128 people in 1979). Secondly, the decline is shown to be consistent in most age groups except, in this case in the sector between the ages of 20-34. The 20-34 year old age group represented 43.06% of the total Ward population in 1979.

The significant proportion of young adults, plus over 2,000 residents aged 5-19 indicates a high potential demand for local sports fields. Also significant is the existence of the University of Ottawa in this Ward and their large active student population. The University itself has only one minimum regulation sized sports field which does not meet the sports field needs of their students, and so they must turn to public facilities.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

Note: This Ward is composed to two sectors - Ottawa East and Sandy Hill. Indications towards demand and needs are contained in the recently completed and approved Development Plans (or Neighbourhood Studies) for each of these sectors. In addition, both Algonquin College (in the Ottawa East area) and the University of Ottawa (in the Sandy Hill area) were contacted with regard to supply and demand of sports fields. The information obtained from these sources is included in Section .4, the Conclusions - Supply vs. Demand.

.2.1 Rochester Lions Minor Football Club (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carelton Minor Football Association)

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The Rochester Lions Club takes in a rather large territory, stretching from Dalhousie Ward to the west, coming east to include Wellington, Capital, St. George's and By-Rideau Wards.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

This Club is included under this Ward because its practice facility is located at Sandy Hill Park. Games are played wherever fields are available in Ottawa, Gloucester and Nepean. The closest available regulation football field to this Club is at Gil-O-Julien Park in Overbrook-Forbes Ward.

The Rochester Lions consist of two tackle football teams (Mosquito, aged 9-11 and Pee Wee, aged 12-13), with a total of up to 72 boys and girls.

Practices commence in early August, occurring on week-day evenings, with usually games on the week-ends. The season extends to about mid-November.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The field space provided at Sandy Hill Park is hardly adequate for two teams. The City installs temporary ice rink lighting in the fall for this group to practice evenings. However, it is a poor substitute to what is optimally desired, that being a regulation sized football field on which both practices and games could be held, a dependable lighting set-up for the field, a meeting room and washroom facilities.

.2.1.4 Trends

This Club will continue to operate with two teams and is hoping to expand to a third team, a Bantam team, for players aged 14-15. Such a team, however, requires a sponsor to cover costs of between $5,000-$10,000. A sponsor was expected to start this team in 1981, however, it didn't materialize in time for the coming year. It may still come about in the near future. If a Bantam team is formed under this Club, additional and appropriate practice facilities will be even more urgently required.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Softball Diamond	5	Strathcona Heights Park

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Field Hockey Pitch (3) (utilizes outfields of the two softball diamonds)	Brantwood Park	Saturdays and Sundays to 6:00 p.m.
Softball Diamond (4)	Brantwood Park	Saturday and Sundays to 6:00 p.m. (see "Field Hockey Pitch" above).
Softball Diamond (4)	Brantwood Park	See above.
Softball Diamond (5)	Sandy Hill Park	Sunday a.m.; Saturday and Sunday evenings.
Softball Diamond (5)	Strathcona Park	Satrudays to 2:00 p.m. until June 28; Saturday evenings.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Brantwood Park	5	Not Permitted.
Dutchy's Hole Site (not including lands beyond the southern boundaries of this site)	5	Not Permitted.
Sandy Hill Park	5	Anytime until August 2, then Saturday and Sundays to 5:00 p.m.
Springhurst Ave. Site	5	Not Permitted.
Strathcona Park	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 Ottawa East Development Plan

Ottawa East is best described as the southern half of St. George's Ward, with a northern boundary of Nicholas Street and the Queensway. This neighbourhood study was approved by City Council in 1980, and examined all major land uses and related needs of the areas residents.

There are basically only two proposals made through this Development Plan that relate to sports field facility needs. These are:

i) Horseshoe pits proposed for Springhurst Park (along with other components) ("Recreation Proposal 1").

ii) The facilities at the Oblate Father's Seminary and Algonquin College, such as Algonquin's existing soccer field and proposed hard surface play area, should be made accessible to the public during off-school or work hours. This should be done through agreement ("Recreation Proposal 6").

Contact was made with Algonquin College with regards to their soccer field. The response was positive, that Algonquin students and faculty usually utlize their soccer field on the Colonel By Campus between 4:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. week-days. It is then generallyaccessible to the public after 7:00 p.m. week-day evenings, on week-ends and at other times when not in use by the school. Naturally, without a formal agreement with Algonquin College, this statement of availability gives no assurance that these periods would be consistently available to the public.

The Algonquin College soccer field is a valuable resource in a community void of any other soccer fields. It is, therefore, very important that a formal agreement is made between the City and Algonquin College to make available to the local residents a reasonable amount of prime (week-day evening) and secondary (Friday evening and week-end) time periods. The Recreation Branch could then permit a portion of that time to applying user groups and leave some time open for spontaneous activity.

There is most obviously a general lack of regulation or even sub-regulation sized sports fields in this Ottawa east area. The two community level softball diamonds at Brantwood Park are utilized, under permit, half of the time by the Outaouais Field Hockey Club. The remainder of the time they are used by a local softball league. It is desirable to provide the Outaouais Field Hockey Club with more appropriate facilities for their purposes elsewhere in the City (see

the discussion under the City-Regional section of this Study). This would make the two softball diamonds more available to local groups for softball play. In fact, it may be desirable to turn one or both diamonds into multi-use facilities, in light of the lack of soccer facilities in the area (while still retaining the softball diamonds).

There is no further open space in this Ottawa east area which may obviously or feasibly be converted to public regulation sports fields at this time. The Recreation Branch must, therefore, ensure that the limited sports field facilities that do exist here are either permitted only to local resident groups, and/or not permitted, allowing spontaneous periods of use of these facilities by the residents.

.4.2 Sandy Hill Development Plan

The Sandy Hill area consists of the northern half of the St. George's Ward, with the exception of the north-west corner, stopping at the south-east corner of King Edward and Laurier Avenue. The southern boundary of Sandy Hill is the northern boundary of Ottawa east. The pertinent information to be outlined here is taken from a major component of the Sandy Hill Development Plan, the "Sandy Hill Neighbourhood Recreation and Open Space Supplementary Report", approved by City Council in November 1978.

The pertinent recommendations from this Report, relating to sports field facility needs in Sandy Hill are:

i) Sandy Hill Park is recommended to be extended across Templeton Street and to take over the City Maintenance Yard, thereby adding 2.25 acres to Sandy Hill Park. This would improve the sports field situation on this site at the very least by re-situating the existing softball diamond so as to make it of a community level regulation size, and by providing an additional open field area for spontaneous sports field activity or permitted practice. (Supplementary Report Recommendation 2.1.2.3).

ii) The land immediately south of the Sandy Hill Arena Site, owned by the N.C.C., is recommended to be leased by the City for recreation purposes. A regulation football/soccer field and softball diamond could be provided, or two football/soccer fields (Supplementary Report Recommendation 2.3).

The latter proposal of developing two regulation football/soccer fields on the above-noted site would be most feasible if the University of Ottawa were to become involved in a joint cost-use agreement with the City. The University indicates that they are about to initiate a study to develop a field house arena complex on or adjacent to the campus, and with it would be the construction of a regulation football field with bleachers and ancillary components. Although this proposal is rather more extravagant than the City's in wishing to merely provide more publically-oriented sports fields, some form of an agreement may be possible. The availability of land is very limited in this area, and it may be possible to develop one community level football/soccer field on this N.C.C. owned site and one higher level facility for University of Ottawa and City-Regional use. This proposal of an agreement with the University is related to Recommendation 2.11 in the Supplementary Report. It relates possibly more directly with entering into a use agreement for existing University facilities. However, the indication is that the only (practice) football field on the campus is currently heavily used by University programs in the fall and is seeded and placed in fallow every spring until mid-August, each year. Therefore, the prospects of public use of the University's existing football field are negligible.

iii) It is indicated under Recommendation 2.3 of the Supplementary Report that if the site south of the Sandy Hill arena land is not available, then the area south of Dutchy's Hole Site should be considered, to develop a sports field. The N.C.C. owns an 8.55 acre tract of land south of the Dutchy's Hole Site. Some of it is not physically conducive to sports field development. However, there is a portion on which it is thought that a regulation football/soccer field could physically be constructed. The supply of such sports fields in this area, and in the Ward generally, is so deficient in relation to the population, that it is strongly urged that a portion of this site be acquired, through agreement, for sports field development, whether or not the land south of the Sandy Hill Arena Site is available or not. It is hoped that the N.C.C. will make available both sites for sports field implementation.

.4.3 The Rochester Lions Minor Tackle Football Club advises that although their territory stretches from Dalhousie Ward to this Ward, they are provided only with the small open field area at Sandy Hill Park on which its two teams may practice. Since the territory of this Club does cover several Wards, although no one inner City Ward is not appreciably better off than another in terms of sports fields, the solution may or may not rest here. If the City is granted leases or authorization by the N.C.C. on the lands indicated above, then perhaps a solution rests there. Alternatively, it may be that appropriate field time may be made available on another site in their territory in another Ward. For example, an arrangement might be able to be made with the Lansdowne Park Authority to allow this Club to utilize one of the Lansdowne Park lighted practice fields, at least on a part-time basis, when not used by the Ottawa Rough Riders.

.4.4. The summary conclusion to this Ward overview is clearly that suppy in the form of 5 softball diamonds, one non-accessible football field, and one partially accessible soccer field for over 19,000 residents barely begins to satisfy the local demand for sports field factilities. Demand is necessarily latent due to the practically non-existence of a variety of sports fields at any level here.

The attempt must be to make every effort to lease tracts of land from the N.C.C., as indicated above, to develop as many community and higher level sports fields as possible. Any new fields should primarily be in the form of regulation football/soccer fields. These are even more seriously lacking than are softball diamonds in the Ward, particularly in light of the strong growth in both soccer and touch (and flag) football in the Region, generally.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The City enter into an agreement with Algonquin College (Colonel By Campus) and the University of Ottawa to formally allow the public within the local community to utilize the soccer field and football/soccer field, respectively, during certain weekend and evening periods.

.5.2 The existing neighbourhood and community level softball diamonds at Brantwood Park (2 diamonds), Sandy Hill Park, Strathcona Park, and Strathcona Heights Park be made available with or without a permit primarily to groups residing in the Ward.

.5.3 Sandy Hill Park be extended across Templeton Street, taking over the Ward Maintenance Yard, in order to provide, at minimum, a regulation community level softball diamond to replace the existing facility and an open field area allowing for spontaneous sports field activity and practices.

.5.4 The City enter into a long-term lease with the N.C.C. to develop two regulation sports fields on the site immediately south of the Sandy Hill Arena Site.

.5.5 The City of Ottawa investigate the feasibility of entering into a joint agreement with the University of Otawa in the development of a City-Regional level football field and ancillary facilities, in connection with Recommendation 5.4, above.

.5.6 The City of Ottawa investigate the feasibility of developing a community level soccer/football field south of the Dutchy's Hole Site, on N.C.C. owned land, subject to agreement from that Agency.

3.3.10 BY-RIDEAU WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The general trend in this Ward is also reflective of that of other inner-City Wards, with a general population decline from 25,285 residents in 1971 to 21,965 in 1979. This is also tied with a significant reduction in the child age sector, and an increase in the 25-34 year old age group.

There are two distinct and separate areas in this Ward, by virtue of both a physical separation due to the bisecting of the Ward by the Rideau River, but of equal significance, by a distinction by virtue of different socio-economic characteristics. These differences reflect some additional variation in the proportionate population breakdown. The two areas are as follows:

a) Area A is designated as that sector of the Ward west of the Rideau River, containing within it Lowertown West and East. This area not only reflects the general population characteristics indicated above, it also demonstrates evidence of a proportionately high destribution of residents in the 60 years and over age group. The 1979 population assessment for this Area is 10,385 or 47.3% of the Ward.

b) Area B is identified as that sector of the Ward east of the Rideau River, and includes the localities of New Edinburgh, Lindenlea and Manor Park. This area is to some extent bisected by the Village of Rockcliffe and City of Vanier, but this is not that significant a division locationally. The socio-economic structure and lifestyles are considered to be somewhat similar in the three sectors of this designated area of the Ward. It also seems to possess a different population breakdown. Although the general description above is correct, as far as it goes, in Area B, the proportion of children, to young adults, to senior citizens, seems to be closer or not as significantly different as in Area A. The 1979 population for this area is 11,580 or 52.7% of the Ward population.

The implications of the above might be that while there may be proportionately fewer children in Area A and, in some sectors, more senior citizens, than in Area B, the Area A population is felt to be less mobile than those in Area B. A variety of lower level sports field facilities are needed in Area A, including activities for the senior citizens. Area B demonstrates a more balanced population, age-wise, which suggests a need for a wide range and varying levels of sports fields.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

Note: In Area A, two Neighbourhood Studies were done in 1976 - Lowertown West and Lowertown East. Comments relating to demand and supply of sports fields from these Studies will be included in Section .4 of this Ward outline.

.2.1 Le Patro Community Centre - Area A

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The area of influence of Le Patro would basically be the whole of Area A. Its thrust is primarily to offer recreational and social programs to the French-speaking community in this area.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

The following sports co-ordinated, and facilities used, by the Le Patro are:

Softball and Baseball

- 28 mixed teams, aged 16 years and up, totalling about 330 players.
- Anglesea Square Site, permitting both diamonds three evenings/week, May-September (to 10:30 each evening).
- Bingham Park, permitting the diamond two evenings/week, May-September.
- Bordeleau Park, permitting the diamond every week-day evening and two week-day mornings, May-September.

Flag Football

- Four boys teams, aged 15-17, totalling about 40-50 players.
- De la Salle High School (alternative arrangements had to be made in 1980 since that field was refurbished that year).

Soccer

- Four boys teams, aged 13-15, totalling about 55-60 players.
- De la Salle High School and possibly the open area at Bordeleau Park (alternative arrangements had to be made with refurbishing of the High School field in 1980).

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

All facilities used were said to be satisfactory by this group. However, another use group of the Anglesea Square diamonds reported that a short protective fence should be installed at the sideline of one of these diamonds, to both protect the players from running into the adjacent field house and to help control other park users from wandering onto the playing field.

One comment was expressed that the refurbishing of the football field at De la Salle High School in 1980 and its removal from the facility inventory that year resulted in the lack of a regulation field on which to play football and soccer games. It was stated that regulation football/soccer fields in the area are needed. This one field will be placed back in service in 1981.

.2.1.4 Trends

The sport activities as offered out of Le Patro in 1980 will continue to be offered in 1981.

Additional sports field programs were unknown for 1981 as demand varies from year to year in the activities offered.

It was expected that the numbers of users involved in the 1980 sport programs would continue at a similar level in 1981.

.2.2 Lowertown West Community Association - Area A

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

Lowertown West is physically located in that section of Area A, west of King Edward Avenue. However, the Community Association doesn't restrict its boundaries or users to just that sector. It would be more accurate to say that this Association attracts residents from all over Area A. This Association addresses a wide array of issues in the community and is included in this discussion by virtue of its active recreational program.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

The sports and facilities that this Association is involved with are as follows:

Slow Pitch Softball

- Mixed league with players 16 years and older, involving 80-100 players.

T-Ball

- 50-60 children aged 6 to 14 years old.

All games are played at Bingham Square Site, permitting the softball diamond Monday to Thursday evenings from 8:30 to 10:30 p.m. (facility is lighted); and on Friday evenings 6-8 p.m., Saturdays 2-4 p.m., and Sundays 6-8 p.m. The season extends from May to September.

2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facililites

There were some problems during the first half of the season with maladjustment of the diamond lights, and a few other minor maintenance requirements. These problems were rectified as the season went along.

.2.2.4 Trends

The demand by residents to play under the Lowertown West Community Association has been increasing since its inception in 1978. In fact, there was a demand for 4-5 more teams to play in the Slow Pitch League than could be accommodated in the time permitted for facility use in 1980. The time allotted was restricted and allowed for only one game a week to be played by each slow pitch team, so as to allow enough permitted time on the week-end at the Bingham diamond for the children's t-ball games.

There is also existing demand through the Association to start a touch football league. However, they were unable to in 1980 due to lack of football fields. The Association is still hopeful to commence touch football in 1981.

A definite conflict seems to exist, as expressed by this Association in the appropriating of the sports field facilities in this area, between the Lowertown West Community Association and the Le Patro. The former contends that they should have exclusive use of prime time for the diamond at Bingham Square Site (in light of the demand from users in this Association) since the Le Patro have primary use of the two diamonds at Anglesea Square Site, not to mention that Le Patro also permits time at the Bingham Square Site.

.2.3 Manor Park Community School Council - Area B

.2.3.1 General Description, Boundaries

This group are not only affiliated with that portion of Area B, east

of the Village of Rockcliffe and City of Vanier. Due to limited sports field facilities in this sector, the Manor Park group have expanded into the adjacent Rockcliffe Park, New Edinburgh and Alexander Park (Rockcliffe Forces Base) localities; particularly for the purpose of their soccer league.

The Manor Park Community School Council is strongly involved in sports activities aimed at the children in the community.

.2.3.2 Facilities Used

The following sports and facilities affiliated with this group are:

Softball (Baseball)

- Appromixately 125-150 children up to age 16 are involved.
- All games are played at the two diamonds at the Manor Park Site, permitted Mondays to Fridays, 6-9 p.m., Sundays, 2-5 p.m., from May to June 29.

Soccer

See Sub-section .2.4.2.

.2.3.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The two diamonds (one baseball diamond and one multi-use facility) at Manor Park Site were considered adequate in 1980.

See Sub-section .2.4.3.

.2.4.4 Trends

The Community School Council feels that the present permitting situation with the two Manor Park Site diamonds will satisfy the need expressed by affiliated users in softball and baseball in the forseeable future.

No other sports were indicated as being in need of sports field facilities, by this group, with the exception of soccer - see Sub-section .2.4.4.

.2.4 Manor Park Soccer Association - Area B

.2.4.1 General Description, Boundaries

This Soccer Association is sponsored by the Manor Park Community School Council, and is one of many community soccer associations across the City and Region affiliated with the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association.

The Manor Park Soccer Association takes in a district including Manor Park, Rockcliffe Park, New Edinburgh and, less formally, Alexander Park (Rockcliffe Forces Base).

.2.4.1 Facilities Used

Two separate soccer leagues are offered, as follows:

Park League (House League)

- 260 children from ages 4-12.
- Use Manor Park multi-use field and Rockcliffe Elementary School non-regulation field, 7 days/week from May to July 15.
- Play teams from Rockcliffe and New Edinburgh primarily.

Competitive League (affiliated with Ottawa-Carelton Soccer Assoc.)

- Three children's teams - one aged 11-12, one 13-14, and one 15-16, totalling about 45 players.

- The fields used are London Terrace field (non-regulation sized) - Monday to Friday evenings, May-October (used by the younger competitive teams only); Sir Wilfred Laurier High School (in Overbrook-Forbes Ward), Tuesday evenings up to September.

- Players must then travel to Gloucester, Aylmer, Gatineau for (competitive) games.

.2.4.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The full use of the two mini soccer fields at Manor Park Site and Rockcliffe Elementary School are adequate for the younger (house league) players only.

For the older players and competitive teams the London Terrace field is not satisfactorily serving the need. It is undersized, and is in deteriorating condition.

Only one proper regulation sized public field exists and that is Sir Wilfred Laurier High School field in Overbrook-Forbes Ward. That field is not only some distance away from the Manor Park Community, but it also is in a locality even more lacking in sports field facilities.

2.4.4 Trends

What is seriously needed is a regulation sized soccer field in this designated area to attempt to meet existing demand. This does not even account for the significant number of younger competitive and house league players coming up through the ranks.

Projected over five years, the Manor Park Soccer Association hopes to add a 15 and 16 year old house league division, which might have 65 players. This implies a requirement for a second additional regulation sized soccer field in the area.

If word of mouth "advertises" the soccer program to any extent, near future demand could grow further in this sport.

.2.5 Crichton Community School Council - Area B

.2.5.1 General Description, Boundaries

The Crichton Community School Council basically draws residents from the New Edinburgh and Lindenlea Neighbourhoods.

This group addresses a variety of community issues, and have commenced co-ordinating active recreational programs only recently.

.2.5.2 Facilities Used

Two sports field activities are co-ordinated by this group, with New Edinburgh Park utilized for both, as follows:

Softball

- Four adult teams (two made up of local players, one from the Royal Canadian Mint, and one Commercial team), consisting of about 50 players in total, played in 1980.

- The New Edinburgh diamond is permitted one or more week-day evenings per week, from May to September, for this League.

- 1980 was the first organized year for softball.

Soccer

- About 25-30 children, aged 8-13 (two teams).

- Games are played every Saturday morning.

.2.5.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The softball diamond at New Edinburgh Park adequately meet the needs and level of play, as it currently exists.

The open field is satisfactory for soccer for this group, at present, with the only qualification being, that goal posts are needed. It is understood, however, that these are to be installed in 1981.

.2.5.4 Trends

The number of teams that currently exist under this group are not expected to increase in the forseeable future.

The organizers don't feel that there are adequate numbers of children in this area to expect a children's league to emerge in this neighbourhood. However, with 483 children (1979 assessment data) aged 5-14 in the New Edinburgh-Lindenela locality this may be a premature conclusion.

Soccer has been operating for about 4 years by the Crichton Community School Council and with only two children's teams existing in 1980, it is not expected that this league will outgrow its (non-regulation) field in the near future. The demand could well expand, however, if the age of play is increased. This may or may not have ramifications on the adequacy of the field, depending upon where the goal posts are installed on the present New Edinburgh field.

Football-touch or flag has not emerged at all in this locality, apart from the informal throwing around of a ball. If this moderate type of activity continues, then the present sports field facilities are perhaps adequate for the time being, in this local neighbourhood.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1. Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Football Field	3	De la Salle High School (rejuvenated in 1980) (Area A).
Track and Field Facility	3	De la Salle High School (Area A).

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (4)	Manor Park Site (Area A)	Week-ends except Sundays 2-5 p.m., until June 29; then not permitted thereafter.
Cricket Pitch (3)	Rideau Hall Grounds	Games usually played week-ends; some Wednesdays; subject to authority of Rideau Hall.
Crichet Pitch (3)	Rideau Hall Grounds	As above.

Multi-Use Facility (4)	Manor Park Site (Area B)	Saturdays - one-4 hour perriod after July 15.
Soccer Field	London Terrace Sports Field (Area B)	Week-ends.
Softball Diamond	Bingham Square Site (Area A)	Fridays, 8-10:30 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., 8-10:30 p.m.
Softball Diamond #1 (4)	Anglesea Square Site (Area A)	Saturdays; Sundays, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.
Softball Diamond #2 (4)	Anglesea Square Site (Area A)	As above - Diamond #1.
Softball Diamond (4)	Bordeleau Park (Area A)	Week-ends.
Softball Diamond (4)	City Hall Site (Area B)	Friday evenings after July 1; Saturdays; Sundays, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.
Softball Diamond (4)	London Terrace Sports Field (Area B)	Saturdays; Sundays, 1-9 p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	New Edinburgh Park (Area B)	Saturdays, noon-2 p.m. and after 4 p.m.; Sundays a.m. and after 4 p.m.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
New Edinburgh Park (Area B)	4	Use primarily Saturday mornings in 1980 - to be (non-regulation) soccer field in 1981, with possible increased use.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 Area A

.4.1.1 Lowertown West Neighbourhood Study

This Study was prepared in 1976 and has been approved by City Council. It covers the Lowertown sector, west of King Edward Avenue. At that time, it was noted that amongst other deficiencies, the "active" park, Bingham Park, in that neighbourhood was not "fulfilling its role" in that regard. This led to a Study proposal (in that Study Report, Section 5.3.1) to make Bingham a "fully active park", and provide such facilities as a softball diamond. This proposal was partially implemented in the construction of a City level lighted softball diamond in the park.

The only other Study proposal pertinent to sports field facility needs is contained in Section 5.3.3 of the Study Report calling for facilities such as horseshoes to be constructed in the Cathcart Square Extension. This being a locality possessing a relatively high proportion of senior citizens, this proposal for horseshoe pits seems to be a valid one. The development plan for this site, including these facilities, was implemented in 1980.

.4.1.2 Lowertown East Neighbourhood Study

This Study, also done in 1976 makes, reference to that sector of Lowertown, east of King Edward Avenue, although its official boundaries cover only a couple of blocks east of King Edward Avenue.

The Study does not address the topic nor deficiencies of sports field facilities in this locality. In fact, it makes an overly general and inaccurate statement that "according to current open space standards", this neighbourhood possesses "sufficient open spaces and recreational facilities". This is inaccurate as well as being currently outdated since, firstly, there is a total absence of certain types of sports field facilities in this sector, if not in the Ward generally, and secondly, the City's 1976 approved open space policy, of looking at "the needs of the potential users rather than fixed standards (Policy 16, Open Space Amendment 74 of the Official Plan") is ignored in the above statement.

4.1.3 There is a very heavy demand for regulation football/soccer fields.The supply, apart from the De la Salle High School field, is non-existent. That field had to be placed in fallow for rejuvenation by the O.B.E. in 1980, due to previous over-use and resulting deterioration. The O.B.E. policy of limited use on its sport fields may help retain an acceptable condition to the field in 1981 and thereafter. However, limited use of one existing field is not enough in light of a high demand for such fields from Le Patro Community Centre, and increasing demand from the Lowertown Community Association. This does not mention latent demand from the general resident population who may not be a member of either. More regulation fields are needed in this area, but the potential land from which to develop such needed fields is not available here. When the De la Salle football field is operational again in 1981, it should be permitted on a first refusal basis equally between Le Patro Community Centre and the Lowertown West Community Association. The only other site which could accommodate informal, spontaneous neighbourhood field activity in Area A is on the relatively narrow tract of land from which the Federal Government temporary buildings were removed, fronting on Sussex Drive, immediately south of St. Patrick Street. Peripheral tree planting was done on this site in 1980, and it is expected to be seeded in 1981. This resource would then be available for both local active and passive recreational endeavours, under Federal Government jurisdiction.

.4.1.4 There are four quality softball diamonds in Area A, three of which are lighted, and all of which demonstrate a strong prime time demand (refer to Sub-section 3.2). The Le Patro permits the majority of evening playing time at the diamonds at Anglesea Square Site (2 diamonds) and all of the week-day evening time at Bordeleau Park (one diamond). The Lowertown West Community Association permits a large proportion of the available time at the lighted diamond at Bingham Park. Le Patro also permits about four hours per week at the Bingham Park diamond. The few remaining prime hours of the Anglesea Square and Bingham Park diamonds are permitted by other organized City-Regional leagues.

The first conclusion to be reached from the above is that Le Patro with about 330 players in its softball program, in 1981, has primary use of three of the four diamonds in Area A. The Lowertown West Community Association, with about 150 existing softball and t-ball players (children and adults), in 1981, have primary but shared use of the one remaining lighted daimond. The latter Association also

has an existing, but unsatisfied demand from four to five additional mixed softball teams. The indication, therefore, is that, in view of the limited number of softball diamonds in Area A, and of the existing demand, the Lowertown West Community Association should be given more prime time permitted use of the Bingham Park diamond, particularly if they continue to offer a program at the child and mixed adult recreational level. Le Patro, with its consistent demand in softball should continue to be given primary use of the Anglesea Square and Bordeleau Park diamonds, but should not be provided with additional time at the Bingham Park diamond, the only other diamond in Area A. If more prime time for the local Le Patro needs cannot be met at the Anglesea Square diamonds, then they will have to utlize some of the available week-end time periods. The Lowertown West Community Association are already reconciled to this at the Bingham Park diamond.

The second conclusion to be reached from this is that while the Patro and Lowertown West Community Association respond to a substantial proportion of the softball demand in Area A, there is also an unknown proportion of local residents, of all ages, who may wish to play informal games on a local diamond, and who have no inclination to join one of these two organized programs. A review of the chart in Sub-section .3.2 indicates that this sector of local demand may only be met on week-ends. This may be satisfactory to many of these spur-of-the-moment potential users. But, it may not respond to the total latent demand for spontaneous play. Unfortunately, with four existing diamonds, and a high existing demand from the local community, as well as about four established City-Regional leagues, this situation cannot readily be altered. These residents have the choice of either playing on the diamonds before 6:00 p.m. during the week, waiting for the week-end, or else joining one of the two existing community softball programs. No other solutions seem apparent at this time.

.4.2 Area B

.4.2.1 From a softball point of view the existing programs offered by the two primary community groups in this Area - the Manor Park Community School Council and the Crichton Community School Council are keeping up with present and their perceived near future demand. This is accomplished through total permitting privileges by the former group at the two Manor Park site diamonds, and limited permitting by the former group at the New Edinburgh Park diamond.

However, the sector that is not being served by organized (recreational or competitive) softball in the New Edinburgh-Lindenlea neighbourhood is the child and teen age group. The feeling by the Crichton group is that there aren't the numbers of children nor interest shown. This may or may not be a realistic appraisal. It is suggested that in the event an interest in organized child-teen softball play materializes here in the near future, that one of the present City-oriented leagues which are now playing during prime time periods at this neighbourhood level diamond be located elsewhere and this local group be allowed the vacated time slots.

In the Manor Park locality, it is the child-teen sector that is currently engaged in organized community softball play. There is no demand presently expressed by the adult sector in the neighbourhood. If there is a latent demand by the adult sector for organized or non-organized softball play, then the under-supply in this area will become all the more obvious. Week-end play is still possible at the London Terrace, Manor Park and City Hall diamonds, in view of available 1980 permit information. However, if additional prime time for softball play is required in the future, then a new diamond would be indicated. Alternatively, the availability of the four higher level softball diamonds wthin the jurisdiction of the City of Vanier could be explored. However, with a population of well in excess of 20,000 people and only four good quality diamonds, it is doubtful whether there would be any significant prime softball

facility time available to outside groups. One additional avenue should be explored and that is in conjunction with the Rideau Hall Grounds. Two long-standing cricket pitches exist on the grounds now, and the possibility of installing a softball backstop for public use in a discrete but accessible section of these landscaped grounds should be investigated by the City of Ottawa also.

.4.2.2 The sport that is the most popular and most highly organized in Area B, and particularly in the Manor Park sector, is soccer at the child and youth age. There is some limited demand through the Crichton Community School Council which at present fields two child age teams. Goal posts are proposed to be installed by the City of Ottawa at New Edinburgh Park in 1981. If the goal posts are optimally located on this site, away from the existing softball diamond, this facility may be used as the home field by these two existing teams, plus limited additional teams if the age range is raised Ibeyond 13 years old). It will also offer some additional field time for the Manor Park Soccer Association who are in a much more desperate situation, in need of additional regulation soccer fields.

In this locality, there were over three hundred existing, registered soccer players in 1980, with a further existing and latent demand which could readily double that figure (if registration were not limited by lack of fields). As indicated in Sub-section .2.4, there exists only three non-regulation soccer fields to meet this demand, and one of those is situated in the Village of Rockcliffe. The non-regulation sized fields are not functional for two of the three competitive teams in this Association, nor even for the older house league players.

It is therefore imperative that serious efforts are made immediately by the City of Ottawa to obtain rights to additional tracts of land in or close to Area B for development or use through agreement of regulation sized soccer fields. Such future implied sports fields could also be looked upon as improving a seriously deficient inventory in a variety of sports in this Ward; but at present the first priority is to soccer. The City in 1980, did investigate the possibility of entering into an agreement with the Department of National Defence to share in the seasonal use of one of their existing soccer fields on the Rockcliffe Forces Base. The response was not negative but hardly promising, indicating that a formal request should be sent to D.N.D. for consideration. The implication was that the Armed Forces Base has numerous programs and requirements with limited base resources, and these Base needs must, naturally, be met first. However, in conjunction with this possibility and others reviewed with the Manor Park Soccer Association, the City of Ottawa should investigate the provision use of regulation soccer fields, through agreement with the respective jurisdictional bodies, at the following:

a) The one or two existing Rockcliffe Forces Base soccer fields.

b) The existing leased London Terrace sports field site (additional adjacent land may be available and feasible for sports field development).

c) Tract of land immediately north of Cloverdale Road but south of the Rockcliffe Driveway, in the Village of Rockcliffe (land owned by the N.C.C.).

d) The existing non-regulation soccer field at Rockcliffe Public School, which should be expanded to regulation size.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The Recreation Branch permit the De la Salle High School football field, on a first refusal basis, equally between the Le Patro Community Centre and the Lowertown West Community Association.

.5.2 Le Patro be given primary permitting privileges of the softball diamond at Bordeleau Park and half of the primary permit time, if desired, at the two Anglesea Square softball diamonds.

.5.3 The Lowertown West Community Association be given primary permitting privileges of the softball diamond at Bingham Square Site.

.5.4 The City of Ottawa investigate the possibility of installing, for public use, a softball backstop on the Rideau Hall Grounds.

.5.5 A short protective chain link fence be installed at the sideline of one of the Anglesea Square softball diamonds.

.5.6 The City of Ottawa investigate the provision for public use of regulation soccer fields, through agreement with the respective jurisdictional bodies, at:

.5.6.1 The Rockcliffe Forces Base (i.e. the existing one or two soccer fields on the Base).

.5.6.2 The land adjacent to the existing City leased London Terrace sports field facilities.

.5.6.3 The site immediately north of Cloverdale Road but south of the Rockcliffe Driveway.

.5.6.4 The Rockcliffe Public School Site (enlarging the existing non-regulation soccer field).

3.3.11 OVERBROOK-FORBES WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The overall population trend through the 1970's in the Overbrook-Forbes Ward represents a relatively stable resident population, with exceptions. The 1971 total was 23,490 residents, with the 1979 figure being 23,078.

The 0-4 age group did not alter drastically between 1971 (1,650 children) and 1979 (1,161 children), unlike a number of other Wards, primarily closer to the inner City. Significant drops did occur over this time period in the 5-14 year old group, athough the 1979 total for this sector (3,580) is higher than the maximum 1971 figures for the same age group in several of the other Wards.

The age group between 15-34 was relatively stable in terms of numbers over the 1970's. In fact, this trend carries on through to age 59. A moderate to significant increase in the resident population age 60 and over is then evident in 1979 (in comparison to 1971).

The sports field implications are quite clear for this Ward. The demand for a range of sports field facilities, and several of each type will be high and continuous, both now and in the future, given that in 1979 32.4% of the (Ward) population were aged 0-19, and 30.7% were 20-39 years old.

This Ward is characterized by being severely bisected in both the north-south and east-west directions. There are several significant arterials cutting through the Ward such that up to six or more sub-areas could be identified. However, as this could add unnecessarily to the complexity

and length of this review, the Ward will be dealt with as one, with Sub-sectors identified in their own context, as necessary, as specific elements are discussed.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

Note: In the Overbrook sector of this Ward, the Overbrook Neighbourhood Study was completed in 1978. A review of pertinent recommendations from that Study is included in Sub-section .4 of this discussion.

.2.1 Forbes Community and Recreation Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

The Forbes Community and Recreation Association is based in the central sector of this Ward, although it could include residents in other areas of the Overbrook-Forbes Ward and even in the adjacent Vanier City neighbourhood, depending upon the issues. The limited recreational programs that this Association co-ordinates would be focused primarily upon this central neighbourhood area.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

Softball-T-Ball

- Six children's t-ball teams, aged 5-10, totalling 60 players.
- Three children's softball teams, aged 11-12, totalling 30 players.
- Adult pick-up softball games every Sunday afternoon, averaging about 20-30 players each week.
- The Queen Elizabeth Public School diamond and that at St. Laurent Laurent Park are permitted Monday to Friday evenings; and at the latter on Sundays, 1-4 p.m., also. The season extends from May to the end of August.
- There used to be senior (teen and adult) organized softball played, but this was dropped in the last year or two due to poor registration.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

This Association in 1980 was willing to obtain and install stonedust on the infield of Queen Elizabeth Public School diamond. The Principal of the School, however, did not want stonedust, and so this was not done. At present, the infield requires leveling, and it was hoped that stonedust would accomplish this.

.2.1.4 Trends

The Forbes Community and Recreation Association don't forsee any significant changes in their particular sports field needs in the near future. The demand in their softball program was the same in 1979 as it was in 1980. From this group's perspective, near future demand for football, soccer and even ball diamond facilities are unknown, not to mention any of the other less popular sports.

.2.2. Carons Road Development Association

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

This group whose focus is on the Carson Road area only, in the north-east sector of the Ward, is concerned with all the community issues affecting their resident lifestyles. Efforts in the programming or co-ordinating of recreational sport activities were just initiated in 1980.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

Softball, t-ball, soccer and flag football were all introduced by a few adult volunteers for, on the average, a total of 60 to 70 children, aged 5-13 years old.

The football field at Sir Wilfred Laurier High School was formally permitted on Thursday evenings, from May to the end of August. However, the field and/or the neighbourhood level softball diamond, also on that site, were utilized Tuesday and Thursday evenings and Saturday mornings by this group.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The softball diamond at Sir Wilfred Laurier High School Site is in poor condition with a deteriorating backstop, and poorly defined grassed infield and outfield.

This softball diamond and football field are the only existing sports field facilities in the Carson Road area. Much more is required.

.2.2.4 Trends

There are a lot of children in the area. The problem in 1980 was two-fold; firstly there was a difficulty getting adult volunteers to help organize programs; but secondly, there are really no facilities there to organize towards. This leads to frustration and makes organization that much more difficult. The demand is there, now, from the child, teen and adult sectors. All that is required is the facilities and the demand will be obvious.

.2.3 Overbrook Little League (under the Little League Baseball-Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.3.1 General Description, Boundaries

This Little League district would include at least this ward and probably some or all of the City of Vanier as well, within its boundaries.

.2.3.2 Facilities Used

T-ball and baseball (both utilizing a baseball) are played.

In 1980 there were 8 teams in two children's divisions for t-ball, and 4 teams in each of minor, major and senior sectors of little league baseball. There was also one "big league" team. This totalled approximately 315 players, aged 4-18.

The diamonds utilized are located at Gil-O-Julien Park (baseball diamond - senior diamond), Lawson Park (baseball diamond), Presland Park (baseball diamond), St. Laurent Park (softball diamond - for t-ball) and Queen Mary School Site (softball diamond - for t-ball).

All games are played Monday to Thursday evenings, with Fridays used for rain-out games, with the baseball and t-ball season, extending from the end of April to about mid-July.

.2.3.3 Comment on Use, Facilities

The number and condition of facilities used in 1980 was generally satisfactory. However, following the relocation of the baseball diamond at Gil-O-Julien Park, there appears to be a need to install protective chain link fencing and/or nylon meshing at strategic locations at this diamond. With these improvements, the senior teams in this league should be able to safely and more effectively use this facility. However, "big league" level play may have to be eliminated from this undersized Gil-O-Julien diamond.

Another comment expressed was that the Gil-O-Julien Site was the only one with available and accessible washroom facilities. These were missed at the other sites.

.2.3.4 Trends

There were relatively few children, who signed up with the Overbrook Little League, who did not get an opportunity to play on a team.

The numbers of children in this Little League district have doubled in the last five years.

The organizers feel that the numbers of players will remain fairly constant in the forseeable future. This implies that the number of facilities currently available in this area will continue to meet this group's needs in the near future. The only exception would be the lack of an adequate diamond in the Ward for "big league" play. The two Lynda Lane baseball diamonds, proposed for upgrading and lighting, are the closest, for this level of play.

.2.4 Minto Colts (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association)

.2.4.1 General Description, Boundaires

Boundaries of this minor football Club extend from the Queensway to the Ottawa River and from the Rideau River to the Eastern Parkway.

.2.4.2 Facilities Used

There are three teams in this Club - mosquito, pee wee and bantam - ranging in ages from 8 to 15.

All practices and some games are held at Gil-O-Julien Park, with the football field permitted Monday - Friday nights (6-11 p.m.), Saturday (all day to 10:00 p.m.), and Sunday afternoons from July 28 to November 15.

.2.4.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

This Club is considerably better facilitated than most of the other Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association Clubs, since they have permitted use of a regulation sized, lighted football field, and field house containing washrooms, storage facilities and a meeting room. The only constraint lies with this Club having to amend its practise schedule on those selected week nights when league games are played on Gil-O-Julien field, their practice field.

The negative comment that might be expressed after the 1980 season is that following the full season's play of baseball, softball and football, the playing field was left in very poor condition, with no grass cover remaining in a large central portion of the field. If this field were to be removed from active use for a season for rejuvenation, a serious void in the City's sports field inventory would result in this area, not only from the standpoint of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association and this Club, but also from the point of view of the Overbrook Little League which heavily counts on this facility as it is their senior division diamond. for these reasons, the City is unable to do an upgrading of the Gil-O-Julien field until one or more additional sports fields are provided in this area.

.2.4.4 Trends

It is expected that the Minto Colts Club will remain stable at three teams in the forseeable future. Their demand is being met with the facility at Gil-O-Julien Park.

See also the "City-Regional" discussion in this Report, under "Football(Tackle)", Sub-section 3.2.4.5.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Football Field (re-sodded in 1980)	3	Belcourt High School
Soccer Field	5	Queen Elizabeth Public School
Softball (t-ball) Diamond (under construction in 1980-to resume permitting in 1981)	4	Presland Road Site
Softball Diamond	5	Cummings Avenue Site
Softball Diamond	5	Lawson Park/Queen Mary Public School Site
Softball Diamond	5	Notre Dame de la Joie Sep. School
Softball Diamond	5	Sir Wilfred Laurier High School
Track and Field Facility	3	Belcourt High School
Track and Field Facility	3	Rideau High School
Track and Field Facility	3	Sir Wilfred Laurier High School

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (3)	Gil-O-Julien Site	Week-ends a.m. and p.m. until July 28 - see "Football Field" under this site.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Lawson Park	Week-ends.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Presland Road Site	Week-ends.
Football Field (3)	Gil-O-Julien Park	Heavily permitted after July 28 by O-C Minor Football Association - see "Baseball Diamond" under this site.
Football Field (3)	McArthur High School	Saturdays after June 28 - one-4 hour periods; Saturdays and Sundays - one-4 hour period each, after August 31.
Football Field (3)	Rideau High School	Saturday and Sunday - one-4 hour period each, after September 7.

Multi-Use Facility (4)	Sir Wilfred Laurier High School	Fully Permitted - under O.B.E. field use policy.
Multi-Use Facility (4)	Lawson/Queen Mary Site	Saturdays and Sundays - one-4 hour periods each, after August 31.
Multi-Use Facility (5)	Queen Elizabeth Public School	Softball - week-end mornings and evenings. Soccer (non-regulation) - weekday evenings and week-ends after August 31.
Soccer Field (4)	McArthur High School	Sundays - one-4 hour period after August 28.
Soccer Field (4)	Rideau High School	Sundays - one-4 hour period after August 28.
Softball Diamond (3)	Gil-O-Julien Park	Saturdays a.m. and p.m. and Sundays 1-4 p.m., until August 1. See "Football Field" under this site.
Softball Diamond (4)	Lawson/Queen Mary Site	Week-ends.
Softball Diamond (4)	Overbrook Park	Week-ends.
Softball Diamond (4)	St. Laurent Park	Saturdays a.m. and p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	St. Paul's Site	Friday evenings and week-ends.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Cartier High School	4	Not Permitted.
St. Laurent Park	4	Not Permitted.
Forbes Park	5	Not Permitted.
Overbrook Park	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 Overbrook Neighbourhood Study

.4.1.1 This 1978 Council-approved Study contains several recreational facility development proposals, within the Overbrook area defined in that Study as east of the Rideau River, north of the Ward boundaries, west of the City of Ottawa-Gloucester boundary, and south of the City of Ottawa-Vanier boundary and to McArthur Road in the north-east. Most of the recreational proposals have been implemented through the N.I.P. program. Those recommendations that are most pertinent to sports field supply and demand are as follows:

a) Gil-O-Julien Park - Improvement of the spectator seating area adjacent to the sports field - implemented in 1980; relocate the baseball diamond from the north-west to the south-west corner of the football field - implemented in 1980. (As the result of the relocation of this diamond, based on initial use of it, other refinements are indicated, in terms of chain link fencing, and/or other protective measures).

b) Presland Road Site - Re-orient baseball diamond to the south-west corner of the site - implemented in 1980; install a new softball (t-ball) diamond in the north-east corner of the site - implemented in 1980.

c) St. Paul's Separate School Site - Re-orient the softball diamond to the north-east corner of the school site - not implemented as yet.

d) Lawson Park - Provide a small field house on the park site to serve both school (Queen Mary Public School) and park users - not implemented as yet.

.4.1.2 Given the implemented improvements, this Overbrook Study Area contains all three Ward baseball diamonds (1 City and 2 community level), two of five (City level) football fields, one (community level) multi-use facility (the other one in the Ward is a neighbourhood level facility), one (community level) soccer field (out of a total of three, and six of eleven softball diamonds (including three of four in the Ward at the community level and the only one in the Ward at the City level). The implications are that this area (as well as the others) in the Ward are lacking in regulation soccer and football fields, but is relatively well endowed in reasonable quality baseball and softball diamonds. Therefore, while the residents in other areas of the Ward are often having to go to the Overbrook area to play softball and baseball, the Overbrook area residents must equally often go to the central (Forbes) area for soccer and football field facilities.

.4.2 While the supply of baseball diamonds appear adequate to meet present and near future demand in this Ward, with the possible exception of not being able to reasonably servie the one "big league" team, the adequacy of other highly popular facilities is at question.

.4.2.1 Initial perceptions of supply of softball diamonds in the Ward might lead one to conclude that they exist in adequate numbers, at least in certain areas of the Ward. However, the (organized) demand for them is high in Overbrook-Forbes. For example, while the majority of the diamonds are in the Overbrook area, all of the existing community and City level diamonds were permitted completely during prime time periods, in 1980, being available only during week-end periods. Much of the permitted time is allocated to community leagues or groups, such as the Overbrook Girls Softball League, Overbrook Fastball League, and the Overbrook Community Centre (to a limited extent). The community level softball diamond at St. Laurent Park is permitted primarily to the Forbes Community and Recreation Association for the season; this being the only quality diamond in the Ward outside of the Overbrook area. The Carson Road and Bathgate Drive area possesses only a sub-standard neighbourhood level diamond. This suggests the problem, in that the quality diamonds in the Ward are heavily permitted to organized groups, community or otherwise, and the remaining diamonds are non-regulation, neighbourhood level, too small and of inadequate condition to accommodate adult, spontaneous softball play. Children could play on them, but not adults (the outfields and backstops are not regulation size).

.4.2.2 Demand from organized groups in this Ward for diamonds seems to be met by existing supply. However, it is perceived that at least three regulation sized (community level) diamonds are required in this Ward. One should be placed in the Overbrook area, possibly in the eastern sector of it, close to the Forbes area. Such a facility

would not only respond to spontaneous neighbourhood play, but would also serve as an alternative diamond if all or part of the Gil-O-Julien sports field is rejuvenated and placed in fallow for a season, from time to time. Such a diamond could either be provided by upgrading one of the existing neighbourhood level diamonds, or else, seeking an agreement with the N.C.C. to install a diamond on the N.C.C. site south of Presland Road and north of Coventry Road.

.4.2.2 Two other community level diamonds are proposed for development at the Carson Road - Bathgate Drive area and are needed not only for spontaneous adult and child softball activity, but also for organized play. As revealed in Sub-section .2 of this Ward overview, this area is just starting and demand is merely latent at this stage, but very much existant, and will get stronger with some co-ordination in the neighbourhood. These facilities could be implemented by improving the existing diamond at the Sir Wilfred Laurier High School Site and by investigating a possible lease agreement with Federal Government agencies for use of a site on the extensive Federal lands in that area.

.4.2.3 The question of local availability of (regulation) soccer/football fields is a major one in this Ward. The Gil-O-Julien football field is heavily permitted by organized community, City and Region-wide groups, a prominant one being the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association. There is some permitted local use of the McArthur High School soccer field and football field, along with City and Regional groups. The Ottawa Boys and Girls Club permits the McArthur Fields during non-prime time periods also. The soccer field at the multi-use facility at Queen Mary Public School is primarily permitted by the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association. This group, along with the Ottawa Senior Touch Football League are extensive users of the remaining regulation soccer are not being rejuvenated by the O.B.E.

.4.2.4 For local level spontaneous activity and organized child play (soccer, for example), non-regulation sized fields would satisfy some of the latent demand. The following sites should be upgraded for local spontaneous and low level organized activity:

a) Cartier High School open field (through agreement with the O.B.E.).

b) The open field at St. Laurent Park.

Further, other sites could be utilized for this purpose, such as the open space land at the N.C.C. Riverside Park (west of River Road-no permanent goal posts need be installed on these level grassed areas), the soccer field and multi-use facility at Queen Elizabeth Public School. In fact, with some minor site revisions, a regulation field may possibly be installed on the Public School Site.

.4.2.5 The area of the Ward which most urgently requires additional regulation (and non-regualtion) soccer/football fields is the Carson Road - Bathgate Drive area. The demand is there (see Section Sub-section .2) but the facilities are not. A minimum of two additional regulation football fields should be provided in this area, with some prime time designated for spontaneous local or community activity and the remaining proportion of prime time for City and Regional leagues and groups to permit. Again, investigation should be carried out with pertinent Federal agencies to enter into an agreement to provide a tract of land for such sports field development. Both of these sports fields should be irrigated also. At least two such fields are proposed not only to retain the status quo, but also to increase the inventory slightly in light of the latent demand for such sports fields in this area.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 An additional community level softball diamond be provided in the Overbrook (or Forbes) area of the Ward, either by upgrading an existing neighbourhood level diamond or by constructing one on the N.C.C. site south of Presland Road and north of Coventry Road through agreement with the N.C.C.

.5.2 A minimum of two community level softball diamonds be provided in the Carson Road - Bathgate Drive area of the Ward by one or more of the following means:

.5.2.1 By improving the existing neighbourhood level diamond at the Sir Wilfred Laurier High School Site, through agreement with the O.B.E.; and,

.5.2.2 By investigating possible lease agreements with pertinent Federal Government agencies for sports field use on Federal lands.

.5.3 The following sites should be improved for local level spontaneous sports field activity:

.5.3.1 Cartier High School open field (through agreement with the O.B.E.); and,

.5.3.2 The open field at St. Laurent Park.

.5.4 A regulation community soccer field be investigated for implementation at the Forbes-Queen Elizabeth Site,with agreement from the O.B.E.

.5.5 A regulation soccer/football field be constructed at the Federal lands to the south of the Bathgate Drive Site.

.5.6 A minimum of two regulation soccer/football fields, with irrigation systems, be investigated for provision in the Carson Road - Bathgate Drive area of the Ward, through agreement with pertinent Federal agencies on Federal Government lands.

.5.7 Protective chain link fencing and/or nylon meshing be installed at strategic locations at the baseball diamond at Gil-O-Julien Park.

3.3.12 ALTA VISTA-CANTERBURY WARDS

Note: In reviewing the local sports field use and needs in this sector of the City, it was felt that a more consistent and realistic discussion could be presented by combining the Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards for this overview. There are primarily three (3) reasons for this, as follows:

1. The main community association(s), leagues and clubs in this sector seem to regularly involve facilities and users within both Wards.

2. There are some integral sites, containing either existing facilities or possessing the potential for facilities which are as important to the residents in one Ward as they are to those in the other. In fact, the main boundary line is undeveloped N.C.C. open space lands which possess considerable recreational potential and is readily accessible to both Alta Vista and Canterbury residents.

3. The socio-economic characteristics of the majority of residents in the Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards are very similar, and as such certain policy recommendations may readily be made simultaneously for both. The exception to this statement is in the eastern (Russell-St. Laurent) sector of Canterbury Ward. In this sector, housing density, socio-economic traits, recreational use patterns and availability of public open space is somewhat

different from the remainder of the Alta Vista - Canterbury Ward sector. These differences, when significant, will warrant special discussion within this review.

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-19791

The total population within the Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards has remained constant, in a general sense between 1971 and 1979, as follows:

	1971	1979
Alta Vista	20,225	20,577
Canterbury	21,115	21,590

In both Wards, as is typical in many areas of the City, the proportionate make-up of th population has shifted, with a considerably lower proportion in the 0-19 year old age group and higher proportion in the 20-34 year old group. The 1979 proportionate make-up in each significant sector of the population, from the standpoint of sports field use, is as follows:

	Alta Vista	Canterbury
Ages 0-9	7.17%	9.20%
Ages 10-19	18.19%	19.06%
Ages 20-39	27.71%	31.62%

Canterbury Ward shows a higher percentage population in two of these three desginated age categories partially because of the significant variation exhibited in the Russell - St. Laurent Road sector of Canterbury Ward. In that sector, as evidenced by reviewing the 1979 assessment data for census tract 11(1), the active sports field-oriented age groups are distributed as follows, with 10.99% aged 0-9, 18.05% aged 10-19, and 37.25% aged 20-39. There is a total 1979 population of 6,759 residents in this local Russell - St. Laurent - Tremblay Road area. Perhaps the only real significant difference in this local area from the remainder of these two Wards is in the 20-39 year old age group.

Representatives from the Canterbury Community Association advise that the above figures may also be substantiated, in part, by a trend of younger adults moving into the Alta Vista - Canterbury communities, many either with existing young families or with near future plans for young families (children).

The population trends and figures identified here suggest that while the population has shifted in proportion somewhat over the seventies in these two Wards, there is a very significant active child and adult segment, representing a strong existing and latent demand for sports field facilities throughout the two Wards. The Russell - St. Laurent area in Canterbury Ward represents somewhat varying characteristics but locally-oriented sports field facilities are very important to this resident group.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 The Canterbury Community Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

This is a well organized and established Association, involved in a wide variety of sports and recreational programs, all year round. The 1980 resident membership in the Canterbury Community Association totaled about 5,000.

The boundaries take in at least two-thirds (2/3) of the Canterbury - Alta Vista Ward area, with the northern and western boundaries being approximately Industrial Avenue and Alta Vista Drive, respectively.

Note: The sports promoted by the Canterbury Community Association include soccer, baseball, football and cricket. Reference to socccer will be included in this Sub-section .2.1.2; reference to baseball will be listed under the Canterbury Little League and Alta Vista Little Leagues Sub-sections .2.2 and .2.3; reference to football will be included under the Canterbury Mustangs Football Club, Sub-section .2.4; and, reference to cricket will be indicated under the Ottawa Valley Cricket Council - "City and Regional" discussion (Sub-sections 3.2.1, and 3.2.4.3).

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

Soccer

- Involving 430 children (30% girls), in four age groups, 7-8 years old (8 teams), 9-10 years old (8 teams), 11-12 years old (8 teams), and 12-13 years old (4 teams).

- Each team plays two games per week, utilizing two sites - the Canterbury High School soccer field and the Featherstone Drive Park School Site (one community level soccer field, one designated mini soccer field, and approximately three open field areas utilized in 1980 as mini soccer fields). The soccer facilities at these two sites are fully permitted, primarily by the Canterbury Soccer League.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The condition of primarily the Featherstone Drive site fields is poor. The total number of fields provided in 1980 were barely adequate to meet the needs of the 430 registered players.

.2.1.4 Trends

Interest in soccer (at the child age level has expanded drastically from 150 registered children in 1977 to about 430 in 1980). Growth has been close to 100 new players each year. It is, therefore, realistically expected that approximately 500 or more (i.e. 70 plus additional players) will register to play house league soccer in this area in 1981.

In response to the existing situation and perceived growth in soccer at the child and youth age level, it is indicated that exclusive use of two regulation and four mini soccer (half size) fields would be required to meet this demand for 1981. If one of the Canterbury High School fields and all available fields at the Featherstone Drive Park School Site were totally utilized by this league, this would probably be satisfactory for 1981. However, the fields at the Featherstone Drive Park-School site, used by this group, are in need of upgrading. Further, additional interim use cannot be made of the Canterbury High School fields due to the O.B.E. field use policy.

If growth continues, and the population figures and trends indicate that it certainly could, more fields are needed, probably at the rate of at least one regulation field every one to two years, on the average. The above is calculated on the basis of eight new (mosquito and super-mosquito) teams (i.e. about 120 players) being served by one regulation soccer field, at the usage rate of two games played per week by each team, with two games played per evening. This, of course, takes into consideration games played during prime use periods, with week-ends being primarily for practice and teaching sessions. Practice and game times could be interchanged.

As a final note under this trends section, the Canterbury Community Association is concerned with a variety of sports and the general recreational needs of the overall residents in this sector of the City. This discussion, therefore, concerning soccer and their facility needs include but one interest group in the community, albeit a major one. This will become obvious in the proceeding sections.

.2.2 Canterbury Little League (under the Little League Baseball - Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

The boundaries roughly fall within the Canterbury Ward designation, but some overlap seems to exist within the Alta Vista Ward, particularly in the older age groups (aged 16-19 years old) at the "big league" level.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

About 330 players, aged 6-19, playing t-ball, minor, major, senior and big league divisional baseball. The schedule runs from May to approximately July 15.

The facilities used are as follows:

a) Arch Street Public School

- Two softball diamonds and one baseball diamond (all neighbourhood level). The baseball diamond is shared with the Alta Vista Little League.

- Eight teams each playing two games per week.

b) Canterbury Park

- One baseball diamond and one softball diamond (both community level).

- Eight teams, each playing two games per week, plus practices.

c) Vincent Massey Public School

- Two (neighbourhood level) baseball diamonds.

- Six teams, each playing two games per week.

d) College Catholique Samuel Genest (Ron Milks Ball Diamond)

- This facility was built and receives minor regular maintenance by the Canterbury baseball community.

- Four teams, each playing two games per week, plus practices.

e) Lynda Lane Site

- Two (Regional level) baseball diamonds.

- Used as the home field for the big league teams from the Canterbury and Alta Vista Little Leagues (one team each), this being an eight team Regional division within the Little League.

- This site is also permitted by the Interprovincial Senior Baseball League, a nine team league from the Ottawa-Hull Region and Prescott.

- Permitted completely, all week and week-ends.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

Sufficient diamonds were made available to the Canterbury Little League in 1980.

The placement of soccer posts in the outfield of the baseball diamond at the Arch Street Public School Site has reduced the age level that can use this facility. The posts should be placed out of the direct area of play.

The two diamonds at Vincent Massey Public School require major repair to the backstops, as well as needing bench replacement.

The infield at the Ron Milks baseball diamond requires rebuilding.

.2.2.4 Trends

Extensive growth in the Canterbury Little League is not expected in the forseeable future, however, action is indicated from two directions:

a) Interest is growing for a girls softball league for ages 7-16, under this Little League organization. This trend is indicated in certain other Little League Districts in the City, such as the Pinecrest area. This could mean the need for a softball diamond from May to July 7 for about fou teams in 1981.

b) A second division, involving 16-17 year old boys, under the "big league" set-up, involving 16-17 year old boys, is being proposed for 1981. This would add even more pressure on the two Lynda Lane "big league" diamonds, just rejuvenated in 1980. Even without this second proposed division, a definite need has been expressed to light both baseball diamonds at the Lynda Lane Site. This is necessary because of later evening games, the occurrence of tournaments each year on these diamonds, and the added pressure placed on them by the Interprovincial Senior Baseball League which also uses this facility. With both Canterbury and Alta Vista Little League organizations using these diamonds for their top competitive teams, and with probable growth at this level, the need to light these two diamonds is increasingly evident. This would significantly increase the amount of use of these two diamonds and would thereby counteract indicated growing demand for them.

.2.3 Alta Vista Little League (under the Little League Baseball Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.3.1 General Description, Boundaries

The boundaries take in most of Alta Vista Ward, with Smyth Road being the northern limit and Bank Street defining this League's territory to the west. There may be some overlap to the west, and possibly to the east into Canterbury, particularly as was the case with the Canterbury Little League, in terms of the older players (aged 16-19) at the "big league" level.

.2.3.2 Facilities Used

There were about 252 players (20 teams) in 1980, with about 40 children aged 7-8 playing "3-pitch" and the remaining players aged 8-19 played baseball under the minor, major, senior and big league divisions of the Little League organization. The season extends from May to mid-July.

The main facilities used are as follows:

a) Playfair Park

- One (community level) baseball diamond.

- Used mainly by the four teams playing 3-pitch.

b) Kilborn Avenue Site

- Two (community level) baseball diamonds.

- These two facilities are used by the nine minor and major teams under the Alta Vista Little League, as well as being shared by another group.

c) Featherstone Drive Public School Site

- One (community level) baseball diamond,

- Considered the senior diamond by the League's six senior teams.

d) Balena Park (in Canterbury Ward)

- Two (community level) softball diamonds.

- The Alta Vista Little Lague shares these two diamonds with several other Leagues and associations, including the Canterbury Little League. Sometimes used for practices by the senior teams from Alta Vista.

e) Lynda Lane Site

- Two (Regional level) baseball diamonds.

- "Big League" diamond, shared with the Canterbury Little League (see " Canterbury Little League").

All sites indicated above are permitted during all or most of the usage periods throughout the week and week-ends, during the Little League baseball season. In some cases the facilities are used by other groups, as indicated above. Primarily practices occur on the week-ends.

.2.3.3. Comments on Use, Facilities

Although there are considered enough facilities, there was a main concern expressed about the adequacy of the Featherstone Drive School Site facility. It is felt to be too cramped space-wise, with poor resolution in competition for space with other users, such as soccer players. Also, the site drains poorly.

It was also requested that storage boxes be installed behind the backstop of certain ball diamonds used by the Little League.

.2.3.4 Trends

The only near future forseeable growth is expected with the commencement of a second "big league" division, perhaps in 1981, with a total of four teams (one being from the Alta Vista Little League). This is one of several reasons for the proposal to light the two diamonds at the Lynda Lane Site. This would allow for this expected growth as well as more adequately gear these facilities to the current use, characterized by later games and tournament play.

.2.4. Canterbury Mustangs Football Club (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association)

.2.4.1 General Description, Boundaries

The boundaries of this Club basically take in all of Canterbury Ward, and that sector of Alta Vista Ward north of Smyth Road. Interested children from other sectors of Alta Vista Ward may well play for the Canterbury Mustangs Football Club, also.

.2.4.2 Facilities Used

There are two teams in this Club - the mosquito team (aged 9-11) and the pee wee team (aged 12-13), involving a total of up to 72 children.

All practices are held at the Hillcrest High School site, every weekday evening from 6-8 p.m. The season extends from August to about mid-November.

Games are played on Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to noon, as well as certain weekday evenings, utilizing fields primarily in Gloucester and Nepean.

.2.4.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The main concerns expressed are:

a) Lights for evening practices are required. Even properly placed and aimed temporary "ice rink" type lighting would be adequate.

b) Field marking is needed for both practices and games. The Club and/or the Association may have to play a role in this.

c) Some sort of storage facilities are necessary, whether in the form of a shack, field house, or utility boxes, etc.

.2.4.4 Trends

If a proper sized field were available with the components identified above, a bantam team (aged 14-15) would be seriously considered, for expansion. The interest from youth in that age range in the area is certainly there.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Football Field (re-sodded in 1980)	3	Canterbury High School (Canterbury).
Softball Diamond	5	College Catholique Samuel Genest (Canterbury).
Softball Diamond	5	Pleasant Park Public School (Alta Vista).
Track and Field	3	Canterbury High School (Canterbury).

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

3.2.1 Alta Vista Ward

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (2)	Lynda Lane Site	Fully Permitted.

Baseball Diamond (2)	Lynda Lane Site	Fully Permitted.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Dale Avenue Site	Antyime after June 30 - Permitted Monday - Friday, 5-9 p.m. up to June 30.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Featherstone Drive Site	Fully Permitted to September 5.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Kilborn Avenue Site	Fully Permitted to September 5.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Kilborn Avenue Site	Fully Permitted to September 5.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Sharel Park	Week-ends anytime; fully available after September 3.
Cricket Pitch (4)	Lynda Lane Site	Monday, Tuesday, Fridays, 5-9 p.m.; Saturdays a.m.; Sundays a.m.
Soccer Field (4)	Featherstone Drive Site	Friday evenings, week-end evenings.
Soccer Field (4)	Orlando Park Annex	Friday evenings, week-end evenings.
Soccer Field	Alta Vista Public School	Fully Permitted according to O.B.E. field use policy.
Soccer Field (5)	Alta Vista Public School	As above.
Soccer Field (5)	Featherstone Drive Site	Friday evenings, weekend evenings.
Softball Diamond (5)	Alta Vista Park	Saturdays a.m. and after 2:00 p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	Immaculate Heart of Mary Sep. School	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday evenings and weekends.
Softball Diamond (5)	Riverview Park	Friday evenings; week-ends.
Softball Diamond (5)	Riverview Public School	Anytime after June 30 - Permitted Monday to Friday evenings up to June 30.

3.2.2 Canterbury Ward

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (4)	Canterbury Park	Thursday evenings to July 10; Saturdays after July 7; Sundays p.m. all season and Sunday evenings after July 7.

Baseball Diamond (4)	College Catholique Samuel Genest (Ron Milks Memorial Diamond)	Fully Permitted to July 7; available anytime after July 7.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Weston Park	Saturdays anytime; Sudays a.m. and p.m.
Baseball Diamond (3)	Arch Street Public School	Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. evenings after July 7; Sat. 4-9 p.m. May-July; Saturday anytime after July 7; Sundays anytime.
Baseball Diamond	Vincent Massey Public School	Wednesday and Friday evenings after July 7; Saturday evening anytime, all day Saturday after July 7; Sundays a.m. to 2 p.m., and 3-9 p.m.
Baseball Diamond (5)	Vincent Massey Public School	See above; plus Monday and Thursday evenings after July 7.
Cricket Pitch (3)	Balena Park	Friday evenings, week-ends.
Cricket Pitch (3)	Hillcrest High School	Used for Cricket Friday evenings and weekends - p.m. and evenings; cannot be permitted during week-day evenings because of overlap of football field.
Football Field (3)	Hillcrest High School	Fully Permitted under O.B.E. field use policy.
Soccer Field (4)	Canterbury High School	Fully Permitted under O.B.E. field use policy.
Soccer Field (4)	Hillcrest High School	Fully Permitted under O.B.E. field use policy.
Softball Diamond (4)	Balena Park	Week-ends.
Softball Diamond (4)	Balena Park	Fully Permitted to September 4.
Softball Diamond (4)	Canterbury Park	Mon., Tues., Wed., Fri. evenings, Saturdays after after July 7; Sundays, noon to 5:30 p.m. to July 20.

Softball Diamond (4)	Hawthorne Park	Saturdays a.m., Sundays a.m. and p.m.
Softball Diamond (4)	Russell-Haig Site	Saturdays 2-9 p.m. and Sundays anytime; Saturdays anytime after June 28.
Softball Diamond (4)	Sheffield Glen Park	Friday evenings and week-ends.
Softball Diamond (5)	Hawthorne Public School	Friday evenings and week-ends.
Softball Diamond (5)	Hutton Park	Anytime but Tuesday evenings.
Softball Diamond (5)	Arch Street Public School	Friday evenings after July 7; Saturday evenings anytime; Saturdays anytime after July 7; Sundays a.m. and p.m. until July 7; Sundays p.m. and evenings after July 7.
Softball Diamond (5)	Arch Street Public School	Tuesday and Friday evenings after July 7; Saturday evenings until July 7; Saturdays anytime after July 7; Sunday a.m. and p.m. anytime; Sunday evenings until July 7.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

.3.3.1 Alta Vista Ward

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Billings Park	4	Not Permitted.
Orlando Annex and Park	4	Not Permitted.
Alta Vista Park	5	Not Permitted.
Applewood Park	5	Not Permitted.
Dale Avenue Site	5	Not Permitted.
Featherstone Drive Site	5	Friday evenings; week-end evenings.
Pleasant Park Public School	5	Not Permitted.
Riverview Public School	5	Not Permitted.
McMaster Site	5	Friday evenings; weekend evenings.

3.3.2 Canterbury Ward

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Arch Street Public School	4	One-4 hour period each weekend day after September 1, under O.B.E. field use policy.
Balena Park	4	Not Permitted.
Hawthorne Public School	4	Fully Permitted under O.B.E. field use policy.
Vincent Massey Public School	4	One-4 hour period each weekend day after September 1, under O.B.E. field use policy
Weston Park	4	Not Permitted.
Sheffield Glen Park	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 The Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards are characterized by considerable organization in some of the mor popular sports field activities, with some sports and facilities being further advanced in terms of numbers and level of play, than others. Coupled with this overall situation is the existence in these two Wards of considerable amounts of self-contained and linear tracts of land that both possess existing sports field facilities and, further, possess the potential for additional facilities. The facilities discussed in this section will be directed more at community level needs and use. However, it cannot be over-stressed that the open space tracts existing in these two Wards, primarily under N.C.C. ownership, represent, in some cases, needed potential sites for City and Region-wide sports field facilities and amenities. This will be touched upon in this section, under specific facility types, but is further expanded under the City-Region-scale discussion of this Report, Sub-section 3.2.4.

.4.1.1 Looking firstly at baseball, this sport is for the most part served by the Alta Vista and Canterbury Little Leagues in the two Wards. These two Little League districts represent the second and third highest number of players participating of all the Little League districts in the City. This situation is reflected by the fourteen (14) baseball diamonds existing in these two Wards. Eleven (11) of these are heavily used by these two primary Little League organizations.

.4.1.2 The main item identified as needed by these two major user groups is the provision of lighting of the two regional level baseball diamonds at the leased Lynda Lane Site. This would allow for the proposed 1980 expansion of a second "big league" division of about four teams across the City. It would enable additional night games, allow regular tournament play, with the additional provision of bleachers, and also facilitate possible regular play by the Interprovincial Senior Baseball League, which use these facilities along with those at the Nepean Sportsplex (and those in Hull and Gatineau).

.4.1.3 The Alta Vista Little League advised that the Featherstone Drive Site (community level) baseball diamond be re-situated slightly on the site, allowing for a proper full sized outfield, this being utilized as a senior diamond, and thereby reducing conflict with soccer players on the site. The issue of baseball and soccer play on this combined site will be further addressed when discussing soccer in this Sub-section. It was also indicated that drainage should be substantially improved.

.4.1.4 Since a number of diamonds are utilized and most have no storage facilities on the respective sites, the possibility of providing locakable storage boxes placed near the key ball diamonds should be investigated. This would eliminate the need for players and officials to transport bases, rakes, and umpire kits to the site each day. Such a proposal would seem to have a wider applicability to a few selected diamonds across the City, to also include the other Little League districts.

.4.1.5 The demand for baseball seems to be met in these two Wards with the existing facilities. The eleven diamonds currently used by the two main Little League Clubs are completely or primarily permitted for their use, for the duration of their season. There appears to be room for expansion of a certain number of players within the present expectations of these two Clubs.

There is one other obvious and separate baseball group in the Ward area and that is the Riverview Park Baseball Association. This local group has a relatively short season from May 14 to June 30. For that period, it has total prime period use of the Dale Avenue Site baseball diamond and one Balena Park softball diamond (both community level). This is perceived to meet the needs of that group also.

.4.2 Softball in these two Wards is a different situation. The demand for the seven (7) community level diamonds - all in Canterbury Ward - and nine (9) neighbourhood level facilities - four (4) being in Canterbury Ward - is perceived to be extensive in Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards. There are <u>two</u> diamonds in these two Wards (see Sub-Section 3.1), that were not substantially permitted during the 1980 season. This is thought to be mainly because they are inferior, undersized facilities, not conducive to youth or adult play. Three (3) community level and three (3) neighbourhood level softball diamonds are totally permitted <u>up to about</u> July 7 by the two (2) Little League groups or the Riverview Park Baseball Association. Most of the softball diamonds are permitted completely during the week-day evenings, with the odd exception, for the season, until September. Some or all of the week-end periods are all that remain. Those permitting the neighbourhood and community level diamonds, other than the baseball leagues, are to a limited extend community leagues, but to a larger degree are City-wide commercial, government or industrial leagues and groups.

.4.2.1 The above might appear to represent a serious lack of diamonds for non-organized groups or residents who want an opportunity to use a local ball diamond during a week-day evening over the season, be it spontaneously or on a permitted basis. However, due to the relatively short baseball season and the small number of softball diamonds that are at least partially available, from the start of the season, the supply situation isn't as deficient as it first appears. A listing of these is as follows:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Facility (Level)</u>	<u>Availability (1980)</u>
Dale Avenue Site (Alta Vista)	Baseball Diamond (4)	Anytime <u>after</u> June 30.
Riverview Public School (Alta Vista)	Softball Diamond (5)	Anytime <u>after</u> June 30.

Immaculate Heart of Mary Sep. School (Alta Vista)	Softball Diamond (5)	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and weekends anytime.
College Catholique Samuel Genest (Ron Milks Memorial Diamond) (Canterbury)	Baseball Diamond (4)	Antyime after July 7.
Canterbury Park (Canterbury)	Baseball Diamond (4)	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sunday evenings, after July 7.
Vincent Massey Public School (Canterbury)	Baseball Diamond #1 (5)	Wednesday and Friday evenings after July 7, and some weekend periods anytime.
Vincent Massey Public School (Canterbury)	Baseball Diamond #2 (5)	Monday, Wednesday to Friday evenings after July 7, and some week-end periods.
Arch Street Public School (Canterbury)	Baseball Diamond (5)	Anytime but Thursday evenings after July 7.
Hutton Park (Canterbury)	Softball Diamond (5)	Anytime but Tuesday evenings.

The above table demonstrates that there are some local level ball diamonds (softball or baseball) available during the week, over part, if not all, of the spring to fall season for local spontaneous play. Organized local resident play at such times, should be made a policy. Several of these diamonds should be made available, as a policy, for spontaneous local resident use during these periods.

.4.2.2 The (community level) softball diamond at the Russell-Haig Park Site, should be made available for local spontaneous or permitted use for at least two (2) week-day evenings per week over the season. This designated time should be directed to the local residents in the Russell-St. Laurent area. The population in this sector is considered to be less mobile with fewer open space sites and recreational facilities in the immediate area in relation to the higher population density. Another diamond that should be made available on a non-permitted or strictly local use basis, of at least two (2) week-day evenings per week and on week-ends, is the (community level) softball diamond at Hawthorne Park. This local residential area is bisected and self-contained by St. Laurent and Russell Road and, being the only public recreational tract of land in this local neighbourhood, it's low level facilities should be reasonably available for spontaneous play by the immediate residents.

.4.2.3 There is one area of Alta Vista Ward which seems to be comparatively deficient of local level softball diamonds. That area is situated south of Kilborn Avenue. The neighbourhood level softball diamond at Alta Vista Park and the two community level baseball diamonds at Sharel Park and Featherstone Drive Site are heavily permitted over the season. The need seems to be more than just shifting permitted users around to make room for local use in this area. There appears to be a definite requirement in this locality south of Kilborn for a new community level softball diamond. One of the reasons for this is that many of the permitted users of the Alta Vista Park softball diamond are City-wide leagues or groups who may or may not be

properly facilitated at such a neighbourhood level diamond. Further, there is a definite need for available (non-permitted) weekly time for local resident use at a nearby diamond. Thirdly, the adultsector (women and men) generally are perceived to be gaining interest in recreational softball, and an additional diamond here (with full-sized outfield) will help accommodate possible and probable near future demand. It is proposed that such a diamond be implemented at the presently leased Kilborn Avenue (South) Site. This site, being 3.67 acres in size could feasibly accommodate a community level softball diamond and possibly a separate regulation soccer field as well.

.4.3 In a sector of the City characterized by a significant number of open space sites, there are surprisingly few designated regulation (or non-regulation) soccer and football fields within these two Wards. The demand is definitely there, as evidenced in Sub-section .2, from comments from the Canterbury Soccer Association and the Canterbury Mustangs Minor Football Club. The demand, though, extends beyond the local organized and non-organized field needs, to the City and Regional level. However, the local Ward level perspective is as follows:

.4.3.1 It was determined from Sub-section .2.1 that, with an average annual growth of 70 to 100 child and youth age players in the Canterbury Soccer Association, one new regulation sized (or two mini) soccer field(s) would be required every one to two years. This is based on a new field being able to accommodate an average of eight new teams (or about 120 players), playing two games each per week during prime time and practicing during secondary periods. It is essential that implementation commence as soon as possible on two fronts. Firstly, an additional regulation soccer/football field is to be installed in this area, and secondly, the combined Featherstone Drive Site - McMaster Separate School Site must be fully upgraded with an overall plan to offer the maximum number of mini soccer and also one regulation soccer field on the site. In 1980 this group utilized one regulation sized surface and four mini soccer fields (30 yards x 60 yards) surfaces on the Featherstone Drive - McMaster Site. Some of these fields were not formally recognized by the City when first utilized by the Soccer Association in 1980, and as such are in less than desirable condition. Another concern of this site is the co-existence of a heavily used good quality baseball diamond. This diamond should remain on the site, but be slightly re-located to allow for proper baseball diamond dimensions, and to reduce conflict with soccer players. If this slight relocation on the site means the loss of one of the mini soccer fields, this can be made up on another site, as is indicated in the proceeding Sub-Section .4.3.2.

.4.3.2 The Canterbury Soccer Association requires additional soccer fields for current and near future use. The local residents who either only want to participate in an informal game of football or soccer, or who may wish to organize a recreational team on league for local play in the area also represent a definite latent demand for sports fields in Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards. The existing four community level soccer fields, three neighbourhood level soccer fields and two City level football fields, in addition to certain open fields at Vincent Massey Public School, Featherstone Drive Site, Arch Street Public School, and Hawthorne Public School were heavily or fully permitted in 1980. The users were either the Canterbury Soccer Association, the local minor football club, or City and Regional groups such as the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association, or the Ottawa Senior Touch Football League. Accordingly, existing sites or open fields which should be considered for provision of designated sports fields are as follows:

Site	Proposed Facility	Comments
Orlando Park and Annex (Alta Vista)	Regulation soccer/ football field	For organized or non-organized local use.
Billings Park (Alta Vista)	Rgulation soccer/ football field	For local use - league or spontaneous play.
Riverview Public School Site	Regulations soccer/ football field	For local or City level use. Will require agreement with the O.B.E.
Kilborn Avenue Site (South) (Alta Vista)	Regulation or non-regulation soccer field	For local league or spontaneous use.
Vincent Massey Public School (Canterbury)	Designate one or two regulation soccer fields and upgrade the surface accordingly, providing goal posts	Currently used by the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association; City to enter into agreement with O.B.E. for said upgrading work; increase permitted weekly usage to local groups in Russell-St. Laurent area.
Arch Street Public School (Canterbury)	Regulation or non-regulation soccer field, requiring surface upgrading	Currently used by Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association. Agreement to be made with O.B.E. Use should be expanded to the local sector also.
Hawthorne Public School (Canterbury)	Non-regulation soccer field for upgrading	Currently used by Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association; could also be used by local residents and groups; with agreement from the O.B.E.
Weston Park (Canterbury)	Regulation soccer/ football field, if adequate space	For local organized or spontaneous play.

At most, indicated above are five new (regulation) soccer/football fields, improvements to three existing soccer fields currently used by a City-Regional league, and upgrading of a non-regulation open mini soccer field in a local area badly deficient in such facilities at any level. If within five years the Canterbury Soccer Association were to increase the demand through growth to require three of these additional regulation fields, which at their current growth rate is

well within the realm of possibility, particularly if youth age players become more involved, then the above new or rejuvenated facilities represent a conservative estimate of near future needed supply. A significant proportion of these proposed fields should also be considered to address a degree of unknown latent demand from the local resident population in the youth and active adult age groups.

.4.4 The facility solution for the Canterbury Mustangs Minor Football Club has not been directly addressed yet. This Club is directly affiliated with a higher or Regional level association - the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association. The solution, therefore, should identify not only proper practice facilities for the two local teams, with the possibility of a new third team, but should also attempt to include a facility that this Regional Association could utlize for games. This is necesary since there are currently very few fields in the City of Ottawa on which Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association teams may play. Usually these games are played in Nepean or Gloucester. This issue is dealt with further in the City-Regional discussion of this Report, but is one to be aware of in the discussion at this level since it is reflected in the following solution proposal.

.4.4.1 It is suggested that a regulation football field be provided on the Orlando Park Annex (in addition to the field indicated under the earlier soccer discussion). Additional land on the site may be required to be leased from the N.C.C., on a long-term basis, so that the field may extend lengthwise from the present annex site, south, adjacent to Heron Road. In this way, existing parking space could be utilized at the St. Patrick Queen of the Angels Separate School, with the Separate School Board's concurrence, and existing space on the Orlando Annex Site could be utilized for more local level sports field play. Field lighting should be provided on this proposed City-level football field, along with bleachers for between 500-750 spectators. In addition, the Orlando Park Annex Site should consist of a field house, to accommodate the storage of equipment, washroom facilities, and a general meeting room. The result would be a site with two regulation soccer fields and one regulation football field containing lights, offering both a local and City-Regional function that is seriously needed and glaringly absent in this section of the City. The proposed lighted football field will also spell off the existing, lighted field at Gil-O-Julien Park, which is annually overused and regularly requires rejuvenation which it hasn't been able to receive. The recommendation is included under the City-Regional recommendations, Sub-section .3.2.5.

.4.5 there is a range of local City and Regionally-oriented sports field facilities that could and should be accommodated in this area within these two Wards. This may include such facilities as:

- A designated cross-country route.

- As many regulation football/soccer fields, as possible, that are well drained, with goal posts (for the Regional level touch and flag football associations and leagues, and for <u>practice</u> by rugby teams in the Region).

The tracts of land that could reasonably accommodate the type of facilities indicated above are the N.C.C. owned east open space corridor extending from Smyth Road to Walkley Road (on the Alta Vista - Canterbury Ward boundary line), and the N.C.C. owned west corridor extending from Smyth Road to Heron Road (in Alta Vista Ward).

This proposal is one that would allow extensive recreational use by local, City and Regional residents in a manner that requires basically no permanent structures, with the possible exception of a field house, at the Lynda Lane Site, or lighting at that site or at the Orlando Park Annex Site. In this way, this valuable land resource could be fully utilized for the benefit of many, and the

N.C.C. could be satisfied that if a future alternative requirement for these lands were expressed in several years, that they could be readily converted, as needed. The existence of the allotment garden plots on a portion of these lands is one example of such a possible interim land use. This present proposal is merely an extension of that program, in suggesting a variety of sports field facilities, in a harmonious fashion on other tracts of these lands.

What is required is, firstly, approval in principle from the National Capital Commission. Secondly, it is proposed that a site analysis and plan proposal be pursued involving the N.C.C., Alta Vista - Canterbury Ward resident representatives (possibly from the Canterbury Community Association), City of Ottawa staff and pertinent sport groups.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 The community level baseball diamond at the Featherstone Drive site be re-situated on the site to allow for a full sized playing area.

.5.2 The combined Featherstone Drive Site - McMaster Separate School Site receive surface upgrading, based upon an overall site development plan, to provide the maximum number of mini soccer and one regulation soccer field, in conjunction with re-situating the existing baseball diamond on the site (as per Recommendation 5.1).

.5.3 The following ball diamonds should be made available to local residents and resident groups for the majority of the primary time periods commencing on or about July 1 each season: Dale Avenue Site (softball diamond - level 4), Riverview Public School (softball diamond - level 5), Immaculate Heart of Mary Separate School (softball diamond - level 5), Vincent Massey Public School (two baseball diamonds - level 5), Arch Street Public School (baseball diamond) - level 5), Hutton park (softball diamond - level 5).

.5.4 The following softball diamonds should be made available on a non-permitted or locally permitted basis for at least two week-day evenings and one week-end day: Russell-Haig Park softball diamond (level 4) and Hawthorne Park softball diamond (level 4).

.5.5 A community level softball diamond for local organized and non-organized use be constructed on the Kilborn Avenue (South) Site.

.5.6 Sports fields be provided as per the following:

.5.6.1 Construct one community level football/soccer field at the Orlando Park Annex Site.

.5.6.2 Construct one community level football/soccer field at Billings park.

.5.6.3 Construct one community level football/soccer field (if space permits) at the Riverview Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

.5.6.4 Construct one community level football/soccer field (as space permits) at the Kilborn Avenue (South) Site (in conjunction with the community softball diamond proposal on this site in Recommendation 5.5).

.5.6.5 Upgrade and designate one or two neighbourhood or community level soccer fields, as space permits, at the Vincent Massey Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

.5.6.6 Upgrade and designate one neighbourhood or community level soccer field at the Arch Street Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

.5.6.7 Upgrade and designate one neighbourhood level mini soccer field at the Hawthorne Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

.5.6.8 Construct one community level football/soccer field, if space permits, at Weston Park.

.5.7 A plan be formulated with N.C.C. agreement and input along with that of Ward residents, City of Ottawa staff and sport groups, for a number and variety of sports field facilities, including a cross-country trail, regulation size football fields, for local to Regional use, at the N.C.C. owned east and west corridor lands, and that the said plan be implemented.

3.3.13 BILLINGS WARD

.1 POPULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

The total population in Billings Ward has increased substantially from 11,880 residents in 1971 to 17,640 people in 1979. One of the major contributing factors for this increase is the recent high density development in the Heatherington Road area and the equally new establishment of the South Keys area.

The 0-19 year old age group comprises about 30% of the Ward population, and the 20-39 year old sector makes up about another 35.73% of the total.

There are rather significant area differences in the proportion of the population within the Ward. This refers to the southern half, below Walkley Road, wherein the newer high density Heatherington Road area (census tract 1(1)) exhibits a 35.2% proportion in the 0-19 year old age group, with the 20-39 age category representing about 34.0% of the area population. The total 1979 population in the Heatherington Road (including Heatherington Crescent) to Bank Street neighbourhood is 5,735 people. The more southerly South Keys neighbourhood (comprising of 3,582 people in 1979) is also slightly higher from the Ward average in the 0-19 age range, by about 2.4%.

The implications from the above on sports field usage and demand is that while a need exists for such facilities throughout the Ward, the area of greatest growth and larger proportions of less mobile users is found south of Walkley Road in the Heatherington Road and South Keys neighbourhoods. The comment on limited mobility is made primarily in recognition of the lower income Heatherington Road development, wherein there is a large proportion of single parent families, and a resulting need and desire exists for many of the residents to be home-oriented in terms of day-to-day lifestyle. Automobiles are not commonly owned by the residents in this area. As a result, a variety of locally-oriented sports field facilities are indicated in this neighbourhood. The South Keys area is not a low income area, per se, but it is physically separated from the rest of the Ward; and being a growth node in the City, the need for sports field facilities here will increase with the influx and organization of the resident population.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 South Keys Community and School Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

This Association is oriented towards both community and school in co-ordinating recreational and social programs, in the general area bounded by Bank Street to the west, Johnson Road to the north, Albion Road to the east and Southgate Road to the south. Residents in the new Greenboro area are included also.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

T-Ball and Softball

- Twelve children's teams, aged 5-11 years old, playing t-ball and softball, totalling about 150 players.
- Men's softball, comprising three teams, totalling about 45 active players.
- All practices and games are played at either of the two diamonds at George Pushman Park, permitted Monday-Thursday evenings and Saturdays 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. The season extends from May to September.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The diamonds are in good condition, generally. However, they are so heavily used during prime time that an additional diamond is needed already.

Two comments were made concerning the ball diamonds at Pushman Park. These include poor drainage of the infields of both diamonds and an improper orientation of the more westerly diamond.

.2.1.4 Trends

The demand for facilities is just beginning to show in this area. The number of children involved in the program has doubled in the last two to three years, and with a large proportion of children and youth in the neighbourhood, this trend is expected to continue. The existing diamonds have now practically reached their capacity.

In adult softball, with three existing men's teams, there is already one additional team on the waiting list. The female adult sector hasn't started yet.

There is latent demand for soccer in all age sectors, primarily children, and touch-flag-tackle football could follow with it. Many children have already expressed a desire to play soccer. At present, no soccer or football fields exist in this area.

The population is outgrowing George Pushman Park, as it presently exists.

.3 SUPPLY - 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Football Field (re-sodded in 1980)	3	Ridgemont High School (will be permitted in 1981).
Soccer Field (constructed in 1980)	4	Ledbury Avenue Site.
Soccer Field	5	Clifford Bowey School.
Softball Diamond	5	Heron Park Public School.
Track and Field Facility	3	Ridgemont High School.
Track and Field Facility	5	Clifford Bowey School.

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Football Field (3)	Charlebois High School	Fully Permitted according to O.B.E. field use policy.

Multi-Use Facility (4)	Walkley Park/Charles H. Hulse Public School	Saturday evenings and Sundays.
Softball Diamond (4)	Heron Park	Saturdays a.m.
Softball Diamond (4)	Kaladar Ave. Site	Saturdays p.m. and evenings and Sundays until July 15, and then Tuesday and Friday evenings and week-ends after July 15.
Softball Diamond (4)	R. George Pushman Park	Friday evenings, Saturdays p.m. and evenings, Sundays.
Softball Diamond (4)	R. George Pushman Park	As above.
Softball Diamond (4)	Ridgemont Park	Friday evenings, week-ends.
Softball Diamond (4)	Sandalwood Park	Friday evenings, Saturdays, Sunday p.m. and evenings.
Softball Diamond (4)	Walkley-Albion Site	Friday evenings, Saturdays; Sundays a.m. and p.m.
Softball Diamond (5)	Ledbury Ave. Site	Saturday evenings
Track and Field Facility	Charlebois High School	Antyime but Tuesday evenings.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
Brookfield Park	4	Not Permitted.
Heatherinton Crescent Site	4	Not Permitted.
R. George Pushman Park	4	Not Permitted.
Sandalwood Park	4	Not Permitted.
Lamoureux and St. Victor Separate School	4	Not Permitted.
Charlebois High School	5	Not Permitted.
Heron Park Public School	5	Not Permitted.
Prince of Peace Sep. School	5	Not Permitted.
Walkley Park and C.H. Hulse Public School Site	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 The situation between demand and supply of the basic sports field facilities in Billings Ward is relatively straight-forward, based upon the information obtained.

The Ward is divided on an east-west axis by Heron and Walkley Roads and a major railway line right-of-way; and on a north-south axis by Bank Street. By the same token, Bank Street also serves as a connector for most of the bisected areas of the Ward to each other. There is not one area that is substantially better off than any other in terms of existing sports field facilities. There are, however, certain neighbourhood areas within the Ward which possess potential lands that may be able to be developed to increase the inventory of certain basic sports field facilities for local use. In those areas where few, if any additional facilities or improvements could be provided, such as north of Heron Road in this Ward, the connection of Bank Street must be utilized to get to the more "have" areas.

.4.1.1 From the standpoint of baseball, no formal baseball diamonds exist in Billings Ward. However, with the Alta Vista and Canterbury Little Leagues firmly established to the east, and the Heron - Riverside Little League based in Riverside Ward to the west, there does not appear to be a need or demand to identify yet another district and related facilities in this section of the City for child and youth baseball. The Heron - RiversideLittle League, in fact, have primary use of the Kaladar Avenue Site (community level) softball diamond, in this Ward, until July 15 (their season end).

.4.1.2 Softball is a different situation. In spite of the fact, that seven good quality (community level) softball diamonds exist in this Ward, they are all heavily permitted and used during prime time periods. They are normally available during most of the week-end periods, this, however, not being a generally desired time. Most of these seven diamonds are not so much used or permitted by local community groups as they are by government, commercial and industrial leagues which may be situated in the eastern sector of the City, or in fact may be City-wide in focus.

The only exception to this is the two quality diamonds in R. George Pushman Park, in the South Keys area, which is completely permitted and administered by the South Keys Community and School Association (see Sub-section .2). The existing demand from this community group (children and adults) comes close to utilizing all available primary playing time at these two South Keys area diamonds. They also serve the new Greenboro residential area, another source of demand barely realized but soon to be registered.

.4.1.3 What is needed and has to be immediately identified are locally-oriented regulation softball diamonds, as uniformally distributed throughout the Ward as possible, to serve the local residents, allowing them to play non-organized softball. These are to be made accessible to local resident groups for a varying number of periods during the week, dependent upon the facility in question. This refers to the following:

a) The (community level) softball diamond at Heron Park and (neighbourhood level) diamond at Ledbury Avenue Site should be made available at least one prime evening per week and at least one week-end day for (non-permitted or permitted) use by local residents.

b) The (neighbourhood level) softball diamond at the Heron Park Public School Site, to be made available at all times for local use.

c) The Sandalwood and Ridgemont Park (community level) softball diamonds should be made availabe, for local resident use, and not permitted, at the minimum, of Friday evenings and week-ends, as is presently the case.

.4.1.4 The Heatherington Road high density residential area represents another problem. The population living in this local neighourhood is very home-oriented, often necessarily so due to a need to supervise young children and because of the very existence of a large proportion of young children. These factors indicate a need for locally situated low level sports field facilities. None exist now. It is, therefore, suggested that the vacant O.B.E. owned land, between Heatherington Park and Walkley Road and immediately west of the Walkley Road Licensing Bureau, be acquired through lease or purchase for development of a community level softball diamond and a community level soccer field for the local residents, (children and adults).

.4.1.5 The demand in the South Keys - Greenboro area for quality softball diamonds is close to surpassing the supply at R. George Pushman Park; and that demand is just from one community affiliated group. It does not take into consideration other self-organized local and community groups, and non-organized latent demand. At least two additional community level softball diamonds are required for the present and near future period. However, instead of utilizing other lands for additional diamond locations, the two existing diamonds at R. George Pushman Park should be lighted. This will, in effect, close to double the potential usage time than that which currently exists, but utilizing the same facilities (which are in a readily accessible location). The additional benefit of going this route is in also lighting the large open field-outfield area of the park, between the two existing diamonds. Sleeves for removable goal posts could be placed in this open field area, thereby also allowing for local soccer-football play in the evening when one or both of the diamonds are not in use.

.4.1.6 Turning to soccer-football fields in the Ward, it should firstly be said that the two City level football fields - at Charlebois and Ridgemont High School sites are heavily permitted to City and Regional user groups, such as the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association. The primary concern in addressing soccer-football fields in this Ward discussion, is to ensure that adequate field facilities will be available to handle existing and near future local resident demand. Currently existing, there is the Ledbury Avenue site, on which a regulation soccer field with goal posts was implemented in 1980. This new field should be utilized by Ward user groups only. In addition, the multi-use facility at Walkley Park/C.H. Hulse Public School Site is used primarily as a soccer field by community level Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association players. As such, the (neighbourhood level) softball diamond on this site should not be permitted. In fact, the possibility should be examined to re-situate this softball facility (backstop) and place an additional (regulation) soccer field on the site, utilizing the designated (neighbourhood level) open field. Approval would have to be obtained from the O.B.E.

The (neighbourhood level) soccer field at the Clifford Bowey School Site is not permitted and is available for either local child mini soccer, or spontaneous, informal sports field play by any age group. This facility should continue not to be permitted, or at least to be used by local residents only, children or adults.

.4.1.7 Due to the limited number of regulation and non-regulation soccer/football fields in the Ward, and the current heavy use of most of those which are existing, additional locally-oriented facilities must be developed, as follows:

a) Construct a regulation soccer/football field at the Brookfield Road Park Site for primarily local use.

b) Develop facilities at Walkley Park/C.H. Hulse Public School Site and those proposed in the Heatherington Road area, as has been mentioned previously (Sub-sections .4.1.4 and .4.1.6).

c) A serious deficiency exists in the South Keys - Greenboro area. There are no designated soccer/football fields in this growing residential area. The demand is there, be it existing or latent, and is growing. In fact, children's soccer, out of the South Keys Community and School Association, could commence as early as 1981. The open field at R. George Pushman Park, cannot be regularly counted upon, particularly with possible conflict with softball play. At least two regulation soccer/football fields are required now for both spontaneous and organized local soccer and football play, by both children and adults. It is thereby proposed that the City of Ottawa acquire either through lease agreement or purchase, from the Ottawa Board of Education, the right to so develop a minimum of two regulation sports fields on a portion of the 40.33 acre tract of Board owned land on the north-east corner of Albion and Hunt Club Roads. A suitably large tract of land on this site should be investigated for sports field purposes, as consideration should also be given to the possibility of adding a community level softball diamond if in the future the two proposed lighted diamonds at George Pushman Park do not meet the total community needs. This future flexibility should be allowed for at this time.

.4.2 The above conclusions relate primarily to local sports field needs. Stemming from this and looking also towards City and Regional sports field use and needs, it is proposed that the N.C.C. lands immediately south o the City's leased Walkley - Albion Site be leased on a long-term basis from the N.C.C. The purpose of this would be to develop City (and Regional) oriented soccer/football fields. It would also secondarily serve local soccer/football needs, but it is the deficiency of City-Regional sports fields that this action would be intended to address firstly. Reference to this is made to the appropriate City-Regional discussion of this Report, Sub-section 3.2.4.6.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 Certain existing softball diamonds be designated for local resident use, as per the following:

.5.1.1 The softball diamond at Heron park and that at Ledbury Avenue Site be made available at least one prime evening per week and at least one week-end day each week, on a permitted or non-permitted basis.

.5.1.2 The softball diamond at the Heron Park Public School Site be made available solely for non-permitted or spontaneous use.

.5.1.3 The softball diamond at Sandalwood Park and Ridgemont Park be made available and not permitted, at a minimum, on Friday evenings and week-ends.

.5.2 The O.B.E. owned land between Heatherington Park and Walkley Road, immediately west of the Walkley Road Licensing Bureau, be acquired through lease or purchase to develop a community level softball diamond and a community level soccer field for local residential use.

.5.3 The two community level softball diamonds at R. George Pushman Park be installed with field lighting which may also be utilized to light the open field area between the two diamonds, and re-oriente the westerly softball diamond, if possible.

.5.4 Removable goal posts in sleeves be installed in the open field area of R. George Pushman Park between the two existing softball diamonds, and out of the line of play of the said diamonds.

.5.5 The relocation of the presently existing softball backstop and infield be investigated, with O.B.E. approval, and implemented, if feasible, on the Walkley Park/C.H. Hulse Public School Site, so as to provide a second community level soccer field with goal posts on this site.

.5.6 The City-owned Brookfield Road Park Site be developed with a community soccer/football field for primarily local use.

.5.7 The City of Ottawa acquire through lease agreement or purchase, from the Ottawa Board of Education, the right to develop a minimum of two community level soccer/football fields on a portion of the O.B.E.'s 40.33 acre tract of land on the north-east corner of Albion and Hunt Club Roads.

3.3.14 RIVERSIDE WARD

.1 POULATION TRENDS - 1971-1979

Riverside Ward atypically shows a very marked increase in population from 1971 to 1979, from 14,490 residents to 23,894 people. The majority of this increase stems from the initial development and growth of the Western Community in the south-west of this Ward, which itself shows an actual 1979 population of 6,446 people (Assessment Data, September 1979).

This increase in population is evident in all age groups, and most markedly in the 20-34 year old sector, with a significant proportion in the 15-19 year old group as well. This trend exists throughout the Ward.

While other wards are divided or bisected by major arteries or other physical barriers few are as finitely separated as Riverside Ward into three readily recognizable neighbourhoods or sub-communities. These include:

1. The sector north and west of the Rideau River, with a 1979 population of about 9,392 people. To be henceforth designated as Area A.

2. The central sector of the Ward, east and north of the Rideau River, west of the Airport Parkway and north of the N.C.C. Greenbelt lands (including the total Riverside Park West neighbourhood). The 1979 population for this defined area is calculated to total about 8,142 people. To be henceforth designated as Area B.

3. The sector identified as the Western Community, located at the south-east extremity of this Ward, and divided by the N.C.C. corridor lands to the north from designated Area B. This Western Community area, which is under development had a 1979 population of about 6,446 people, as indicated above. To be henceforth designated as Area C, in this discussion.

The above implications are that a relatively young population exists in each of these three areas within the Ward, particularly in Area C, thereby indicating a significant current and future demand for locally-oriented sports field facilities. Further, the physical separation of this Ward implies a need for a variety of local community level sports field facilities in each of the three designated areeas.

.2 EXPRESSED AND LATENT DEMAND - COMMENTS FROM PREDOMINANT ASSOCIATIONS, LEAGUES, CLUBS - 1980

.2.1 Hunt Club Community Association

.2.1.1 General Description, Boundaries

Generally, this Association would be identified with Area C, defined above, although it may also include some involvement with residents in Area B. The boundaries and affiliations are not strictly set or enforced; this being more of a local issue - addressing community body.

.2.1.2 Facilities Used

This Association and community generally is just getting organized and, therefore, no established programs per se exist.

The two softball diamonds at the Owl Drive tri-site were permitted two evenings per week over the season for impromptu, recreational softball games, involving about 60 children, ages 5 to 10 and 11 to 14.

The problem in 1980 was a need for more volunteer organization to administer and promote local sports programs. It is hoped that this will improve in 1981.

.2.1.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

The Owl Drive tri-site sports field facilities are well received and will be able to receive more consistent use when the grass in the infield areas grow in 1981 and the goal posts are installed.

.2.1.4 Trends

Permit requests for the two softball diamonds at the Owl Drive tri-site were significant enough to indicate that they could be heavily used in 1981. This does not even take into consideration the introduction of goal posts which would transform the two ball diamonds into two multi-use facilities, capable of accommodating either softball or soccer on each of the two field areas. Therefore, it must be expected that the sports field facilities at the Owl Drive tri-site could receive total prime time usage in 1981.

Indications from the Hunt Club Community Association are two-fold:

1. That with some organization in adult programming, hopefully in 1981, a greater demand for sports field activity will become very evident; and,

2. That there already exists a definite latent demand for spontaneous (non-permitted or permitted) sports field activity (touch football, soccer, etc.) from the child, youth and adult sectors. One reason why the demand is latent at this stage is simply because few fields currently exist in this area.

The trends, therefore, seem to indicate a need to look beyond the Owl Drive tri-site and to develop, currently, sports fields at certain of the other open space sites in Area C. Implementation steps are being taken in 1981 to start to pursue this strategy.

.2.2. Heron-Riverside Little League (under the Little League Baseball-Ontario District 2 Organization)

.2.2.1 General Description, Boundaries

As is the situation with several of the Little League districts, the Heron-Riverside district boundaries are not easily identifiable, although each such district does have self-contained boundaries from which to recruit players. For the purpose of this discussion, suffice to say that the boundary is basically within the physical Ward boundaries.

.2.2.2 Facilities Used

There are three divisions under the Heron-Riverside Little League - T-Ball, Minor League, and Major League (up to age 12) - totalling about 150 children in 1980. This league uses the ball diamonds at the Arnott Park, Pauline Vanier Park and the Owl Drive tri-site.

Fields are booked Monday to Friday evenings, and Saturdays 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., from mid-May to mid-July.

.2.2.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

Although efforts were made, detailed information was not forthcoming on the Heron-Riverside Little League program. It is assumed that, generally speaking, the facilities and their availability are satisfactory to this League. This Little League does not have a Big League team affiliated with it, and so, facilities of that calibre are not required in this area at this time. See notes on the Little League-Ontario District 2, under the City-Regional discussion, Sub-section .3.2.4.1.

.2.2.4 Trends

It is indicated that there has always been a significant number of children wishing to play little league baseball in the Heron-Riverside League. Again, it must be assumed that the number of players in 1980 will remain constant or slowly increase in the near future. The number of fields currently available (in Areas B and C) would appear capable of meeting this demand in the next three to five years, with possible additional field development in Area C. However, it is understood that there is a possibility that the Heron-Riverside Little League may terminate operation in 1981 or 1982. This may or may not alter existing demand, depending upon reaction by adjacent Little League organizations. At the present time there is no indication of existing or near future demand outreaching current field supply.

.2.3 Carleton Cougars (under the jurisdiction of the Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association)

.2.3.1 General Description, Boundaries

This Minor Football Association Club, having two teams (pee wee and mosquito), is bounded by an area which is primarily within the City of Nepean. Only Area A of Riverside Ward is also within the player boundary of this Club. In fact, their practice field is situated in Nepean.

Therefore, while this local user group does not permit facilities in this Ward, the boundaries of the Club do also fall within the Ward, thereby demonstrating an existing demand in this area, which it is assumed is now being met by the adjacent Municipality.

.2.3.2 Facilities Used

See Sub-section .2.3.1, above.

.2.3.3 Comments on Use, Facilities

For general comments see the City-Regional discussion under Sub-sections .3.2.1 and .3.2.4.5.

.2.3.4 Trends

See Sub-Section .2.3.3, above.

.3 SUPPLY 1980

.3.1 Existing sports fields not permitted in 1980:

Facility Type	Level	Site
Football Field (some upgrading done in 1980)	4	St. Pius X High School (under jurisdiction of Carleton Roman Catholic Separate School Board, and therefore, not permitted by Facilities Office) (Area A).

Soccer Field (constructed in 1980)	5	Uplands Drive Site (Area C).

.3.2 The availability of Permitted sports field facilities:

Facility Type (Level)	Site	Availability (1980)
Baseball Diamond (4)	Arnott Park (Area B)	Wednesday evenings, Saturday a.m. after July 15; Saturday evenings until July 21; Sundays.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Linton Road Annex (Area B)	Saturday evenings and Sundays before July 15; anytime after July 15.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Pauline Vanier Park (Area B)	Saturdays and Sundays before July 15; anytime after July 15.
Baseball Diamond (4)	Pauline Vanier Park (Area B)	As above.
Football Field (3)	Brookfield High School (Area B)	Fully Permitted.
Multi-Use Facility (4)	Owl Drive Site (Tri-Site) (Area C)	Construction of field base done during 1980; but still available under permit during some weekend periods; better appraisal of availability in 1981.
Multi-Use Facility (4)	Owl Drive Site (Tri-Site) (Area C)	As above.
Soccer Field (3)	Mooney's Bay (Area B)	Friday evenings, Saturday and Sunday evenings; Sundays a.m. to 2 p.m. until July 27.
Soccer Field	Bayview Public School (ARea B)	Fully Permitted.
Soccer Field (5)	Fielding Drive Public School (Area B)	Fully Permitted until September 20.
Softball Diamond (4)	Stanstead Road Site/ Georges Etienne Cartier Sep. School (Area B)	Sundays; Saturdays after 1 p.m. until July 15 but anytime after July 15.
Softball Diamond (5)	Bayview Public School (Area B)	Friday evenings, weekends.

Softball Diamond (5)	Fielding Drive Public School (Area B)	Anytime but Tuesday evenings.
Softball Diamond (5)	Lexington Park Site (Tri-Site) (Area A)	Friday evenings, weekends (diamond to be relocated on this tri-site in 1981.
Softball Diamond (5)	Carleton Heights Park (Area A)	After June 30 anytime but Wednesday evenings.
Softball Diamond (5)	Carleton Heights Public School (Area A)	Friday evenings, week-ends - all season; anytime but Tuesday evenings after June 30.

.3.3 Identified Open Fields which may or may not be viable for active sports field use:

Site	Level	Availability (1980)
General Vanier Public School (Area B)	4	Saturdays - one-4 hour period; Sundays one-4 hour period after August 28.
Stanstead Road Site/George Etienne Cartier Sep. School (Area B)	4	Not Permitted.
Lexington Park Site (Tri-Site) (Area A)	4	Not Permitted.
Arnott Park (Area B)	5	Not Permitted.
Bellamy Park (Area A)	5	Not Permitted.
Brookfield High School (Area B)	5	Saturdays and Sundays - one-4 hour period each day.
Carleton Heights Park (Area A)	5	Not Permitted.
Carleton Heights Public School (Area A)	5	Not Permitted.
Holy Cross Separate School (Area B)	5	Not Permitted.
Meadowlands Drive Site (Area A)	5	Not Permitted.
Kamloops Avenue Site (Area B)	5	Not Permitted.

.4 CONCLUSIONS - SUPPLY VS. DEMAND

.4.1 Area A

.4.1.1 In Area A, there are two primary and existing sites which could accommodate various sports field activities at the community level. These are:

.4.1.1.1 The Lexington Park Tri-site - This site has been the subject of numerous plan proposals and continuous discussion. It has, however, recently been concluded, through input from the Lexington Park Association, the Rideauview Tenants Association and the Citizen's Committee for Co-operative Development of Lexington Park, St. Augustine and McGregor Easson School Site, that both a regulation softball diamond and a soccer field should be established on this site. The softball diamond is in fact existing, but is to be re-situated and a new soccer field constructed on this site in 1981 having been approved in this year's budge. The 1980 permit information indicates that the community demand for that diamond is already at its peak during week-day evenings, with availability only during Friday evenings and week-ends. In its reinstatement, the quality of ball diamond should be increased from neighbourhood to community in scale.

The soccer field proposed for this site should be a regulation soccer/football field, separate from the outfield of the softball diamond. It is perceived that the young population in this area and that of the adjacent City of Nepean will demonstrate a growing demand in both organized and non-organized soccer and football. This implies a definite present and future need for this type of facility.

.4.1.1.2 The St. Pius X High School Site - This site currently consists of a community level football field, with enough land on which to develop a second regulation sized sports field. The existing field underwent upgrading in 1980 and will receive more attention in 1981. The City does not permit the field because the High School is under the jurisdiction o the Catholic Diocese and the Carleton Separate School Board. The City of Ottawa should enter into a possible cost-use sharing agreement to allow regular public permitted use of potentially two community or City level football/soccer fields on this High School Site. This is important since at present there is no regulation soccer/football field in this Area A, containing over 9,300 residents. These two fields (one existing and one for potential development) could be designated for community and City level usage with the proportion of use dependent upon the demand from each of these sectors.

.4.1.2 The two neighbourhood level softball diamonds in Area A, one at Carleton Heights Park and the other at Carleton Heights Public School were not extensively permitted in 1980, thus being generally available for informal neighbourhood use. These two facilities should continue not to be permitted allowing for informal softball play by the local residents.

.4.1.3 Area "A" is separated by Fisher Avenue from the City of Nepean, and as such it must be expected that local Nepean residents will be users of these City of Ottawa facilities also. Likewise in the adjacent neighbourhood in Nepean, west of Fisher Avenue, there is, in close proximity, Inverness Park and General Burns Park, each of which contain one community level softball diamond and relatively large, level (non-regulation sized) grassed areas on which skating rinks are placed, but also where informal local sports field activity could occur. Also not too much further, on Merivale Road, is Merivale High School, with two regulation soccer/football fields. It is understood that these two fields are quite heavily utilized by Nepean and area residents.

.4.2 Area B

.4.2.1 Area "B" contains the majority of sports field facilities in Riverside Ward. The four Ward baseball diamonds are situated there, and appear capable of serving the present and near future little league demands, if that organization continues to function as a league in a similar form as presently occurs. If the Heron-Riverside Little League were to disband in the next year or two, as it is indicated to be a possibility, then demand may drop as some

players go to adjacent area little league organizations. It could, on the other hand, increase in the more distant future if a more vibrant orgnaization takes over in Heron-Riverside or if the direction in play changes. The existing number of baseball diamonds in this area are felt to be adequate at this time. If a substantially greater demand is demonstrated in baseball over the next five or more years, then the supply of facilities may have to come from Area C, the Western Community.

.4.2.2 Two of the three softball diamonds in Area B are neighbourhood level with the third being community level. That community level diamond, at Stanstead Road Site, is permitted until July 15 (by the Heron-Riverside Little League), but is free after July 15. The Bayview Public School diamond has a full sized outfield and is able to accommodate recreational league play from the community and beyond. This accounts for its heavy permitting schedule, except on week-ends, despite the fact that it is a neighbourhood level facility. The other neighbourhood scale ball diamond, at Fielding Drive Public School, is undersized and should not be permitted for league or organized play, except in the case of a local, children's league. Evidence suggests that no additional softball diamonds are needed at the local community level at this time or in the near future, in Area B.

.4.2.3 The concern in this Area, as it was in Area A, is to meet the demand for soccer/football fields at the local (and City) level. The supply data, with permit information in Sub-section .3, indicates that the one football field (Brookfield High School) and two of the three soccer fields, regardless of level, in Area B, are fully permitted, as per the Ottawa Board of Education usage policy. The third soccer facility at Mooney's Bay (City level) is available only on Friday evenings and for limited periods on the week-ends (evenings). These facilities are primarily permitted by the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association (generally for local formal soccer team play). The implication is that not only are more regulation soccer and football fields required, but they are required for both organized (soccer, football) play as well as for non-organized local spontaneous play. It is proposed that the community level open fields at General Vanier Public School and at Stanstead Road Site/Georges Etienne Cartier Separate School Site be investigated to implement a community level field on each. In addition, the proposal for a multi-use facility at Site B (Flannery Drive) should be pursued, and implemented.

.4.3 Area C (Western Community)

.4.3.1 The Hunt Club Community Association provided indications that while organization may presently be lacking in Area C, the demand for a variety of sports field facilities is there and will grow significantly in the near future. Evidence suggests that the two multi-use facilities at the Owl Drive tri-site will reach or will be close to reaching capacity in 1981. That park site, the only one with substantial facility development on it to date, cannot meet the present demand in that area for sports fields. Furthermore, the population in Area C is too widely distributed to even assume that the Owl Drive tri-site can locationally serve the local residents.

.4.3.2 It must, therefore, be concluded that sports field development must commence immediately on certain of the other basically vacant open space sites in the area. This action is to be initiated in 1981, under this years capital budget to construct a baseball diamond, softball diamond, soccer field, running track and a neighbourhood level football field, at the McCarthy Annex Site. Reference must be made to a report entitled "Western (Hunt Club) Community: Recreation Needs and Priorities", September 1980, in which the basic recreational needs, including sports fields are indicated. In conjunction with the recommendations made in that report, the following general considerations are indicated:

a) Baseball - Since Area B contains four community level baseball facilities, suitable for minor and major (and possibly senior) play under the little league framework, it is suggested that the first formal baseball facility installed should be of "big league" calibre (for ages 16-18) (again under the little league framework), with full sized outfield, outfield fencing and provision for lighting. If baseball were to become popular in Area C, in association with Areas A and B, then such a "big league" level facility would be needed. Such a full sized facility might also fill a City-wide void in the near future for a full-sized baseball diamond. As indicated above, this particular facility is to be implemented in 1981.

b) Softball - There is not an excess of softball diamonds in either of the two more established areas (A and B) of Riverside Ward. Therefore, at least four regulation community level softball diamonds should be implemented in the present to near future throughout area C, above and beyond the two Owl Drive tri-site facilities. These would serve non-organized and organized local and community softball play. One of these diamonds is to be implemented in 1981, as indicated above.

c) Soccer/football - A strong latent demand is definitely perceived to exist for regulation soccer/football fields. An indicator for this is not only from the information given by the Hunt Club Community Association, but is also based upon the fact that the vast majority of available field time is consumed by the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association. Other interests have not even begun to be served yet. Further, a stronger soccer demand beyond that which is visibly apparent is expected to exist. The family structure and proportionate breakdown of age groups (heavily slanted towards the younger, active sector) in this area also substantiates this conclusion.

   Therefore, it is suggested that four to six regulation sized soccer/football fields, two of which should be lighted, should be implemented in the present to near future time frame. If local demand does not immediately utilize the majority of time available for such facilities, then the remaining time will be taken by City level leagues. As indicated above, one regulation soccer field and one non-regulation football/soccer field is to be implemented in 1981 at the McCarthy Annex Site.

d) The installation of at least one City level track and field facility should be carried out in conjunction with the School Boards and their curriculum. As a possible alternative a community running track is to be constructed in 1981 at the above-noted site.

.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

.5.1 A regulation community level softball diamond be re-situated and football/soccer field be constructed at the Lexington Park tri-site for community and adjacent area play, primarily on a permitted basis.

.5.2 Immediate efforts be made by the City of Ottawa to enter into an agreement with the Carleton Separate School Board and/or Catholic Diocese to allow regular public permitted use, on a community and City-wide level of play, on the one or more soccer/football fields at the St. Pius X High School Site.

.5.3 The neighbourhood level softball diamonds at Carleton Heights Park and at Carleton Heights Public School be available for informal neighbourhood use only.

.5.4 The designated community level open fields at General Vanier Public School and at the Stanstead Road Site/Georges Etienne Cartier Separate School Site be developed as two regulation soccer/football fields of community calibre, with agreement from the School Boards and input from the neighbourhood residents.

.5.5 Site B (Flannery Road Site) be developed as a community level multi-use facility.

Note: The following recommendations are made in co-ordination with the Report entitled "Western (Hunt Club): Recreation Needs and Priorities", September, 1980).

.5.6 A "big league" Little League calibre baseball diamond, be planned and implemented in the Western Community Area.

.5.7 A minimum of four community level softball diamonds be planned and implemented in the Western Community Area.

.5.8 Six regulation sized soccer/football fields, two of which consisting of lights, be planned and implemented for community and City level use in the Western Community Area.

.5.9 A track and field facility be planned and implemented possibly in conjunction with the School Boards, in the Western Community Area.

.5.10 Less space-demanding and more specialized sports field facilities such as horseshoe pits, and hard surfaced court areas be planned and implemented as or if they are warranted based upon the demand of the residents in the Western Community Area.

3.4 SPORTS FIELD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

3.4.1 EXISTING SPORTS FIELD SITUATION

Sports fields in the City of Ottawa have not been developed over the years from an established City-wide Open Space Master Plan, or a defined and upgraded set of specifications; nor have they been based on a pre-determined hierarchy of facility levels that might determine the components to be included for each level of facility, size guidelines and other defining criteria. Instead, there has always been an unwritten or "common sense" approach that local type facilities would be very basic, with few components. As the calibre and intensity of use of a facility was perceived or indicated to be greater, additional ancillary components were generally added, and greater efforts were made to ensure that the field area was of a regulation size. Rarely, however, was drainage, soil conditions, turf quality or type, or irrigation requirements given any more consideration for higher calibre sports fields than for a neighbourhood park open field area. It is these basic elements, however, which determine subsequent requirements for added maintenance and upgrading operations, in relation to the degree of use (and resulting wear) of the sports field.

The degree and frequency of use, by whom, and under what conditions were often not considered, or at least not clearly and completely reviewed. In the past, a significant number of the sports fields in Ottawa were provided as the result of a reaction process. The reaction and hurried implementation of facilities resulted from user groups and/or political pressure, and was usually victim to budgetary constraints. This reaction resulting from time and budgetary limits in conjunction with a lack of an approved specification policy and an overall facility-use master plan, often leads to an inferior end result; a facility which may not function as desired. Very frequently such facilities will often demand upgrading, re-siting, re-construction - or simply unnecessary high capital and operating costs in the end.

This generalized explanation of sports field provision of the past is not intended to draw the conclusion that the majority of sports fields are lacking in quality. This is not true. There are presently many good quality sports field facilities in Ottawa - some after having been upgraded, as the result of the situation just explained.

3.4.2 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Two of the constraining elements mentioned above - time and budget - will always exist, to varying degrees. However, with proper plan guidelines and approved policies in place, sports field facilities that satisfy the use intended for it, requiring no more than the initially expected maintenance and repair costs in the future should result. This overall Study Report will offer appropriate plan guidelines, and it is the intention of this Sub-section to outline appropriate facility construction specifications, according to two basic levels of facilities and two general types:

i) rectangular sports fields (such as football, soccer, rugby, field hockey fields), and

ii) ball diamonds (softball and baseball).

The characteristics of sports field facilities, identified by level, for each of the two general facility types, are included in Appendix A.4. In terms of construction specifications, two levels of facilities are proposed, to cover the majority of sports field construction projects. These two levels are differentiated or defined as:

Low Level

Neighbourhood and Community scale sports fields, which receive regular use, but not generally to the same intensity and rigorous degree of the higher competitive level fields. This type of field is intended more for local resident spontaneous or organized use, with recreational league application as well.

High Level

City and Regional scale, and sometimes Provincial/National sclae of sports fields, which must consistently be of a good quality, in spite of the fact that they usually receive more intensive wear than the low level facilities. This level of field is intended largely for organized or formal league play.

3.4.2.1 Low Level Sports Fields - Construction Specifications

In order to provide a resistant, durable, low-maintenance sports field, the following general construction specifications should be applied to newly constructed low-level sports fields:

1. Refer to a topographical plan accurately illustrating the current on-site drainage patterns and spot elevations.

2. Six (6) inches of good quality top soil is to be spread on the field area, compacted to a depth of no less than four (4) inches.

3. In most cases, there is to be a 1.75% to 2.0% slope from the centrefield crown to the sideline out-of-bounds area (a similar principal would be applied in the case of ball diamond outfields, draining away from the infield and centre outfield).

4. Mechanical seeding or hydro seeding should be done, utilizing a seed mix that is wear tolerant, adaptable and fast establishing.

5. Fertilize the top soil at the time of seeding.

6. Refrain from installing goal posts, backstops, field markings, players benches for the first season to discourage play on the new field for the total of the first season. T-rails are to be installed throughout the field, if necessary, to prevent field use in the first season.

7. For a ball diamond, a compacted depth of four to six inches of either stonedust or an infield mix is to be provided throughout the infield, appropriately draining away from the pitcher's mound and home plate, to the out of bounds line.

3.4.2.2 High Level Sports Fields - Construction Specifications

In order to provide consistently good quality sports fields, which, if not overused, will remain in a quality condition for several seasons, the following general construction specifications and criteria should be applied to newly constructed high level sports fields:

1. As was indicated under items 1-7 in Sub-section 3.4.2.1, with the following additions:

2. Depending upon soil conditions, additional drainage components may be required such as field and sideline tile drainage lines and/or a granular sub-base.

3. An automatic irrigation system is to be installed prior to finish grading and seeding.

4. Specialized fields, such as field hockey pitches, may require a different grass seed mix from that used for other types of sports fields.

5. The outfield warning track of selected ball diamonds will be provided with a compacted depth of four to six inches of stonedust, or other material, to a width of approximately fifteen feet.

6. For specific specialized sports fields, a "Prescription Athletic Turf" system or alternative may be more appropriate. Such a system is similar to that used at the Lansdowne Park main stadium field.

3.4.3 GENERAL SPECIFICATION CONSIDERATIONS

There are certain general considerations which should also be applied when implementing the above specifications. These are as follows:

a. Specific on-site conditions may necessitate modifying the above-indicated construction specifications. The conditions may demand more stringent or extensive applications or they may allow for some reduction in application. It is stressed, however, that only on-site conditions and, to some limited extent, intended use of the proposed facility, will cause significant variation of the outlined construction specifications.

b. In providing low level sports field facilities, at no time should a sub-regulation sized sports field be installed when adequate on-site space is available for a regulation sized facility. A full sized facility will be able to accommodate local adult participating groups, which is becoming more the trend these days, particularly in softball; and it will eliminate or reduce the possibility of having to re-situate or upgrade the facility at a later date.

c. In constructing new sports field facilities or installing outdoor water and electrical services, these facilities and components should be situated on a site such that an ice rink surface may be

installed in the winter on a level surface away from the surface of the playing field. The reason for this is simply because an ice surface stunts and deteriorates the turf cover of a field, resulting in an inferior, weed-infested playing field. Such a surface is much more prone to deterioration even with a reasonable frequency of use, and also, the resulting uneven surface presents a hazard to the users.

3.4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

3.4.4.1 The following construction specifications be approved as a guideline for the construction of new sports fields:

Low Level Sports Fields - Construction Specifications

1. Refer to a topographical plan accurately illustrating the current on-site drainage patterns and spot elevations.

2. Six (6) inches of good quality top soil is to be spread on the field area, compacted to a depth of no less than four (4) inches.

3. In most cases, there is to be a 1.75% to 2.0% slope from the centrefield crown to the sideline out-of-bounds area (a similar principal would be applied in the case of ball diamond outfields, draining away from the infield and centre outfield).

4. Mechanical seeding or hydro seeding should be done, utilizing a seed mix that is wear tolerant, adaptable and fast establishing.

5. Fertilize the top soil at the time of seeding.

6. Refrain from installing goal posts, backstops, field markings, players benches for the first season to discourage play on the new field for the total of the first season. T-rails are to be installed throughout the field, if necessary, to prevent field use in the first season.

7. For a ball diamond, a compacted depth of four to six inches of either stonedust or an infield mix is to be provided throughout the infield, appropriately draining away from the pitcher's mound and home plate, to the out-of-bounds line.

High Level Sports Fields - Construction Specifications

1. Item 1-7 under "Low Level Sports Fields" apply, along with the following additional items:

2. Depending upon soil conditions, additional drainage components may be required such as field and sideline tile drainage lines and/or a granular sub-base.

3. An automatic irrigation system is to be installed prior to finish grading and seeding.

4. Specialized fields such as field hockey pitches may require a different grass seed mix from that used for other types of sports fields.

5. The outfield warning track of selected ball diamonds will be provided with a compacted depth of four to six inches of stonedust, or other material, to a width of approximately fifteen feet.

6. For specific specialized sports fields, such as selected Provincial/National level facilities, a "Prescription Athletic Turf" system or alternative, may be more appropriate.

3.4.4.2 The construction specifications for low and high level sports fields, under recommendation 3.4.4.1, be applied with a flexibility dictated by the physical conditions of the site in question.

3.4.4.3 Only regulation sized facilities be constructed for public use, unless site constraints absolutely prevent it and no other alternative sites are available.

3.4.4.4 Efforts be made to install ice rinks and related components, such as water and electrical services, in a location away from the surface of a new sports field.

3.5 CAPITAL COST FACTORS

3.5.1 VARIABLES AFFECTING CAPITAL COSTS OF SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

In estimating capital costs for regulation sized sports fields, there are two sets of variables which could cause substantial cost variation. These sets of variables are:

a) Existing Site Conditions

This includes the following factors:

i) Grades on site

- If substantial rough and finish grading is required, costs increase significantly, requiring heavy equipment and some labour-intensive operations.

ii) Drainage conditions

- Costs may vary considerably, depending upon whether overall site drainage can be handled primarily through surface swaling and run-off, or alternatively, whether a catch basin system, tile drainage or other underground man-made drainage systems have to be employed, or a combination of surface and sub-surface drainage systems. The size of the site and number of sports fields and ancillary componenets proposed on the site may or may not substantially increase the drainage requirements of the finished grades, along with the porosity of the soil, nature and destination of existing site run-off, and so on.

iii) Type and Quantity of Existing Topsoil

Fill on-site If any field construction project the deficit-surplus factor concerning existing topsoil and fill is an integral factor. If a significant amount of topsoil exists, it may be stockpiled and often used again on the sports field following rough grading, thereby reducing or eliminating the need to bring in additional topsoil. On the other hand, if considerably more fill and/or other soil additives are required to achieve the necessary finished grades and field requirements, then costs will be increased. Construction budgets are likewise affected if considerable amounts of excess fill must be removed from the site.

iv) Existence of On-Site Structures or Natural Obstacles

- Not all sites are vacant and clear of natural or man-made obstacles. There may be a need to remove old structures or buildings, large or abundant rock, or scrub and trees, the latter perhaps requiring transplanting elsewhere.

b) Design and Component Requirements

This includes the following factors:

i) Provision of service

- Costs could fluctuate substantially depending where required services such as hydro, water and sewage lines are situated in relation to the proposed site. Even the proposed location of such services on the site could significantly affect the overall costs.

ii) Number and Nature of Proposed Components

- This is perhaps a very basic variable, but is important nonetheless. Each level of facility can generally be recognized as containing certain types and sizes of components in varying quantities, and, usually, the more there are and the larger or more extensive they are, the higher the cost. However, in addition to this, facilities, at whatever level, may vary depending upon a specific local need or unique site requirement. Examples of this would include a requirement to extend or customize a ball diamond backstop to prevent balls from straying onto adjacent private property; providing additional spectator seating due to a high local interest in a community league; installing sleeves in the ground to allow fencing or goal posts to be relocated or removed at different times to expand the use potential of a particular site.

3.5.2 GENERAL CAPITAL COSTS OF SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

As explained in Sub-section 3.4, the more common sports field facilities can be described under two main categories - ball diamonds (softball and baseball) and rectangular sports fields (regulation size soccer, football, rugby, field hockey). Likewise, for practical purposes, most of the facilities proposed can be divided into two main levels - Low Level (neighbourhood and community), and High Level (city, regional and some provincial/national level facilities). Therefore, keeping in mind the variables that may affect the actual total cost of a sport field project, as indicated above, approximate 1981 capital cost factors for sports field facilities, according to the two type - two level differentiation, are as follows:

	LOW LEVEL FACILITY	HIGH LEVEL FACILITY
BALL DIAMONDS	Includes: -A centre outfield distance of about 220 feet for softball and up to 300 feet for baseball. -Regulation backstop. -Sideline fencing. -Players benches behind sideline fencing. -Stonedust infield. -As per construction specifications in Sub-section 3.4.	Includes: -A centre outfield distance of about 250 feet for softball and about 375 feet for baseball. -Regulation backstop -Sideline and outfield fencing (four feet high). -Infield mix. -Stonedust warning track. -Seeded grass outfield.

BALL DIAMONDS (cont'd)	Cost Estimate: $20,000	-Automatic irrigation system. -Bleachers for about 200 spectators (minimum). -As per construction specifications in Sub-section 3.4. -No special underground drainage system Cost Estimate: $70,000 (See below for other components also).
RECTANGULAR SPORTS FIELDS	Includes: -Regulation sized field (approx. 160 yards x 65 yards with at least a 10 yard margin around the outside). -As per construction specifications in Sub-section 3.4. -Combination goal posts. Cost Estimate: $20,000-$25,000	Includes: -Regulation sized field (approx. 160 yards x 65 yards with at least a 10 yard margin around the outside). -Combination or specialized goal posts. -Automatic irrigation system. -Bleachers for about 500 spectators. -No special underground drainage system. -As per construction specifications in Sub-section 3.4. Cost Estimate: $60,000 (See below for other components also).
OTHER COMPONENTS THAT MIGHT BE INCORPORATED 1. LIGHTING	-Not Generally	-Industrial League Calibre (similar to Gil-O-Julien sports field lighting system; or that at Plouffe Park ball diamond). Cost Estimate: $55,000

1. LIGHTING (cont'd)		-Top Amateur Competitive Calibre (similar to the Mooney's Bay South Field lighting system). Cost Estimate: $100,000
2. FIELD HOUSE	-Not Generally	-Basic storage room, changing room, wash rooms. Cost Estimate: $40,000-$50,000 -Large building (approx. 40 feet x 70 feet), 2 change rooms, 2 shower rooms, storage space. Cost Estimate: $125,000

3.5.3 OTHER ELEMENTS

The above table includes estimated costs for the basic and often associated components for many low and high level sports field facilities. This is provided to offer a basic guideline on the scale of costs for various facility types. Some small components are not mentioned, although would be affiliated with the basic cost estimate. This would include such minor elements as the pitchers mound for baseball or board for softball, homeplate, the difference in regulation backstop size between high level and low level softball and baseball backstops.

Other more major elements are alos not included in the discussion, but which may be included in proposed sports field facilities. These weren't specified because the cost variation for each element is wide and the actual specifications depend upon the usage needs of each specific sports field proposal. This refers to such elements as: scoreboards, public address systems, score keepers' and officials' booths, provision for parking.

One item which should be identified here is the cost to convert ball diamond infields from stonedust to an infield mix, as is recommended in this Study Report for several higher level baseball and softball diamonds in Ottawa. This operation is estimated to cost between $5,000-$6,000, including the removal of the existing stonedust and the supply and installation of the infield mix material. This estimate is quite variable, however, depending upon the type or components of mix used and the origin of the material.

For other facility costing information, reference is directed to Section 4 (Operations and Maintenance) and Section 6 (Sports Field Surfaces - Other Alternative Concepts).

4. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

There are currently three primary public agencies or bodies in Ottawa under whose jurisdiction sports fields are provided for general public use, operated and maintained. The number of existing sport field facilities and permitted open fields under the jurisdiction of each is as follows:

- City of Ottawa - 134
- Ottawa Board of Education - 91
- Ottawa Roman Catholic Separate School Board - 21

Apart from the difference in number of designated facilities under the responsibility of each of the three agencies, there are also some current functional and policy differences between them in the operation and maintenance of sports field facilities. This variation results in a non-uniform quality of maintenance for the sports field facilities in Ottawa, with no one being more aware of this than the facility users.

From the City's perspective, the goal is to maintain the sports field facilities under its jurisdiction, as reasonably and consistently as possible over the course of the season, to serve the recreational needs of the general public. The Ottawa Board of Education on the other hand, is primarily concerned with education, and the role of sport and fitness as it applies within the School curriculum which is their mandate. As such the Board has two levels of sports fields. At the secondary school level, the soccer/football fields are generally of good quality, as they must be since they are subject to very high use all day, from Monday to Friday, for curricular and extra-curricular school activities. The regular maintenance of these fields continues over the summer period; however, their use is restricted, out of necessity, under the O.B.E. public field use policy. A proportion of these quality fields are typically totally removed from service for the season each year for rejuvenation.

Such high quality facilities and consistent detailed operations and maintenance are not pursued at the elementary school level. Many O.B.E. elementary schools possess large tracts of open space on which a sports field facility may or may not be formally provided. The fact remains, however, that facilities at this level are inferior to the secondary school fields. A main reason for this is that formal, quality facilities are not required under the elementary school curriculum. This variation in quality of fields from secondary to elementary school level, and the existence of restrictive field use policies and rejuvenation practices of the O.B.E. is sometimes problematic to the public users.

At present, the Ottawa Board of Education controls about 40 recognized soccer/football fields (of which about 28 are regulation size) compared to the City's 21, and the Separate School Board's 5 . The Separate School Board possesses even a more basic maintenance operation. However, with a total of only about 21 sports field facilities of all types and few sites on which to increase their inventory, this latter Board is not a significant factor in the provision of sports field facilities in the City of Ottawa.

While the O.B.E. has jurisdiction over the majority of soccer/football fields at present, it is the City of Ottawa which controls the vast majority of ball diamonds in the City, possessing about 100 diamonds (of all levels) compared to about 30 by the O.B.E. and 14 by the Separate School Board. Furthermore, the quality of the City's ball diamonds is generally superior to those of the School Boards, this being the general opposite from the football/soccer fields at the Secondary School sites vis-a-vis City park football/soccer fields.

A comparison of the programs of these three agencies, along with their approximate operating costs is included in the following Sub-section, 4.2. Then, Sub-section 4.3, expands upon this in outlining related current policies (primarily those of the O.B.E.). Sub-section 4.4 includes basic information on maintenance and operating procedures in other selected municipalities, both in the Ottawa-Hull Region and throughout Canada. Sub-section 4.5 will summarize the evolving conclusions and the resulting recommedations will compelte this discussion, in Sub-section 4.6.

4.2 MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES AND OPERATING COSTS FOR SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES WITHIN OTTAWA

The following comparative chart is provided, outlining the basic maintenance procedures carried out by each of the City of Ottawa, Ottawa Board of Education and the Ottawa Roman Catholic Separate School Board, and the approximate operating costs incured by each:

	CITY OF OTTAWA	OTTAWA BOARD OF EDUCATION	SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD
MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES	Only one level of maintenance is generally recognized, as follows: -Field Marking - 4-6 inches wide of white latex paint or marking talc, once/year, with request from Recreation Branch. -Fertilizing - one to two times per year. -Aerating - Once each Spring and Fall. -Grass Cutting - Cut to height of 2 1/2" when it reaches 4" (approx. once every 2 weeks). -Trash and Debris Removal - General park pick-up prior to grass cutting (waste receptacles serviced weekly, on average). -Ball Diamond Maintenance - Gilling of stonedust infields done weekly or as required. -Minor Repairs - Done as required, including removal of rocks, repairing mesh on backstops, etc. Note: The above is extracted from, the Physical Environment Departments "Quality Standard" For Maintenance, approved by City Council, 1979.	Two basic levels: 1. Secondary School Sports Fields (28-30 regulation-sized fields, including: -Field Marking - As required. -Fertilizing - Once a year. -Aerating - Once a year, in the Spring. -Grass Cutting - Regular rotating schedule; more sporadic in summer period. -Ball Diamond Maintenance - Only as necessary. -Watering - As required. -Miscellaneous - Including some trash removal, necessary minor repairs. 2. Elementary School (Primarily Non-Regulation) Sports Fields, including: -Basic Grass Cutting - As above. -Ball Diamond Maintenance - Add stonedust to the odd existing ball diamond, other repairs as necessary.	-At the three Junior High Schools, fertilizer is added once/year on the respective sports fields and the grass is cut relatively regularly. -At the other Elementary School sites, the grass is basically cut somewhat regularly, with fertilizer provided only as deemed required by the Supervisor upon inspection.

	CITY OF OTTAWA	OTTAWA BOARD OF EDUCATION	SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD
ANNUAL UPGRADING AND REJUVENATION OF SPORTS FIELDS	-Does not regularly carry out annual sports field upgrading or rejuvenation since the demand for fields is too high to allow even one regulation field to be taken out of service for all or part of a season. There are instances, for one reason or another when this has been necessary, but is not a regular, current City policy. -Over-seeding (the spreading of grass seed on worn field areas) is done on a spot basis in the fall or spring. This may be done on certain major fields, wherein some top-dressing (topsoil), re-seeding and fertilizing is applied on sections of a field. This procedure is estimated to cost about $2,000-$3,000 per field (1980). -With an improvement in the supply of sports fields, it would be desirable to start an annual field rejuvenation program, involving a few deteriorated sports fields each year. This process may involve roto-tilling the field, re-grading it, adding an average of 2 inches of topsoil, re-seeding and fertilizing the field, at an estimated cost of about $10,000/field (1980), requiring these fields to be unused for the total season, under normal circumstances.	-Due to the O.B.E.'s policy of generally providing good quality sports fields at its secondary schools, for school purposes, with secondary regard to the current public sports field needs and present deficit, the O.B.E. has an annual field rejuvenation program. Under this program, several secondary school football/soccer fields are taken out of active use (i.e. not able to be permitted) for a season, to be rejuvenated. This program varies in cost from year to year, but was estimated to cost about $70,000 in addition to the 1980 operating budget ouline above.	-The Separate School Board does overseed some of its general field areas each spring. It basically includes just adding seed to the existing field cover, which may be worn in spots. This is a relatively inexpensive operation and would be included under the $350-$500 per field total annual maintenance cost factor indicated above.

	CITY OF OTTAWA	OTTAWA BOARD OF EDUCATION	SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD
RELATED OPERATION	-About a 9-10 man crew looks after sports field maintenance across the City. They carry out everything but grass cutting and general trash and debris removal, these latter operations being looked after by general district parks crews. -There are three sites in the City of Ottawa which receive a higher level of maintenance, by virtue of having a full-time staff member to do day to day maintenance on sites. This applies to Carlington Park, Mooney's Bay and Lansdowne Park.	-The maintenance of both the Secondary School and Elementary School field maintenance program is directed by the head office - Plant Dept., with an overseeing manager or co-ordinator for each. The sports field maintenance program is more of a separated item under the Secondary Schools, than it is for the Elementary Schools, where it falls under general maintenance.	-The minor sports field maintenance is strictly under the general maintenance program of the School Board, which employs only two full-time staff to do the maintenance plus one seasonal grass cutter for the major open field areas. Any technical field work or rejuvenation that might infrequently be carried out is contracted.
OPERATING COSTS	-Based upon the above procedures, the operating costs for 1979 and 1980 are as follows: 1979 expended) / 1980 (estimated at 12% increase) Field Marking: $ 3,200 / $ 3,584 Fertilizing: $11,000 / $12,320 Aerating: $ 3,100 / $ 3,472 Grass Cutting: $56,000 / $62,720 Trash and Debris Removal: $20,000 / $22,400 Ball Diamond Maint.: $81,000 / $90,720 Minor Repairs: $ 5,000 / $ 5,600 TOTAL: $179,300 / $200,816 PER SPORTS FIELD: $ 1,338.06 / $ 1,498.63	-Based upon the above procedures, the estimated 1980 operating costs for about 31 Secondary School Fields are as follows: $ 7,000 $10,000 $ 6,000 $ 2,200 $ 5,000 wages: $98,000 $140,400 $ 4,529.03 -It was estimated that a 1980 per field basic maintenance cost for the Elementary School sites is about $1,000 (Secondary level of maintenance).	-It was estimated by Separate School Board officials that the agency spent approximately $350-$500 in 1980, on average, to maintain each sports field, as per the basic maintenance procedure, above.

4.3 RELATED CURRENT POLICIES

In 1979, the Ottawa Board of Education became concerned that the excessive public use of its regulation sports fields was seriously deteriorating them to the point that resulting poor field conditions would detract from the Board's priority to serve the educational needs of its students within the context of the curriculum. Therefore, in that year, the O.B.E. approved a set of guidelines,which would regulate the permitted use of School Board sports fields by the general public. These guidelines, which have since been applied to O.B.E. fields through the Unified Booking System, include the following stipulations:

" i) That the playing fields be made available as of May 22, 1980.

ii) That they be available for use on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, or a similar alternative so that they are not used more than four times weekly.

iii) That, at most, two games per evening be permitted on a field.

iv) That, on Saturday and Sunday, permits be issued for one four-hour period on each day.

v) That, after the opening of school in September, permits be issued for Saturday and Sunday only and for one four-hour period on each day.

vi) That the use of the playing fields may be restricted at any time if, in the opinion of the appropriate Operations Manager, such use would cause undue damage of the fields.

vii) That teams which fail to abide by the judgement of the Operations Manager have their permit rescinded for the balance of the season."

The above policy guidelines are likewise applied by the Unified Booking System to the few Separate School Board soccer/football fields that are made available for permitting. In the meantime, in an attempt to serve as many of the teams and leagues as possible in the public sector (a demand that far outstrips existing sports field supply), the City must permit the soccer and football fields under its jurisdiction on the basis of six days a week (with a low demand on Fridays). This badly deteriorates the fields, particularly those permitted heavily into the Fall, such as the sports fields at Gil-O-Julien Park, Brewer Park, and the Mooney's Bay Fields. These fields cannot presently be removed from use for a season for rejuvenation, as is done with several fields by the O.B.E. each year. The City's inventory of fields must be increased to allow the needed repair to be done to some of these existing sports fields.

While the O.B.E. field use guidelines are stated, generally, Board officials advise that the use stipulations do not apply to elementary school fields and open spaces. At the same time, the Board neither maintains these lower level fields as regularly or to the same standard as secondary school facilities. The point of this is that the Ward recommendations list approximately thirteen elementary school sites proposed for community level soccer/football fields, either on a site upgrading basis or for new construction. Similarly, community level softball diamonds are proposed at four other elementary school sites. Under the present situation, if all of the recommendations are approved, while there would be more flexibility in the use of the proposed facilities on elementary school sites, increased maintenance would have to be carried out also. This infers a possible comprehensive agreement between the City of Ottawa and each of the School Boards.

4.4 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE POLICIES IN OTHER CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

It is often useful to examine the procedures of other municipalities, not only simply to compare exisitng policies, but also, to offer an indication of alternative procedures and policies as practiced elsewhere and to assess how effectively they may function. It is of interest, for example, to note that the Municipalities of Nepean and Edmonton co-ordinate and carry out both the construction and full maintenance of all sports fields, be they City or School Board owned.

In Nepean, there is somewhat of an informal agreement between the City and the Carleton Board of Education. It is based upon the premise that Nepean carries out the initial construction or follow up maintenance work, and the School Board shares in the total cost. Inherent with this is an unwritten policy practised by the City of Nepean that, in conjunction with its full permitting responsibility, it generally limits the permitting of all soccer/football fields to four days or periods per week, including only one week-end day. This seems to function satisfactorily between the School Board and the City, and is accepted by the users in Nepean.

Likewise in Edmonton, through a joint use agreement between the City and both School Boards, the Edmonton Parks and Recreation Department both develops and fully maintains all sports fields. In return, the City has full jurisdiction over the fields, for permitting purposes, after 6:00 p.m. on week-days and on week-ends and holidays.

Other municipalities, apart from Nepean, that limit the number of periods of use per week for sports fields are Regina and Calgary. In the case of Regina, the limited scheduling is restricted to "fine grass fields", which are only permitted for four days per week including only one week-end day. The majority of fields in Regina, however, are considered as "coarse grass" and are more openly permitted with little supplementary preventative maintenance.

Calgary, on the other hand, incorporates a several-faceted preventative maintenance program, as follows:

- Use is restricted during inclement weather.
- Fields are only permitted for 14 hours per week, over five days (compared to the O.B.E.'s 14 hour or 4 day per week user policy).
- Fields are often restricted to one type of activity only (such as soccer or football) to encourage wear only in certain sections of the field.
- Apply top-dressing frequently.
- Consistently fertilize and water.

These measures are applied in Calgary, as in other municipalities, to varying degrees, in spite of the fact that demand is growing and exceeding supply. Without these measures, of taking fields out of operation for rejuvenation or limiting their permitting time each week, the result will be a need to remove certain fields from use for longer periods for restoration at higher overall costs in the end.

Another item that, in some circles is more contentious, is the question of weed control. A sports field that is 50% in weed-covered will offer a poor, inconsistent surface and one which will deteriorate faster than a healthy turf cover as the season progresses. One of the most effective weed killers available is the chemical 2,4-D. City of Ottawa Council in 1978 moved to cease City use of the chemical on City parklands. As a result, further to a report from the Department of Physical Environment dated February 1980, the City parks and sports fields will be weed infested within five to ten years. This current City policy does not only seem to be inconsistent with scientific fact and knowledge (rather than rumour) of this chemical, but also with the policy of other agencies in the area. The Ottawa Board of Education did utilize 2,4-D annually to control weeds on its lands up until a decision was made to ban it by the Board, in May, 1981. The Ministry of Transportation and

Communications and Ontario Hydro are still regularly using the chemical on their properties, some of which are adjacent to City of Ottawa parks and schools. The City's ban of 2,4-D will promote weed growth on City parklands, primarily to the detriment of a uniform ground cover, leading to heavier future wear of those sites, and high capital costs to reverse the process in five to ten years down the road. Consideration should be given to resuming a controled use of 2,4-D on City and School Board sports fields. This could be done during non-permitted days at the various sites.

4.5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In this discussion of operations and maintenance, certain facts are quite clear:

a) It is necessary to introduce the policy of administering sports fields in the topic of operations and maintenance, as it relates to preventative maintenance measures. Administration of sports fields and the Unified Booking System will be more fully discussed in Section 5.

b) The demand is high for soccer and football fields. The Ottawa Board of Education controls about 60% of the presently identified fields in the City. Under the Board's control the use of secondary school fields is stringently regulated to protect its educational mandate, and the annual maintenance cost of each of these quality fields is about three times what the City of Ottawa expends annually for not dissimilar overall maintenance operations. However, elementary school fields are not currently subject to the stringent use controls as dictated by the O.B.E. for secondary school fields, but these lower level fields are of inferior quality and are less concientiously maintained at much less cost. This combination leads to an inconsistent level of maintenance of sports fields, which is sometimes unsatisfactory to the user groups. It also leads to an inconsistent supply of sports fields to the general user public. This inconsistency of supply is further complicated by the next factor.

c) The City of Ottawa finds itself in a reactive situation of trying to supply a limited number of sports fields to a large and growing public user group - to the detriment of the condition of the sports fields. The City's responsibility is to serve the general public's recreational needs. The School Board, on the other hand, has a primary responsibility towards education and a curriculum which includes the necessity, particularly at the secondary school level, for quality sports field facilities in consistently good condition. In order to meet this requirement, one of the operations of the O.B.E. is to remove several of its soccer/football fields from service annually, from Spring to Fall, for rejuvenation. This concept of field rejuvenation with an annual period in "fallow" is not at question - it is one that all public agencies should practice, as required. It is rather the criteria by which the fields are selected for rejuvenation that is at question. Under the present system of operations and maintenance, the O.B.E. naturally bases its decision on the condition of each field in relation to the respective school's activities, without any direct reflection on the public or community's recreational needs in the vicinity of the school. The latter concern is that of the City and not of the Board. There should, though, be a more sensitive procedure with a wider perspective through which to select the sports fields for annual upgrading. To cite an example of the current situation, it was proposed in the 1981 O.B.E. budget to rejuvenate and take out of service in 1981 the sports fields at Sir Wilfred Laurier, Rideau, McArthur, Glebe, Commerce, Laurentian (main field) and Canterbury (east field) High Schools. By removing the first three fields indicated from public service in 1981, the majority of City level football/soccer fields in the east end of the City would have been missing, creating a serious deficit in an area already poorly served by such playing fields. (As it resulted, the Sir Wilfred Laurier High School field was not taken out of service in 1981, for varying reasons). To continue this example, by taking both Commerce and Glebe fields out of service in 1981, the central sector of the City would be without the only two regulation soccer fields in that area.

This is serious since there are a large number of soccer teams and leagues, of all ages, not to mention the many casual users in the central Wards who must depend on at least one if not both fields for regular use.

d) As observed in other municipalities, as nearby as Nepean, functional and reasonable shared capital cost and operating agreements between City and School Boards do exist. It is suggested that the City of Ottawa likewise enter into an agreement to assume co-ordinating and implementing responsibility of sports field maintenance on at least certain school board sites. This could even be more closely defined to specific sites and/or types of sports fields, such as regulation-sized soccer and football fields and large open spaces on elementary school sites. Both the use regulations and maintenance are currently relaxed on these types of formal and informal sports fields. In addition, certain Ward overviews in the Study report recommend selected ball diamonds on School Board lands be upgraded for expended use. Alternatively, such an agreement could include all sports fields designated for public permitted use. Clearly, additional detailed investigation and discussion with all concerned must occur before such an agreement may be implemented between the City and the Boards.

e) There are two mechanisms which may be proposed to help provide a more spontaneous or higher level of maintenance on certain sites. This is prompted since, within the context of the City's operations and maintenance program, regular procedures are carried out on a cyclical time table. For example, grass cutting is done approximately once every two weeks, in accordance with the City's "Quality Standard"; ball diamond infields are gilled about once per week; field markings are for the most part only carried out once per year by City forces on each site; and so on. Some higher level sports fields may be required to be cut up to once per week (particularly during the peak of the growing season); certain designated game fields should be lined regularly; certain high (City, Regional) level ball diamonds should be gilled more often than once per week; sports fields frequently require spontaneous or regular minor repair work that may not coincide with the maintenance program at the time. Therefore, the two mechanisms suggested for implementation are as follows:

i) There should be a Spring to Fall "rover crew" under the Grounds and Trees Division of the Physical Environment Department. The purpose of this supplementary crew would be several-fold:

- to carry out a higher level of maintenance on some City and Regional level sports fields that presently are not maintained by a full-time caretaker and that cater to high level competitive teams and leagues. Such higher level or more frequent maintenance would include such procedures as lining certain fields regularly, cutting the turf, and gilling the ball diamonds on certain sports fields on a more regular, as needed, basis.

- to respond to "emergency" calls for minor repairs to sports field facilities.

- to help maintain additional fields, such as those on School Board lands for which the City may assume maintenance responsibilities as per recommendations from this Study.

- to advise and work with user groups in a user self-help program of daily maintenance of selected sports fields which are exclusively or semi-exclusively used. This leads to the second suggested mechanism.

ii) There should be a "user self-help sports field maintenance program" initiated by the City. It would specifically be addressed to user groups who have exclusive or semi-exclusive permitting privileges to one or more sports field facilities in the City. This may refer to the

Little League Clubs, Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football Association/Clubs, Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association/Clubs, Outaouais Field Hockey Club, Ottawa Metro Horseshoe League, Petanque Club of Ottawa, Ottawa Valley Cricket Council, to name some of the more feasible candidates for such a program. A major reason for such a proposal is that some sports field user groups have certain daily maintenance or routine requirements directed at the sports field facilities that they use. For example, infields of certain ball diamonds may need specific daily grooming, grass on a field pitch may need consistent trimming, special lining may need to be done, small divots in the field surface may need filling, and so on. The program would allow the specific users themselves to satisfy their own daily needs on the sports fields that they use. This type of program would also help emphasize certain daily requirements which sports field users are currently responsible for carrying out, as stipulated on the user permit. One example of this is the raking of the pitchers mound and home plate area, to be done by the users.

This type of self-help maintenance program would be co-ordinated by the Grounds and Trees Division of the Physical Environment Department. It would be responsible to:

- Identify those daily maintenance items that they are not able to do with the frequency desired by certain user groups and which the Division is satisfied that the users are able to carry out.

- Set down a policy and procedure which clearly defines the role of the user groups and that of the Department.

- Provide a support mechanism which ensures that the user groups have access to the necessary materials to carry out the daily or regular maintenance items.

- Implement a monitoring system to ensure that the program is operating within the guidelines set down.

If properly carried out, the self-help maintenance program will allow the users to do regular maintenance tasks, some being labour-intensive, at a frequency that cannot economically or practically be done under the City's maintenance program. It may also afford a greater harmony between users and City operations.

If a user group continues to make unusual or consistent sports field maintenance demands on the City and is not willing to participate in such a self-help maintenance program, than the Department could take advantage of the "rover crew" proposal, carry out this high level work on a charge-back basis, with the user group paying the extra cost for the services rendered.

4.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

4.6.1 The City of Ottawa and the two School Boards investigate entering into a cost-sharing agreement, to have the City of Ottawa to assume responsibility for the construction and maintenance of selected sports field facilities.

4.6.2 Where possible the City carry out a sports field rejuvenation program of specific existing sports fields after new (replacement) fields are constructed in the same area.

4.6.3 Any sports field that is upgraded or rejuvenated under City of Ottawa jurisdiction be placed in fallow for a total playing season, unless otherwise authorized by the Commissioner of Physical Environment and the Commissioner of Community Development, or their designates.

4.6.4 Approval be given to the Department of Physical Environment to initiate an additional, seasonal "rover crew" to maintain sports fields under the City's jurisdiction.

4.6.5 Approval be given to initiate a "user self-help sports field maintenance program" to be co-ordinated by the Department of Physical Environment.

4.6.6 Where possible, ice rinks not be located on the surface of recognized playing fields, but rather be situated on another level portion of the particular site.

5. ADMINISTRATION OF SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES AND THE UNIFIED BOOKING SYSTEM

5.1 INTRODUCTION

In November 1976, a "Unified Booking Proposal for Outdoor Playing Facilities" was prepared by the Community Facilities Programme Committee (including representatives from the City of Ottawa and both Ottawa School Boards). This proposal was approved by that Committee at that time and submitted to each of the three public bodies for approval. It did receive approval, individually by the three agencies, but no formal signed agreement was ever prepared. It was initiated at the start of the 1977 season. The "basic principles" for booking under this proposal were stated as follows:

"a) The booking of all outdoor facilities will be the responsibility of a designated City staff person.

b) The receipt of requests for the booking of fields and outdoor facilities will be subject to an April 1 deadline. In allocating field bookings, the following priorities will apply:

- The participating organization owning a particular playing field facility.

- The other two participating organizations.

- Community Associations or School Community Councils affiliated with any of those participating organizations.

- All other groups.

In considering a request from other groups, recognition will be given to the previous pattern of use and the fair distribution of available time.

A designated representative of each of the Board Administrations will have an opportunity to review the proposed allocation of booking times prior to finalization of schedules and the notification of requesting organizations.

c) The City users permit should be reviewed and modified to reflect that it applies to facilities owned by the School Boards, as well as facilities owned by the City. In particular, the permit must offer liability protection to the School Boards as well as to the City.

d) During the spring school term, facilities will be booked after 6:00 p.m. and on Saturdays and Sundays. No facilities will be booked prior to a date which will be established each year depending on field conditions. All day bookings will be available beginning on July 1, up to and including Labour Day each summer. After 6:00 p.m. and week-end bookings may be available from the day after Labour Day to the end of the season.

In booking outdoor playing fields during the fall season, special maintenance problems arise, especially in connection with those facilities which are subjected to use by players wearing cleated footwear. Accordingly, playing fields operated by the O.B.E. and the O.R.C.S.S.B. will not normally be booked on week days after 6:00 p.m. during the fall season in recognition of the extremely heavy use these facilities receive.

e) All bookings will be subject to weather and field conditions and may be cancelled at any time at the sole discretion of the site owner.

f) Time should be protected so that outdoor community facilities provided by the School Board and the City can be available for casual neighbourhood use, particularly by children. That is, facilities will not be so heavily booked that there would be insufficient opportunity available for casual play and use."

A review of these basic principles commenced at the completion of the 1977 season, by each of the three bodies involved. A report is written annually, originating from the Ottawa Board of Education. With each year-end review, the principles seem to become more and more restrictive in terms of public use of School Board sports fields. This is evident in reviewing the 1980 year-end principles on stipulations imposed through the O.B.E. These are included in Sub-section 4.3 preceding. It was in the 1977 year-end O.B.E. report on the Unified Booking System, dated April 3, 1978, that the procedure was introduced of having several O.B.E. sports fields lie fallow each year for the total season for rejuvenation. Also in that report, however, a countering recommendation was made that "the Unified Booking Committee develop a long range plan to provide additional facilities on the present parks and playing fields in order to accommodate the ever-growing and changing needs of the users in the City of Ottawa". One principle which should be clarified in this recommendation is that such additional sports fields need not be restricted to present parks. It would be desirable if the School Boards equally shared in the responsibility to provide sports field facilities to meet the needs of the general public. This policy is generally accepted in terms of other recreational and community facilities, under the terms of the "Reciprocal Use Agreements", which are signed by the City and each of the two School Boards in two separate but identical agreement documents. This agreement does not cover, in specific terms, sports fields, their use, maintenance, nor construction. It basically applies to public-school shared use of more formal indoor; "hard" building facilities. It is not without its problems of application.

The acceptability of the Unified Booking System, its application and implications, and the relationship to the Reciprocal Use Agreement are discussed in Sub-section 5.2, the conclusions are contained in Sub-section 5.3, followed by the indicated recommendations in Sub-section 5.4.

5.2 THE UNIFIED BOOKING SYSTEM AND THE RECIPROCAL USE AGREEMENT

The Unified Booking System, which co-ordinates the permitting of the majority of sports field facilities under the jurisdiction of the City and the two School Boards, is administered by the City of Ottawa's Recreation Branch, thus serving as a central facility booking office for all three jurisdictional bodies.

As with any operation or system which addresses the task of applying the policies of public agencies and serving a wide range of public user groups, there are both perceived advantages and disadvantages (or elements requiring improvement) associated with it. Therefore, as the result of comments received from various user groups and through impressions gathered from observing the system, the following is a listing of perceived advantages and disadvantages of the currently operated Unified Booking System:

5.2.1 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE UNIFIED BOOKING SYSTEM

	ADVANTAGES		DISADVANTAGES
i)	The allocation of facilities is co-ordinated and centralized for better public access.	i)	The system must carry out the permitting operations of sports field facilities under the jurisdiction of three different agencies

ii) Prevents the over-allocation of permits to user groups by this centralized approach.

iii) Has the capability of controlling the extent to which any field is permitted and what fields are permitted within a community, allowing some time for spontaneous, non-permitted local use.

iv) Allows one office the opportunity to keep a total inventory of all facilities permitted, and total permitting data on a seasonal and annual bassis.

with at least two different mandates and philosophies on the public use of such facilities. This leads to other disadvantages such as:

ii) One agency-the City of Ottawa-has been placed in a more condecending role, as another agency-the O.B.E.-places its own restrictions on the use of their sports fields.

iii) There is no formal or overall binding agreement which establishes a common set of policies as such. For example, the O.B.E. has the right of taking several fields out of service for a year for upgrading, whereas this operation should be shared with the City which would similarily like to remove certain fields from service on an annual basis.

5.2.2. IMPLICATIONS OF THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

The Unified Booking System is a positive and useful service in the co-ordination of public sports field use. The conclusion that must be reached from a review of the pros and cons, however, is that it is a mutually agreed upon procedure without a mutually agreed upon set of rules or guidelines. The originally set down "basic principles" were acceptable to all concerned in 1977, but there was no binding agreement and the "rules" are subject to unilateral change by any of the three agencies.

The later stipulations such as limiting use to four periods per week, and removing certain fields from use for rejuvenation for a year, are not in themselves considered as negative policies. In fact, they have merit and should be equally considered and applied in one form or another to both City and School Board sports field facilities which receive intensive use by teams engaged in contact sports and/or users who wear cleated footwear.

In addition, it is felt that the O.B.E. stipulation of only allowing the permitted use of Board sports fields on week-end periods after the September start of school, is being unnecesarily restrictive. In some cases, where the earlier arrival of dusk in the Fall and costs of officials are factors, the sole intensive use of fields on week-ends may be satisfactory. On the other hand, where even one game per evening over certain week nights can be played by certain (less damage-imposing) leagues, the fields are able to be better used, the users are better served and the fields may not receive any more appreciable wear than they might otherwise receive. There is no reason to assume that the four period per week usage frequency or some variation thereof for permitted use cannot be applied over the total season. There may be certain fields where it is not practical due to the additional or primary scheduling of intensive High School league football play on them.

Some flexibility should be introduced into the application of the Unified Booking System. For example, if the users are children's teams without cleats, or adult teams in a recreational, no contact league (wearing modified cleats), perhaps use could be extended to five periods per week. It is realized that this is being done currently, on occasion, but it should be part of an overall policy.

If proven, responsible users are given more say in their use of specific fields over the course of the week, they may well take a more responsible attitude towards the use and related condition of the field; quite possibly resulting in a more realistically used and less worn field at the end of the season. This would particularly be the case if the user group realized that they were to get that field next year as well and that no field upgrading would be done in the event of abuse. This is, of course, suggesting the initiation of block leasing or permitting of certain sports field facilities to certain major user groups over the season (after 6:00 p.m week days, for example). This practice is, in fact, applied in other municipalities, such as Nepean, with success.

The above suggestions in this Sub-section are practical but not practicable, since the Unified Booking System is now administered with a double standard. There is a need for changes in this system to allow for the necessary flexibility of application, to mutual satisfaction of all three jurisdictional bodies. The changes suggested are:

a) The City of Ottawa should take over the construction and maintenance of at least selected sports field facilities under City and School Board jurisdiction, as concluded and recommended in Section 4. This would place designated sports fields under a common budget and a similar terms of reference.

b) The Unified Booking system should be applied equally under common rules, as stringently or as flexibly as they need be. These rules or policies should be contained within a formal, signed agreement. The basis of such an agreement exists under the present Reciprocal Use Agreement. As this Agreement calls for the mutual or reciprocal use of facilities without any direct payment for same between agencies, then it should apply to permitted sports field facilities except those where there is a rental charge, including Mooney's Bay sports fields and possibly the facilities at Laurentian High School.

The scope and flexibility of the Reciprocal Use Agreement would naturally have to be expanded to include the many specifics regarding sports field facilities, and the related concerns of each of the three jurisdictional bodies. This addressing of this Agreement is in fact timely as there appears to be some question as to a relative lack of reciprocity in the current interchange of use of facilities between the three agencies. This is both in terms of costs incured by each body in applying the agreement, and in respect to the limited availability of certain school facilities that should be more accessible to the public under the present terms of the Agreement.

The breakdown of annual costs incurred by each of the three jurisdictional agencies under the Agreement was examined by the Community Facilities Sub-Committee in 1978-79. This Sub-Committee (with representatives from all three agencies) prepared a report dated September 27, 1979, based on 1978 costs. It applies to City of Ottawa indoor pools, arenas, and outdoor ice rinks as utilized by the two School Boards, and the various School Board buildings used by public groups after school hours. The difference in the 1978 costs incurred by the City in relation to the School Boards is as follows:

Cost to the City of Ottawa	$513,333
Cost to the O.B.E.	$160,421
Cost to the O.R.C.S.S.B.	$ 72,188

In other words, over the 1978 period, the City of Ottawa expended over 3.1 times more than the Ottawa Board of Education and over 7.1 times what it cost the Separate School Board. A similar disparity between agencies in applying the Reciprocal Use Agreement exists currently. The situation has not significantly improved.

If the Reciprocal Use Agreement were to be considered to cover general policies for the Unified Booking process, as is proposed in this Report, the current policies and practices stemming from the Reciprocal Use Agreement should be reviewed. Possible variations in use, the availability of facilities and conditions under which facilities are made available should be thoroughly examined co-operatively by all three agencies.

A primary criticism, for example, was raised by several user groups concerning the general refusal by O.B.E. officials to allow sports leagues to have access to School washroom-change room facilities. This has direct implications on the Reciprocal Use Agreement in relation to the Unified Booking System, since the leagues are allowed to permit the field facilities, subject to the Unified Booking System, but not allowed to utilize the indoor washroom facilities, which are seemingly subject to the Reciprocal Use Agreement; at least under certain circumstances. It is acknowledged that there are two concerns here. Firstly, that the Agreement stipulates that a level of supervision be provided that is acceptable to the owner. Secondly, that some secondary schools do not have washroom facilities that can be closed off from the remainder of the school. There are some high schools, though, where the remainder of the building can be restricted, with washrooms made accessible. The issue then gets back to supervision. It is suggested that each major user group or sport association identify certain officials within their association who would agree to supervise at the site during the extent of the permit period and assume responsibility as a representative of the association. In the event of malicious damage, the association holding the permit will be held responsible to pay for said damage and rescind further use of the school's washroom facilities by the association for the remainder of the season.

5.3 CONCLUSIONS

It is concluded that the Unified Booking System is a positive concept in administering the use of the City and School Board sports field facilities. It is advantageous because:

a) It offers a centralized vehicle for better public access.

b) It controls over-allocation of permits to user groups.

c) It has the capability of controlling the permitting of fields to allow some availability of sports fields for local, spontaneous use.

d) It allows the opportunity for one office to keep a total sports field inventory and seasonal and annual permitting data.

Its disadvantages center around the fact that the system is not geared by a formal policy Agreement, laying down guidelines for all three jurisdictional bodies. As a result the O.B.E. has added stipulations to the application of the system since 1977, which offer positive benefits to the Board, but has negative implications towards the City and to the general users. The types of stipulations or principles imposed by the O.B.E. are, in principle, considered feasible but only if applied on an equal or common plane. Such principles which should be generally applied to permitted sports fields include:

a) Limit the periods of permitted use to a maximum rate of four or five periods per week over the season depending upon the nature of the users and the calibre of play.

b) Allow some general flexibility in this application through the booking office, in keeping with the four to five period per week usage guidelines. Factors such as type of use proposed, and level of use that a field is expected to receive over the season, should be considered.

c) Apply seasonal block permitting to selected major user groups for selected fields.

The application of the above principles may be achieved by elimiating the double standard which currently exists within the Unified Booking Syster. This may be so achieved by implementing a two-fold change as follows:

a) The City of Ottawa should assume responsibility for the construction and maintenance of at least selected sports field facilities under City and School Board jurisdiction (as outlined and recommended in Section 4).

b) The Unified Booking System should ultimately be governed under the Reciprocal Use Agreement, which itself should be co-operatively reviewed and revised, as required, in relation to present inconsistencies associated with it.

Finally, through direct input from a wide range of user groups, it is perceived that the City's current approach in the application of fees and charges for selected higher level sports fields, primarily at the regional and Provincial/ National level is an acceptable one with one reservation, indicated as item "a", below. Furthermore, the $3.00 administration fee for public user groups to obtain a permit for a sports field facility appears to be generally acceptable. It is projected that the revenue generated by the City in 1981 from this source would be about $1,875.00, stemming from the issuance of approximately 625 sports field facility permits over the spring to fall period.

There are in total, three reservations or qualifications which should be made about the application of fees and charges for sports field facilities:

a) Major user groups which are regular users of high level sports field facilities where rental and lighting charges are imposed, should be charged a lump or annual fee rather than on a per game basis. A team which plays an average of two games per week over the season is otherwise imposed an inordinate fee, hardly in keeping with the amateur, volunteer nature of the vast majority of facility users. At present, rental charges for field use and lighting is incured at the two top diamonds at Carlington Park and at the north and south sports fields at Mooney's Bay Complex. A fifteen dollar per hour rental fee is applied also, for the use of the sports field facilities at the Laurentian High School site. This proposal to revise the rental fee for these facilities was raised by certain high use leagues who regularly play at these fields. Total rental fees of $9,534.00 were received by the City from this source in 1980.

b) Discretion should be applied to imposing fees for lighting at many of the sports field facilities proposed for lighting (primarily softball diamonds) within the context of this Study, as such improvements are generally intended to increase the usage period to enable community groups to regularly use these facilities. The lighting is, in other words, in lieu of building new non-lighted local facilities (often since there are no alternative sites within the Ward). Two examples of such facilities are at Laroche Park (lighting of three softball diamonds) and at Hampton Park (lighting of 2 softball diamonds).

c) A penalty fee, should be imposed on any user group who permits a sports field facility but is found not to use same, without previously giving the Recreation Branch adequate prior notice. This may help reduce the number of groups who do not advise the Branch if they do not intend to utilize a facility that they have previously permitted.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

5.4.1 The Unified Booking Policy be co-operatively reviewed by the respective jurisdictional bodies and amended to contain such items as:

1. All soccer/football/rugby fields, regardless of level or ownership, are to be permitted no more than four or five periods per week, dependent upon the use proposed.

2. The annual sports field rejuvenation program is to be reviewed each year by all three jurisdictional bodies prior to final approval by each of these three respective agencies.

5.4.2 The Unified Booking Policy be investigated for inclusion under the Reciprocal Use Agreement.

5.4.3 The City of Ottawa review the rental charges for the sports field facilities.

5.4.4 The City of Ottawa continue not to charge for the use of lights at sports field facilities for community or local level use.

5.4.5 The City of Ottawa investigate the establishment of a penalty fee applied against all users who do not give the Recreation Branch adequate prior notice if said users do not intent to utilize a previoulsy permitted sports field facility.

6. SPORTS FIELD SURFACES - ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

In the wake of high demand and overuse of sports field and their subsequent deterioration, some municipalities have examined other alternatives for field sufaces, primarily for higher level, competition fields. The desire is to come up with a playing surface that can withstand consistent play and retain a uniform good quality. This discussion refers to a regulation sized field of 65 yards by 160 yards long.

There are two alternative types of playing field surfaces, beyond the good quality, basic turf field as indicated in Sub-section 3.4 of this report. One alternative calls for a natural turf surface, but incorporates a unique construction, consisting of primarily; sand medium over an extensive man-made drainage-irrigation system. This is commonly refered to as the "Prescription Athletic Turf" System, similar to that which exists at Lansdowne Park. The second alternative is the sometimes controversial Artificial Turf field. There are pros and cons to both types of field surfaces, and these are discussed here. This discussion is, in fact, an update of a study, tabled to City Council on February 18, 1974, prepared by the City of Ottawa in its investigation to re-surface the Lansdowne Park main field.

6.2 "PRESCRIPTION ATHLETIC TURF"

6.2.1 DESCRIPTION

The general procedure in installing a P.A.T. (Prescription Athletic Turf) field is as follows:

- Excavate the field to a depth of 16-18 inches, making the bottom perfectly flat.
- Plastic sheeting is laid completely over the 65 yard x 160 yard base.
- The drainage system is put into place, including 4 inch suction lines (piping) running the length of the field and 2 inch drainage lines running cross-ways.
- Approximately two double suction pumps are connected to the suction lines.
- An automatic irrigation system is then installed.
- The overall excavated area is filled with pure sand to grade (requiring a centrefield crown of only 2 1/2 inches above the sidelines).
- It is advised in cooler climates, like that in Ottawa, that heating cables be installed below the grass surface to allow the grass to continue to grow into the late fall playing season. This will also keep the ground from freezing and will melt light snow.
- Sodding is the final step, requiring sod which has been grown from seed in a soil medium similar to that on the constructed field.

6.2.2 COST FACTORS

The 1981 Capital Cost for such a field is estimated between $300,000 and $500,000. The reason for the range is firstly due to the unknown factor of the cost and specifications for heating cables, and secondly, due to an unknown cost factor for the supply of turf. This general cost estimate does not include any ancillary facilities such as spectator seating, fencing, or a field house. In offering an

annual operating cost factor, an estimate would include a need for one part-time staff member and considerably more fertilizer than is required for a normal field (since nutrients must be continually added to the sand medium). It might be estimated to cost about $10,000-$12,000 per year to maintain.

6.2.3 LIFE EXPECTANCY

A P.A.T. surface, if used regularly but reasonably (an average of possibly one to two games per day), would have a life expectancy which would be geared primarily by the deterioration of the man-made drainage and irrigation system. As such, a "debenture" lifetime of approximately 15 years might be expected.

6.2.4 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

The advantages of a P.A.T. field would include:

i) An excellent quality, resilient, natural turf field for all levels of play.

ii) Excellent drainage, allowing play to occur in spite of a previous rain or wet condition.

iii) The turf becomes deeply rooted and well established in the optimal soil medium and, as a result, the surface is able to withstand substantially more abuse and compaction than a traditional field.

iv) The field surface could generally be used for a wide range of sports including field hockey, due to the uniformity and density of the turf cover.

The disadvantages of the P.A.T. field would include:

i) The high initial cost for a field which can withstand only a slight increase in the average number of games played per week, over and above a traditional field surface.

ii) The relatively high annual maintenance costs in relation to more basic turf fields.

6.3 ARTIFICIAL TURF

6.3.1 DESCRIPTION

There is one major company in North America that produces and installs artificial turf sports fields. That is the Monsanto Company, with head office in St. Louis, Missouri. Their product is refered to as the Astro Turf-8 System. It consists of three main components, as follows:

- A uniform asphalt sub-base.

- A foamed plastic impact cushion glued to the asphalt surface.

- The woven blade-like artificial turf surface affixed to the foam cushion.

6.3.2 COST FACTORS

The 1981 Capital Cost for the Astro Turf-8 surface and cushion, initial line striping, and its installation is estimated by the Monsanto Company to cost $783,000 (Canadian dollars, including tariffs, local taxes and Federal taxes). This price does not include the asphalt sub-base preparation, which would be done under separate contract by local contractors. The sub-base and peripheral drainage might be estimated to cost about $250,000 in addition.

Therfore, the total capital cost for the full installation of an artificial turf field would be about $1 million. As was the case in identifying a capital cost estimate for the P.A.T. system, the above cost estimate for the artificial turf field does not include any ancillary components such as lighting which would normally accompany such a facility. The Monsanto Company estimates the annual operating costs of such a field would be about $5,500. This would include an annual complete re-striping, one line striping touch-up, one flush cleaning, and occasional litter vacuuming or pick-up.

6.3.3 LIFE EXPECTANCY

The Astro Turf-8 system is guaranteed for eight years by the Monsanto Company, covering materials and workmanship. The firm advises that it is not possible to say exactly how long any given field will last. It would be reasonable to estimate the life of such an artificial turf surface at 10 years.

6.3.4 ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

The advantages of the artificial turf field include:

i) A much higher potential frequency of use may be made of an artificial turf field as opposed to a basic turf field. Theoretically, an artificial turf field could withstand use all day every day. However, from a more practical and relative perspective, a comparison of the frequency of use feasible during more primary, heavier demanded periods would be a more reasonable guide. Such a comparison between use of an artificial turf field and a basic turf field may be readily shown:

- A lighted artificial turf field might be used for approximately 38 prime hours per week (i.e. 5 hours/week day evening and from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. on each of Saturday and Sunday).

  A natural turf field should be used approximately 14 hours per week (2 week day evenings and two-4 hour week-end periods).

- In our climate, an artificial turf field could be reasonably used from April 1 to December 1. This computes to 32 weeks, or 1,216 available primary user hours.

  A natural turf field, on the other hand would be optimally expected to accommodate play from May 15 to November 15. This amounts to 24 weeks, or 336 available primary user hours.

- In summary, based on this comparison, an artificial turf field would offer 3.6 times more primary user hours than a natural turf field. However, the potential use of an artificial turf field extends well beyond that ratio, in comparison to natural turf fields, if one expands the use beyond prime usage hours.

ii) All levels of activity and all types of sports can be played on an artificial turf field with the continuous, uniform surface always intact.

iii) An artificial turf field cannot be easily damaged, either through natural elements (rain, snow, etc.) or by man-imposed means (by installing heavy equipment, platforms on it; by driving on it, etc.).

The disadvantages of the artificial field include:

i) The high initial capital cost required to construct such a field surface, coupled with the comparatively limited "debenture" life of the surface.

ii) The lack of "give" and "hardness" of the surface is a criticism of some athletes, with some claiming that it contributes to a higher incidence of injury in field sports. This is a controversy which has led to data being presented to both support and refute this claim. There is no definite position one way or the other. It is apparent that certain factors do contribute to injuries and whether the nature of artificial turf in turn enhances those factors is another question. These factors include the speed or intensity of the game, particularly in a contact sport; and the sureness of footing of the users (i.e. no "give" in the field vs. a damp field vs. a natural field).

6.4 CONCLUSIONS

The conclusions for this discussion are clear and may be stated very precisely:

6.4.1 The "Prescription Athletic Turf" field is, by most reports, the best natural turf field that money can currently buy, and it requires a lot of money to do so. As a result, for a top level sports field, to be used primarily by top competitive groups, and secondarily by subsidiary user groups, it is a viable alternative. Such specialized natural turf fields should not be widely constructed, firstly, because of the high capital and operating costs required; but secondly, because more basically constructed sports fields, as described in Sub-section 3.4, will very adequately serve the majority of users given a realistic frequency of use and a regular maintenance program, as stipulated in this Report. Nothing more elaborate is required for 95% of the users. No additional P.A.T. fields are warranted at this time in the City of Ottawa, beyond those currently existing at Lansdowne Park and Mooney's Bay.

6.4.2 The price tag for an artificial turf field is in some respects forbidding. The prospect of the surface only lasting an estimated ten years is even more disheartening. However, the fact that one artificial turf field is equivalent to at least 3.6 natural turf fields, taking into account only high demand, primary usage hours, the prospect becomes somewhat brighter.

6.4.3 The viability for an artificial turf field is realized under the following combined circumstances:

i) That it may serve as an alternative to providing up to ten (10) new regulation natural turf sports fields;

ii) That the field facility would be readily accessible to the majority of the population; and,

iii) That the sports field facility would be opened and available for use by all levels and by all ages of users from morning to the late evening, most if not all days of the week.

If the above three major factors existed within a municipality, could be applied together, in Ottawa, then it is proposed that a regulation, lighted artificial turf field with ancillary facilities would be a wise public investment. The first logical site choice for such a field would be Lansdowne Park. Naturally the facility usage policy would have to change. However, the provision of public use on the main field need not alter the current terms of use by the Ottawa Rough Riders, for example. They could still be provided the field

hours of 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. weekdays and noon to 2 p.m. on weekends, plus games. The main difference would be that the Rough Riders would be one of many user groups utilizing this field surface. Certainly the outright public use of the Lansdowne Park field would function more consistently following the proposed re-location of the Central Canada Exhibition Association operation.

6.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

6.5.1 The City of Ottawa investigate cost-sharing alternatives to install a regulation-sized artificial turf field at Lansdowne Park in accordance with the following circumstances:

1. That it be an alternative to providing up to ten (10) regulation natural turf sports fields in Ottawa;

2. That the field facility would be readily accessible to the majority of the population; and

3. That the sports field facility be open and available for use by all levels and by all ages of users from morning to the late evening, most, if not all, days of the week.

7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This Study examined the demand, supply, operations-maintenance, and administration of sports field facilities. The analysis of demand and supply was carried out at both the City-Regional scale and at the Ward level.

The Regional thrust of this Study was included since certain Region-wide sport associations, such as Little League Baseball, the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association, Outaouais Field Hockey Club, North Eastern Ontario Amateur Football Association, and others, participate throughout the area municipalities, including Ottawa, without recognition of political boundaries. What is recognized by the Regional sports groups is that sports field facilities are required throughout the Region, in relation to the general population distribution of the users - the respective teams and leagues. Therefore, the deficiencies that have been identified as City-Regional scale facilities in this study, take into consideration those facilities that are needed to serve such wider scale associations within the City of Ottawa. Another factor enters into the evaluation when considering top level amateur sports field facilities; that being, the provision of such facilities in as centralized or accessible a location as possible to the target users, and spectators, from throughout the Region.

The City-Regional analysis also examined the demand and supply situation for sports field facilities that are somewhat unique, less popular (or in their infancy at this time). Some of these facility types may also be considered at the local or ward scale. However, they were included in the City-Regional discussion since the demand is generally limited to special interest groups and/or of a nature where the demand at the local level is not currently obvious or,alternatively, existent. This refers to such sports as cricket, bocci, lawn bowling, horseshoes, petanque, rugby...The conclusions and recommendations made for such sports, in many cases, reflect the Regional character or specificity of the sport. Their inclusion in that section, though, is not meant to suggest that some of the facilities should not be provided at the local level as future demand warrants it.

At the Ward level, the demand and supply of the primary, highly popular types of facilities were analysed on a Ward by Ward basis. This included such facilities as softball and baseball diamonds, soccer and football fields. The resulting conclusions and recommendations not only reflect the present and near future demand from existing recreation and community associations, local leagues, teams, commercial and industrial groups and other recreational and low calibre competitive users, but also, they recognize the latent demand for these types of facilities by non-organized resident groups, for spontaneous play.

It was also identified in the analysis and resulting conclusions that while a heavy or consistent demand for sports fields may not be evident, now, within a particular ward, the trend may jump drastically in the immediate future, given additional (or a minimum of) organization, whether it be via volunteer residents or through the Recreation Branch (or some other agency). Current and changing population trends within a ward may also infer possible increases or variation in demand. This factor relates to another in that demand is often not visible when supply of facilities does not exist, thereby necessitating that the analysis of needs take into account the probability of some degree of latent demand.

A general summary of conclusions derived from these analyses of supply and demand is presented in Sub-section 7.2. This is followed by an outline of the sports field construction specifications

proposed as policy for new sports fields, at both the community and City-Regional scales. This is contained in Sub-section 7.3.

The next two Sub-sections, 7.4 and 7.5, include a summary of the conclusions stemming from the review of operations-maintenance considerations (with reference to specifications of new sports fieldsand cost factors) and of the administration of sports field facilities for public use. Finally, Sub-section 7.6 identifies an alternative facility concept, that might partially offset a significant deficit of regulations sports fields.

7.2 DEMAND - SUPPLY

7.2.1 City-Regional Scale

A summary identifying the general nature of the resulting conclusions is indicated, by sport, in the following chart. It must be noted that the conclusions are indicated in general terms here. Site specific, detailed information is contained in Sub-Section 3.2 of this report.

SUMMARY OF CITY-REGIONAL SCALE CONCLUSIONS

BY SPORT

SPORT	Facility Upgrading		New Facilities		Other Considerations
	Fields	Other Components	Fields	Other Components	
BASEBALL	3	Backstop extension at one diamond. Convert to infield mix at maximum of 8 diamonds; and later, possibly others if successful. Place players benches behind sideline fencing at all new and future up-graded diamonds.		Above ground dugouts for one diamond; 3 sets of lights, and spectator seating for 3 diamonds; parking and field house at one multi-facility site.	Baseball League and association offficials to be involved in planning process of up-grading high level facilities. Equipment storage boxes or alternative facilities should be provided at the key diamonds utilized by the local baseball leagues.
BOCCI		Minor repairs to 6 existing courts, as required.			A demand for additional facilities in the near future is not evident.
CRICKET			1	See "Baseball"- reference to parking and field house (same site).	Given new facility and its primary use, two currently permitted fields, shared with other user groups, would no longer be required for cricket.

(chart - continued)

SPORT	Facility Upgrading: Fields	Facility Upgrading: Other Components	New Facilities: Fields	New Facilities: Other Components	Other Considerations
FIELD HOCKEY			2 (good quality fields with irrigation).	Field house, parking (both may be provided as part of other proposals).	
FOOTBALL (TACKLE)			2	Field lighting, spectator seating, field house facilities at two sites (to serve other user groups also).	Inadequacies in practice facility requirements to be dealt with between the pertinent clubs and the City of Ottawa, at the local level.
FOOTBALL (TOUCH, FLAG), AND SOCCER, AND RUGBY		Add about 1100 more spectator seats at one field. Another field to be self-contained, spectator seating added for 2,000, automatic irrigation. Investigate parking and traffic circulation at this site.	5 (touch) 2 (flag) 13 (soccer) 2 (rugby) Total: 22 new fields required for 1981 demand.	Washroom facilities (even portable toilets intially) for field sites. Field house or change hut for selected football field sites.	New regulation fields for soccer, football, or rugby (practice) should be 65 yards x 160 yards in size. West end is area most urgently in need of new regulation fields.
HORSESHOES	15 pits	Re-build existing pits and walkways, improve lighting at main existing site. Carry out annual inspection program of existing horseshoe pits and implement necessary repairs, or remove certain facilities if demand for them does not exist.			Other sites should be added or improved at the Ward or local level, as future demand warrants.

(chart - continued)

SPORT	Facility Upgrading		New Facilities		Other Considerations
	Fields	Other Components	Fields	Other Components	
LACROSSE					No additional facilites are indicated in the near future.
LAWN BOWLING					The City should consider a purchase of service agreement or grants in lieu of taxes for the existing member-run clubs.
PETANQUE	1				City should monitor play on the up-graded facility that was started last year, to assess future demand.
RUGBY					Rugby clubs which apply for prime permit time for practices should be evaluated on an equal basis with other applying user groups.
SOFTBALL		If alternatives are available, convert up to a maximum of 15 higher level softball diamonds to an infield mix rather than stonedust, and later possibly others, if successful.		Indoor practice facilities are required for batting, pitching and catching on an all year round basis, for the more competitive users. Investigation for this should be focused solely upon existing buildings which could easily accomodate this proposed use.	Detailed annual inspection program of all ball diamond facilities, with follow-up repairs carried out. Any new ball diamonds or added components are indicated at the Ward level.

(chart - continued)

SPORT	Facility Upgrading		New Facilities		Other Considerations
	Fields	Other Components	Fields	Other Components	
TRACK AND FIELD	1	and related components at the site proposed for up-grading.			The indoor track facility situation should be reviewed. Existing outdoor linear pathways should continue to be regularly ploughed in winter and maintained.
CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING					As potential lighted sports field sites become developed, the City should promote in-town cross-country ski programs on such sites, beyond the present Mooney's Bay program. City should promote the provision of cross-country ski trails and related components along the linear parkways, such as the Ottawa River Parkway.

7.2.2 Ward Level

The major facilities reviewed and analyzed on a ward by ward basis involved baseball and softball diamonds and soccer/football fields. The other more specialized or less heavily demanded facilities were thus covered in the City-Regional overview. As such, a summary of conclusions of sports field supply versus demand may be readily outlined in the following chart. Again, the details indicated here are not site specific. That site specific information is included in Sub-Section 3.3 of this report.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS BY WARD

WARD	BALL DIAMONDS			SOCCER-FOOTBALL FIELDS		
	FACILITIES SUBJECT TO REVISION OF PERMITS	FACILITIES TO BE UPGRADED	NEW FACILITIES	FACILITIES SUBJECT TO REVISION OF PERMITS	FACILITIES TO BE UPGRADED	NEW FACILITIES
*BRITANNIA	2	1	-	-	-	4 (2 regulation)
CARLETON	-	-	2	-	1	2 (2 regulation)
RICHMOND	6	2	1	2	-	4 (2 regulation)
*QUEENSBORO	5	4	-	-	-	3 (3 regulation)
ELMDALE	3	3	-	2	-	1 (1 regulation)
*DALHOUSIE	2	2	-	3	-	1 (1 regulation)
*CAPITAL	2	3	-	4	-	-
*WELLINGTON	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1 regulation)
*ST. GEORGES	5	1	-	2	1	3 (3 regulation)
BY-RIDEAU	4	1	1	2	1 (1 regulation)	2 (2 regulation)

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS BY WARD

WARD	BALL DIAMONDS			SOCCER-FOOTBALL FIELDS		
	FACILITIES SUBJECT TO REVISION OF PERMITS	FACILITIES TO BE UPGRADED	NEW FACILITIES	FACILITIES SUBJECT TO REVISION OF PERMITS	FACILITIES TO BE UPGRADED	NEW FACILITIES
OVERBROOK-FORBES	-	2	2	-	2	4 (4 regulation)
*ALTA VISTA CANTERBURY	8	1	1	-	7 (3 regulation)	5 (5 regulation)
BILLINGS	5	3	1	-	-	6 (5 regulation)
*RIVERSIDE	-	-	7	1	-	9 (9 regulation)
TOTAL - SPORTSFIELDS	42	23	15	16	12 (4 regulation)	46 (40 regulation)

*Denotes Wards for which there are contained (one or two) additional conclusions not included under the six categories above. Reference is made to the respective Ward overbiew to identify the specific items.

7.2.3 General Summary

Certain significant trends are emerging in terms of sports field use and demand. These major trends are as follows:

7.2.3.1 Baseball

A steady interest is evident in the eight and nine year old age groups in Little League Baseball, but it is more notable on two other fronts:

a) The 14 and 15 year old sector, with indications of some growth beyond the Little League set-up into the Interprovincial Senior Baseball League; and

b) A strong interest within the girls 10-12 year old age group is prompting the possible initiation of a girl's softball league in 1981 in certain sectors of the Region under the auspices and mandate of the Little League Organization.

7.2.3.2 Softball

Softball will continue to be popular, but growth, for the most part, has leveled off at the City-Regional (highly competitive) scale of play. Demand for additional softball diamonds and playing time is still growing at the community level, in various localities throughout the City. Two other trends are also emerging, as follows:

a) Indications are that growth in adult slow-pitch will be evident in the near future, with an implication that any new community level softball diamonds built in the City should possess a full sized (approximately 225 foot) outfield. An adult slow-pitch league already exists in Hull and Gatineau.

b) Interest in children's T-ball is currently visible and that sector will continue to show growth in the near future both at an organized and non-organized level.

The proposals for new softball diamonds in certain wards throughout the City are to some extent indicative of these trends, but are also a reflection of a need to improve a deficit situation of community level diamonds in certain parts of the City, to satisfy the existing and future general consistent demand.

7.2.3.3 Football

While tackle football at the minor, midget and Ontario Football Conference level is expected to remain steady and relatively healthy in the near future, the unquestionable, strong growth is seen to come from touch football. An increase of some 22 new teams just within the 920 player Ottawa Senior Touch Football League is realistic and expected from 1980 to 1981. This growth is evident in the adult men's sector, but can also be expected in the women's, children's and youth's sectors as well. Flag football, although relatively new, is also expected to demonstrate some expansion of football play in the area in the near future, given a more concerted organizational structure.

7.2.3.4 Soccer

Interest in soccer play is simply growing in all sectors and at all levels in the Ottawa area (Ottawa, Nepean, Gloucester). A plateau to this trend of expansion is not indicated yet and may not be evident within the next five years. Soccer officials currently predict a cumulative natural increase in this sport of 10 per cent per annum. With 6,000 players registered in 1980 in the Ottawa-Carleton Soccer

Association, a major but not the only soccer group in this area, this implies, for example, a projected growth of 600 players in this Region in 1981. This includes players from the neighbourhood recreational house league level to the top senior amateur competitive level.

7.2.3.5 Other Sports

The trends in other sports in the area have less dramatic implications in terms of sports field demand and supply. However, this does not imply that their needs are any less significant. For example, Ottawa and Region are somewhat unique in having a very healthy and competitive representation in field hockey, rugby, cricket, track and field, to name some, which are demonstrating a degree of growth and expanding interest, in their own right.

7.2.4 Deficit of Fields

It is recognized that a cursory review of the two summary tables, above, presents a seemingly inflated projected deficit of regulation soccer/football sports fields in Ottawa, with an indicated need for 40 regulation sized fields at the Ward level (across the 15 Wards) and another 22 to 25 fields at the City-Regional scale. However, it isreadily substantiated as being a reasonable projection, based upon the following premises:

a) The field deficit at the City-Regional scale is clearly shown in Sub-Section 3.2, with present use figures and growth assessments, as actually being the deficit of fields in Ottawa in 1981.

b) The fields proposed at the Ward level are projected as being required between now and 1988, this study being considered to have a five to eight year scope. Some wards currently possess a deficit of soccer/football fields, such as most of the west and central area wards, and new fields are needed now. The same holds true for such eastern sector Wards such as Overbrook-Forbes, St. Georges and By-Rideau.

c) Some Wards are being projected as needing additional sports fields, based upon an assessment of latent demand, and future growth. For example, in Billings and Riverside Wards, a proportion of the projected sports field needs are focusing upon future needs in young and currently growing communities, such as the Western (Hunt Club) and, to some extent, the Eastern (Greenboro) Communities. These being new residential areas,however, there is a current need for some new fields to serve present demand. A similar situation exists in the eastern sector of the Overbrook-Forbes Ward.

d) It is not a matter of making do with existing soccer/football fields since these regulation fields across the City, for the most part being under O.B.E. ownership, are fully permitted. A review of permit information in each ward overview will substantiate this. Most of the permit time on these fields is consumed by City-Regional sport associations and leagues. Local sport groups, recreational and competitive, and a significant proportion of non-organized spontaneous users at the community level just do not have access to this limited number of highly demanded fields.

e) Certain sports fields proposed in many of the Wards are intended to serve both local and City-Regional use functions. It is estimated that about 35% of all regulation soccer/football fields proposed at the ward level could and should serve wider scale use as well. In fact, some of the fields proposed on City owned lands or those currently under agreement by the City, could be implemented at a faster rate than those that are yet to be subject to a use or lease agreement with another jurisdictional

agency. It should be noted, however, that as certain residential communities become better organized and/or their needs develop, such sports fields will have to revert back to primarily local use, and the City-Regional sports fields proposed will have to be developed on a follow-up basis hopefully within a five year time frame.

f) While it is true that all of the sports fields proposed are necessary, it is nonetheless recognized that all sites identified for sports field development may not be available for such use. This is particularly the case with certain tracts under the jurisdiction of other agencies. Alternatives may, at the same time, exist in their stead.

g) The above point leads to this final and very critical one - that, in all practicality, the City of Ottawa may find that in spite of developing as many new sports fields as is financially and jurisdictionally possible, the demand for soccer/football fields may well still outstrip supply. If this proves to be the case in the end, then the respective sport associations and leagues must accept such a fact and act accordingly. This may mean having to restrict player registration reducing the playing season (possibly having two half seasons to accommodate more players), looking elsehwere (outside the City of Ottawa) for facilities, or even building their own facilities (as the rugby clubs did at Twin Elm Park).

7.3 SPORTS FIELD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

It was concluded that two general levels of sports field facilities would be identified in terms of new sports field construction specifications. The two levels simply being identified as low and high level facilities. The former would include new neighbourhood and community scale facilities, and the latter would refer to the City, Regional and some Provincial/National scale facilities (some specific Provincial/National level facilities may go beyond these specifications, calling for additional components, to meet expanded or unique requirements).

The proposed construction specifications for new sports fields, included in Sub-Section 3.4, call for a quality field base to be installed, similar for both levels of sports fields, with uniform drainage, ground cover, etc. It is also proposed that no goal posts, backstops, field markings, players benches, be installed for the first season, so as to discourage play. In fact, T-rails are suggested to be placed throughout the field for the first season, if necessary, to prevent play and to allow the turf to properly germinate and grow. The specifications proposed for high level facilities carry on from there and recommend the installation of an automatic irrigation system and some limited spectator seating. There may also be a need, as an option, for additional drainage components.

The capital cost estimate for a new low level regulation sized sports field (ball diamond or soccer/football field), incorporating such specifications is $25,000 to $30,000. Similarly, an estimate for a new high level sports field facility, as per the proposed specifications, is between $70,000 (soccer/football field) and $100,000 (ball diamond). This information is contained in Sub-Section 3.5.

7.4 OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Operations and maintenance, in its simplest form refers to the regular measures taken to allow for the continued use of sports field facilities. Conclusions on these perceived measures are stated herein. The context and implications of the maintenance of sports fields, however, is farther-reaching than that. It must start with the initial construction of the sports field facility and the

subsequent degree of use after construction. An operations and maintenance program may be superlative, but the result will be inferior if the basic facility was poorly or cheaply constructed and/or is being overused or abused. Conversely, if a facility is well constructed, and use is realistically controlled, a sports field will accommodate use for years with just regular, consistent maintenance as is practised by the City of Ottawa.

It is apparent that there are varying levels of maintenance of sports fields, by virtue of the fact that there are three agencies - the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa Board of Education, and the Separate School Board -all carrying out their own maintenance programs, with varying intensity and differing policies of operation.

The City of Ottawa has a good quality maintenance program, based upon a regular set of Council approved "Quality Standard(s)", carried out on a cyclical basis. This maintenance program is estimated to cost about $1,500.00 per sports field to operate, in 1980, servicing 134 recognized sports fields (with a total estimated 1980 budget of $200,816). With the exception of Carlington Park, Mooney's Bay, and Lansdowne park, the City basically carries out one level of maintenance, as per the "Quality Standard". It is this regular cyclical program which has caused some complaints from the users since, for example, during the peak of the growing season, the grass grows at a faster rate than it can be cut on this regular basis. Similarly, the extent of use and occurrence of minor damage on sports field facilities may take place at a higher frequency than the respective maintenance crews can attend to them. This is particularly the case with more highly competitive users particularly on higher level facilities, but not always. Sometimes it is the users who are negligent in not carrying out daily "house-keeping" tasks, such as raking the pitcher's mound and home plates.

The Ottawa Board of Education has two levels of operations and maintenance. The higher level is of equal or better quality than the City's, and is directed at the Board's 31 secondary school sports field facilities. The operations are not dissimilar to those practised by the City of Ottawa, although minor differences exist. These fields, however, are of high importance to the school curriculum and as such, the O.B.E. spent an estimated average of $4,530.00 per sports field in 1980 for maintenance of these fields. This is about three times what the City estimated it spent in that year in maintenance, per sports field.

The lower level of maintenance, as carried out by the O.B.E., generally covers the 60 sports field facilities on elementary school sites. It is a very basic level of maintenance, with grass cutting being the primary operation. In fact, the cutting of grass is less frequent at elementary school fields, so as to simply comply with the Noxious Weed Act. It is not acceptable for regular sports field use. The 1980 cost estimate for this lower level program is about $1,000 per sports field.

The Separate School Board has a very minimal maintenance program for its 21 recognized sports fields, and spent an estimated $350 to $500 per sports field in 1980, to primarily cut the grass, simply as required.

Beyond the variations indicated above, there is another key difference between the O.B.E. operations-maintenance procedures and those of the City. This refers to the O.B.E. practice of annually removing several secondary school soccer/football fields from use for the season, to allow for their rejuvenation. This reduces the annual total inventory; it often places an extreme field deficit in one sector of the City or

another (as the O.B.E. does not consider public use patterns in their decision of what fields to close); and, it further places additional strain on the City's limited sports fields which cannot be placed in fallow due to the high public demand. Therefore, a double or varying standard, in sports field operations and maintenance, seems to exist.

There are five summary conclusions with resulting recommendations that are made concerning the operations - maintenance of sports field facilities in Ottawa. They are:

a) That the City of Ottawa and the School Boards investigate entering into a cost-sharing agreement, to have the City of Ottawa assume responsibility for the construction and maintenance of selected sports field facilities.

b) That the City carry out a sports field rejuvenation program of specific existing sports fields after new (replacement) fields are constructed in the same area. Field rejuvenation is estimated to cost between $2,000 and $10,000 per sports field.

c) That any sports field that is upgraded or rejuvenated under City of Ottawa jurisdiction be placed in fallow for a total playing season, unless otherwise authorized by the Commissioner of Physical Environment and the Commissioner of Community Development, or their designates.

d) That a supplementary "rover crew" should exist, under the Grounds and Trees Division of the Physical Environment Department, to:
   i) carry out a higher level of maintenance in some existing or proposed City and Regional level sports field facilities that are not or would not be maintained by a full-time caretaker;

   ii) respond to "emergency" calls for minor repairs to sports field facilities, with the possible ability to implement a charge-back to the requesting user group;

   iii) help maintain additional fields that might fall under the City's jurisdiction, through agreement; and,

   iv) advise and work with user groups in the context of a "user self-help program" of daily maintenance. This last point leads to the fifth and final summary conclusion.

e) That a "user self-help sports field maintenance program" be initiated by the City. It would allow major user groups who have primary permitting use of certain facilities to carry out day to day minor maintenance operations on said facilities under the policy control and monitoring of the Physical Environment Department. When functionally in place, this program could relieve the Grounds and Trees Division of a significant proportion of daily complaints and staff time, and at the same time would more fully satisfy the participating user groups. It is proposed that such groups be provided with materials and/or limited equipment as opposed to providing any form of a monetary grant, under this program.

7.5 ADMINISTRATION

Reference was made at the start of the Operations - Maintenance Section that the degree of use plays a major factor in the potential functioning and condition of a sports field facility. The question of the use of sports fields, their permitting or limitation of permitting is addressed under this section. The formal control of sports field use is centered around the Unified Booking System, as co-ordinated by the Recreation Branch of the City of Ottawa. It was

initiated in 1977, and applies to the sports field facilities under City of Ottawa, Ottawa Board of Education and Separate School Board jurisdiction. On the positive side, this system offers the public a centralized access from which to permit facilities, and allows for a more consistent and co-ordinated distribution and control of sports fields.

However, a binding agreement was never signed by all three bodies, and as such an inequity of application has resulted since 1977, between the School Board facilities and those of the City of Ottawa. In 1979, the O.B.E. introduced more restrictive policies concerning the use of O.B.E. sports field facilities. As such, the sports fields may only be used for four periods per week (example: Tuesday and Thursday evenings and one four hour period on each of Saturday and Sunday) over the spring and summer; and only on the two week-end periods in the fall. Again, as is the case in absorbing the removal of several O.B.E. sports fields for rejuvenation each year, this type of one-sided policy places a higher use burden on City operated sports fields.

The limitation of use of sports fields, to four or five periods per week, with some degree of flexibility, depending upon the nature of the use proposed, is a worthwhile concept, but only if applied generally. This practical and flexible approach to permitting may be applied to other concepts, such as block permitting of certain sports fields over the season to specific major user groups.

In light of the weaknesses of the Unified Booking System, including the double standard that currently exists, and to incorporate policies of use, as above, which could be mutually satisfactory to all three jurisdictional bodies, the following action is suggested for implementation, as follows:

1. As was proposed in Sub-Section 7.3, an investigation should be carried out with the School Boards to enter into a cost-sharing agreement for the City to assume responsibility for the construction and maintenance of selected sports field facilities.

2. The Unified Booking Policy should be co-operatively reviewed by the respective jurisdictional bodies and amended to contain such items as:

   i) All soccer/football/rugby fields, regardless of level or ownership, are to be permitted no more than four or five periods per week, depending upon the use proposed.

   ii) The annual sports field rejuvenation program is to be mutually agreed upon by all jurisdictional bodies stipulated within the Reciprocal Use Agreement. In other words, the decision to close down certain fields for a season should not rest with one jurisdictional agency to the detriment of the other(s) and the public; but instead, a mutual decision should be made, considering the intent and policy of each body, to arrive at an annual compromise decision acceptable to all concerned.

3. The Unified Booking Policy should be investigated for inclusion under the Reciprocal Use Agreement. This step may logically follow after the Unified Booking Policy has been reviewed and amended.

Three other summary conclusions may also be made on permitting and administration:

1. The City of Ottawa should review the rental charges for the sports field facilities. Rental fees are charged by the City for field and/or lighting use at the two top diamonds (numbers 1 and 3) of Carlington Park, and at the north and south soccer-football fields at Mooney's Bay. There is also a fifteen dollar per hour rental fee imposed for the use of sports field facilities at Laurentian High School. At a rate of $8.00 (without lights) and $20.00 (with lights) at Carlington Park and $15.00 (without lights) and $20.00 (with lights) at Mooney's Bay, a major user group who plays two games per week at such a facility would incur a high facility rental fee over the season. It is problematic to many of the teams and leagues of an amateur, volunteer status and it is therefore their opinion that the City should review its policy, in an attempt to arrive at a more reasonable format on charging rental fees to amateur user groups. The City of Ottawa received a total revenue of $9,534 from rentals from these high calibre facilities in 1980.

2. The City of Ottawa should continue not to charge for the use of lights at sports field facilities for community level use. It is felt that discretion should be applied to imposing rental fees for the use of lights at facilities other than at the highest level installation, such as Carlington Park and Mooney's Bay. Apart from the question of varying groups of all ages from different sectors of the City being unable to pay such a charge, it is also true that some existing facilities, such as ball diamonds, are proposed in this Study to be provided with lights, largely as an alternative to building a new non-lighted facility in the area. This is a necessary situation if there is no other alternative site for a needed additional facility. Many of the user groups at these facilities will nonetheless be local community residents or, frequently, strictly recreational participants (as opposed to City-Regional scale competitive league players).

3. The City of Ottawa should investigate the establishment of a penalty fee applied against all users who do not use a permitted sports field facility without giving the Recreation Branch adequate advance notice. This policy may help reduce the number of groups who do not advise the Branch if they do not intend to utilize a facility that they previously permitted.

7.6 SPORTS FIELD SURFACES - ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS

In addition to considering the more basic options of providing additional natural turf fields at both the Ward and City-Regional scale, there is one significant but supplementary facility alternative. This refers to the provision of an artificial turf field.

If primary user hours over the course of the week were applied for comparison, an artificial turf field could accommodate 3.6 times more users than a natural turf field. However, if an artificial turf field were made available to the public from morning to late evening practically every day of the week, then the difference in degree of potential use between an artificial turf and natural turf fields increases much more.

The 1981 cost estimate for the installation of an artificial turf field is $1 million, with an annual operating cost estimate of about $5,500. The life expectancy of the artificial turf surface is said to be about 10 years.

Due to the high cost factor, but also in recognition of the high use potential of this type of facility, it is concluded that the City of Ottawa should investigate cost-sharing alternatives to install a regulation-sized artificial turf field at Lansdowne Park in accordance with the following circumstances:

1. That it be an alternative to providing up to ten regulation natural turf sports fields in Ottawa;

2. That the field facility would be readily accessible to the majority of the population; and,

3. That the sports field facility be open and available for use by all levels and by all ages of users from morning to the late evening, most, if not all, days of the week.

All of the conclusions indicated herein are proceeded by responding detailed recommendations, identified in summary in the following Section. An implementation procedure for the recommendations is outlined in Section 9.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 CITY AND REGIONAL SCALE

It is recommended that:

8.1.1 Baseball

8.1.1.1 The (senior-big league) Little League baseball diamond at the (N.C.C. owned City leased) Lynda Lane Site be upgraded by installing lights, spectator bleachers for up to 500 people, a scoreboard, and a mixed material or grassed-skinned infield (with water source).

8.1.1.2 The Interprovincial Senior League baseball diamond at the Lynda Lane Site be upgraded by installing lights, spectator bleachers for up to 1,000 people, two above-ground dugouts, a scoreboard, and a grassed-skinned infield, and water source.

8.1.1.3 On-site parking and a field house with canteen be constructed at the Lynda Lane Site, to serve baseball, cricket and, possibly, field hockey participants, and spectators.

8.1.1.4 The senior baseball diamond at Pinecrest Park be upgraded by installing lights, additional spectator seating for up to 500 people, a mixed material infield, and raising the central section of the existing backstop.

8.1.1.5 A ball diamond advisory committee, to include representatives from the Department of Community Development, Department of Physical Environment and selected users, as required, be established to investigate possible infield mixes, and their feasibility in terms of cost, maintenance requirements and effectiveness in use.

8.1.1.6 The ball diamond advisory committee prepare a report to Planning Board and City Council by July 1982 with recommendations based on its investigation into infield mixes and alternatives.

8.1.1.7 If a mutually acceptable infield mix alternative to stonedust is identified by the ball diamond advisory committee, then a maximum of eight higher level baseball diamonds, to be determined in co-ordination with Little League officials, be converted from stonedust to a mixed material.

8.1.1.8 Additional selected diamonds likewise be converted, from stonedust, if the initial infield conversions prove satisfactory.

8.1.1.9 The players' bench areas be installed behind a sideline fence at any baseball diamond that is to be upgraded, reconstructed or newly constructed, on an as-needed basis.

8.1.1.10 Equipment storage boxes or alternative facilities be provided at the key diamonds utilized by the local baseball leagues.

8.1.2 Bocci

8.1.2.1 The bocci courts at Alexander Park, Brewer Park and Ev Tremblay Park be repaired as required.

8.1.3 Cricket

8.1.3.1 A second, separate cricket pitch be constructed at the Lynda Lane Site.

8.1.4 Field Hockey

8.1.4.1 Two field hockey pitches, necessary minimum parking and field house facilities be provided at one of the following three sites, listed in order of priority of preference:

a) Billings Park Site and adjacent N.C.C. land, as required.

b) N.C.C.-Hydro land immediately adjacent and south of Balena Park.

C) Green's Creek Site.

8.1.5 Football(Tackle)

8.1.5.1 The City of Ottawa investigate and pursue the provision of satisfactory practice facilities for the respective Minor Football Association Clubs, in co-ordination with each club which is not currently adequately served with such facilities.

8.1.5.2 A satisfactory temporary or permanent field lighting solution be investigated for the Minor Football League teams.

8.1.5.3 A regulation football field with adequate lighting, and spectator seating be constructed at the Woodroffe Avenue Site, with a field house to serve this overall site proposal.

8.1.5.4 A regulation sized football field be constructed on a tract of N.C.C. land immediately south of the Orlando Park Annex, to include field lighting, spectator seating and a field house on the site.

8.1.6 Football(Touch Flag), Soccer and Rugby

8.1.6.1 The City of Ottawa implement the construction of regulation City-Regional level football/soccer/rugby fields at as many sites as are feasible amongst the following:

Site	Ownership	Number of Fields
Woodroffe and Baseline Site	N.C.C., in part leased to the City	Several
Hampton Park, east of the two existing softball diamonds	N.C.C.	1
Riverside Terrace Park-Champlain High School Site.	City - O.B.E.	1(additional)
South-West corner or Carling Avenue and Preston Street (or another portion of the vacant land on either side of the railway right-of-way).	N.C.C.	1
Site South of Sandy Hill Arena property.	N.C.C.	1-2
Site South of Dutchy's Hole Park	N.C.C.	1
North-East corner of Albion and Hunt Club Road	O.B.E.	2
Tract of Land adjacent to Walkley-Albion Site.	N.C.C.	Several
Ontario Hydro lands south of Kitchener Avenue and East of Albion Road	Ontario Hydro	1
Site adjacent and south of Orlando Park Annex.	N.C.C.	1

Western Community (Undesignated)	D/K	2
Tracts of land at the East and/or West Greenbelt corridors in Alta Vista and Canterbury Wards.	N.C.C.	Several
Federal Lands in Carson Road-Bathgate area.	Federal Government	2
Greens Creek Site in City of Gloucester.	City of Ottawa	Several
Prince of Wales Drive site, east of Falaise Road.	N.C.C.	Several
Adjacent to Queensway at Greenfield Avenue and Concord Street.	N.C.C.	Several

8.1.6.2 Necessary ancillary facilities such as washroom facilities and change huts be provided at selected existing and proposed football/soccer/rubgy fields.

8.1.6.3 The expansion of the Mooney's Bay Athletic Complex be investigated to include:

1. Upgrading the West field at Mooney's Bay by installing self-enclosed fencing, lighting, an automatic irrigation system and spectator seating for 2,000 people.

2. Previously additional spectator seating to accommodate a total of between 1,500 and 2,000 people at Mooney's Bay North field.

3. Providing additional parking as close as possible to the sports field complex, and in so doing, attempt to control or regulate possible increased traffic at the site.

8.1.6.4 The rugby clubs be given equal assessment priority in allocating field use permits, as is afforded to other permit-requesting groups.

8.1.7 Horseshoes

8.1.7.1 All required facility upgrading of the horseshoe facilities at Gil-O-Julien Park, as currently proposed by the Ottawa Metro Horseshoe League, be implemented.

8.1.7.2 The City of Ottawa carry out an annual inspection program of the existing horseshoe pits in the City and carry out any necessary repairs, or remove certain facilities if the demand for them does not

8.1.8 Lawn Bowling

8.1.8.1 The City of Ottawa investigate the feasibility of entering into a purchase of service agreement with the existing member-run lawn bowling clubs, or of providing grants in lieu of taxes to them.

8.1.9 Petanque

8.1.9.1 The City of Ottawa provide minor physical assistance, if needed, to the Petanque group in order to establish the Petanque ground at Sandy Hill Park.

8.1.9.2 The City of Ottawa monitor play at the Petanque ground for the next two years to assess possible near-future-needs for the sport in Ottawa.

8.1.10 Softball

8.1.10.1 If a mutually acceptable infield mix alternative to stonedust is identified by the ball diamond advisory committee, then the infields of the following higher level softball diamonds be converted from stonedust to a material mix: Anglesea Square (two diamonds), Bingham Square (one), Carlington Park (three), Hampton Park (two), Brewer Park (three), Laroche Park (three), and Gil-O Julien Park (one).

8.1.10.2 The program to convert softball diamond infields from stonedust be continued on selected community level diamonds if the initial infield conversions prove to be generally successful.

8.1.10.3 The City of Ottawa investigate the use of one or more existing public buildings for year round indoor batting, pitching and catching practice.

8.1.10.4 The City of Ottawa carry out a detailed annual inspection program of all ball diamonds to identify deficiencies and to assign a specific budget carry out the necessary repairs or improvements to the defective facilities.

8.1.11 Track and Field

8.1.11.1 The City of Ottawa request to the Ottawa Board of Education to carry out minor repairs and regular maintenance to the Laurentian High School track and field facility, for competitive track and field athletes outside of school hours and Board sanctioned field activities or events at that facility.

8.1.11.2 The City of Ottawa investigate the future feasibility of the Coliseum's use for the Region's indoor track facility, and explore other alternatives, if the need is indicated.

8.1.11.3 The City of Ottawa support and encourage the regular snow clearing and maintenance of the linear-pathways and parkways within the Region in recognition of their extensive use by area joggers and distance runners.

8.1.12 Cross-Country Skiing

8.1.12.1 The City of Ottawa investigate and promote the use of selected lighted sports field sites for organized public cross-country skiing programs, beyond the existing Mooney's Bay program.

8.1.12.2 The City of Ottawa support and encourage the provision of cross-country ski trails and possible related-components along the linear parkways, such as the Ottawa River Parkway, within the Region.

8.2 WARD SCALE

It is recommended that:

8.2.1 Britannia Ward

8.2.1.1 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at the St. Leonard Separate School site be rejuvenated, for local resident use, with agreement of the O.R.c.S.S.B.

8.2.1.2 The Michele Drive Site neighbourhood level softball diamond be primarily designated for local resident use, on a permitted or non-permitted basis.

8.2.1.3 The community level softball diamond at the Regina Public School/Lincoln Heights Park Site not be permitted at least two week-day evenings and on week-ends each week, over the season.

8.2.1.4 Soccer/Football fields be provided on the following basis:

1. Construct a community level soccer/football field on the tract of land at the western extremity of Britannia Park, north of the Belltown Dome Site.

2. Investigate the construction of a community level soccer/football field, if possible, on the Grant Public School Site, withagreement of the Ottawa Board of Education.

3. Investigate and construct, if possible, a neighbourhood level mini-soccer field on the north-east sector of the Lincoln Heights Park Site.

4. Investigate and construct, if possible, a neighbourhood level mini-soccer field on the Dumaurier Avenue Site, after the Bel-Air Club cricket pitch has been re-located.

8.2.1.5 Approximately four horseshoe pits be constructed at the Michele Drive Site as part of the current or a later phase of that park's playground update.

8.2.2 Carleton Ward

8.2.2.1 Community level softball diamonds be constructed at:

1. The Woodroffe Avenue Site, currently leased from the N.C.C., adjacent to Gaston Vincent Separate School.

2. The community level open field at the Christie Public School Site, with agreement of the Ottawa Board of Education.

8.2.2.2 Community level soccer fields be constructed at the Pinecrest Public School and Bel-Air Public School Sites, with agreement of the Ottawa Board of Education.

8.2.2.3 The open field at Parkway Park be upgraded to allow for regular practices to occur by the Queensway Minor Football Club.

8.2.3 Richmond Ward

8.2.3.1 The Recreation Branch continue not to permit or permit on a primary basis to local resident groups the community and neighbourhood level softball diamonds at Broadview Public School (2 diamonds), Woodroffe Public School, Kingsmere Park, Westwood Park, and Woodroffe Park; and the lower level soccer/football fields at Broadview Public School and at McKellar Park.

8.2.3.2 There consistently be two community level baseball diamonds on the leased Hanlon Avenue Site.

8.2.3.3 The Castlewood Avenue Site be considered for provision of a neighbourhood level soccer field and/or a community level softball diamond, as the need arises, with input from by the local residents in that area.

8.2.3.4 Soccer/football fields be provided on the following basis:

1. Designate a community level football/soccer field at the Rochester field by upgrading the field and/or installing combination goal posts, with agreement from the N.C.C.

2. Construct a community level football/soccer field on the south sector of Westwood Park Site, with input from the community.

3. Designate a neighbourhood level (or mini) soccer field at Tilbury Park.

8.2.4 Queensboro Ward

8.2.4.1 The softball diamond (multi-use facility) at Westboro Kiwanis Park and the neighbourhood level softball diamond at the top of the Carlington Park reservoir continue to be permitted primarily, on a first refusal basis, by the local community associations.

8.2.4.2 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at Bellevue/Raven park not be permitted to organized groups for two weekday evenings and on week-ends.

8.2.4.3 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at T.P. Maxwell Public School be upgraded, with agreement of the O.B.E., to serve local organized or non-organized user groups.

8.2.4.4 Both the City level softball diamonds at Hampton Park (City) be lighted, and permitted to organized groups from 8 to 11 p.m. nightly, with priority given to local play allowed before 8 p.m., during the week.

8.2.4.5 A community level football/soccer field be constructed at the Hampton Park (N.C.C.) site, through agreement with the N.C.C. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.4.6 A neighbourhood level soccer/football field be constructed at the Meadowvale Terrace park Site.

8.2.4.7 The Westboro Neighbourhood Study proposal to develop, amongst other facilities, a regulation City level football field, 400 metre track, practice field and to relocate the softball diamond on the combined Champlain High School-Riverside Terrace Park Site be supported and pursued, with agreement of the O.B.E. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.4.8 The City of Ottawa enter into agreement with the R.M.O.C. to regularly maintain the level grassed area at the top of the Carlington Park reservoir, for public spontaneous use.

8.2.5 Elmdale Ward

8.2.5.1 The Ottawa Board of Education be encouraged to continue to enter into agreement with the Fisher Park Community Council for the use of the sports field facilities at Fisher Park High School as is currently the situation.

8.2.5.2 In the event that the Ruskin Avenue Site is to be terminated as a parking lot and subject to park implementation, that it be seriously considered, with community authorization, to be implemented with a regulation soccer field and other appropriate recreational amenities.

8.2.5.3 Lighting be installed on all three of the softball diamonds at Laroche Park.

8.2.6 Dalhousie Ward

8.2.6.1 The High School of Commerce soccer field be permitted at least 50% of the available time to the Dalhousie and McNabb Recreation Associations, until one or more additional regulation soccer fields are added in the area (recommendation 8.2.6.4), and then 100% of available time at one of these fields be provided to these local community groups.

8.2.6.2 The Lebreton Flats soccer field be designated for use by local community residents and local leagues.

8.2.6.3 The Ottawa Technical High School open field be used only by local minor league soccer, other local groups, or for informal community play.

8.2.6.4 The vacant open space site on or about the south-west corner of Carling Avenue and Preston Street be investigated with the serious intention of utilizing a portion of said lands for a community level soccer/football field on a lease basis, with agreement from the N.C.C. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.6.5 Basketball standards be installed width-wise on the multi-use hard surfaced court area at Plouffe Park, instead of the existing length-wise arrangement.

8.2.6.6 Both softball diamonds at Plouffe Park be given first priority for permitting to the Dalhousie Recreation Association and other local community groups, such that these facilities may at sometime be fully permitted by the these groups for organized and spontaneous community play.

8.2.6.7 The backstop at the lighted diamond at Plouffe Park be improved to more effectively contain foul balls.

8.2.6.8 Progress on the improvements to the Cambridge Street Public School softball diamond be pursued.

8.2.7 Capital Ward

8.2.7.1 A neighbourhood level softball diamond be re-installed at Chamberlain Avenue Site or alternatively, the Mutchmor Public School Site, and that it be used for either informal play or permitted to younger, children's groups.

8.2.7.2 The baseball diamond at the Fire Hall-Lansdowne Park location be repaired/upgraded.

8.2.7.3 The City of Ottawa investigate with the Ottawa Rough Riders and other primary interest groups, the feasibility of allowing additional public use of the Lansdowne Park main football field by local and City-wide groups.

8.2.7.4 The City of Ottawa develop with the Ottawa South residents a mutually agreeable development plan for Brewer Park, but in so doing, retain the same number of sports fields of equal or greater level as presently exists at that site.

8.2.7.5 The local Ward residents be given the opportunity to permit at least one prime time period during the week and one period on weekends at one softball diamond and one soccer field at Brewer Park and at the softball diamond at Windsor Park.

8.2.7.6 A removable chain link fence be installed around the total outfield of the baseball diamond at Brewer Park, to remain for the duration of the Glebe Little League baseball season but to be removed immediately following said season.

8.2.8 Wellington Ward

8.2.8.1 The neighbourhood level softball diamond at McNabb Park be converted to a mini soccer field, with input from the local community residents.

8.2.8.2 The City of Ottawa endorse the construction of at least a minimum regulation sized soccer field adjacent and south-east of Lisgar Collegiate.

8.2.8.3 The City of Ottawa promote and endorse the grading and seeding of the Cartier Square Site in 1981, such that it may be used for school and public sports field activity, until actual building construction commences on that site.

8.2.9 St. Georges Ward

8.2.9.1 The City enter into an agreement with Algonquin College (Colonely By Campus) and the University of Ottawa to formally allow the public within the local community to utilize the soccer field and football/soccer field, respectively, during certain weekend and evening periods.

8.2.9.2 The existing neighbourhood and community level softball diamonds at Brantwood Park (2 diamonds), Sandy Hill Park, Strathcona Park, and Strathcona Heights Park be made available with or without a permit, primarily to groups residing in the Ward.

8.2.9.3 Sandy Hill Park be extended across Templeton Street, taking over the Ward Maintenance Yard, in order to provide, at minimum, a regulation community level softball diamond to replace the existing facility and an open field area allowing for spontaneous sports field activity and practises.

8.2.9.4 The City enter into a long-term lease with the N.C.C. to develop two regulation sports fields on the site immediately south of the Sandy Hill Arena Site. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.9.5 The City of Ottawa investigate the feasibility of entering into a joint agreement with the University of Ottawa in the development of a City level football field and ancillary facilities, in connection with Recommendation 8.2.9.4, above.

8.2.9.6 The City of Ottawa investigate the feasibility of developing a community level soccer/football field south of the Dutchy's Hole Site, on N.C.C. owned land, subject to agreement from that Agency. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.10 By-Rideau Ward

8.2.10.1 The Recreation Branch permit the De la Salle High School football field, on a first refusal basis, equally between the Le Patro Community Centre and the Lowertown West Community Association.

8.2.10.2 Le Patro be given primary permitting privileges of the softball diamond at Bordeleau Park and half of the primary permit time, if desired, at the two Anglesea Square softball diamonds.

8.2.10.3 The Lowertown West Community Association be given primary permitting privileges of the softball diamond at Bingham Square Site.

8.2.10.4 The City of Ottawa investigate the possibility of installing, for public use, a softball backstop on the Rideau Hall Grounds.

8.2.10.5 A short protective chain link fence be installed at the sideline of one of the Anglesea Square softball diamonds.

8.2.10.6 The City of Ottawa investigate the provision for public use of regulation soccer fields, through agreement with the respective jurisdictional bodies, at:

1. The Rockcliffe Forces Base (i.e. the existing one or two soccer fields on the Base).

2. The land adjacent to the existing City leased London Terrace sports field facilities.

3. The site immediately north of Cloverdale Road but south of the Rockcliffe Driveway.

4. The Rockcliffe Public School Site (enlarging the existing non-regulation soccer field).

8.2.11 Overbrook-Forbes Ward

8.2.11.1 An additional community level softball diamond be provided in the Overbrook (or Forbes) area of the Ward, either by upgrading an existing neighbourhood level diamond or by constructing one on the N.C.C. site south of Presland Rd. and north of Coventry Rd, through agreement with the N.C.C.

8.2.11.2 A minimum of two community level softball diamonds be provided in the Carson Road - Bathgate Drive area of the Ward by one or more of the following means:

1) By improving the existing neighbourhood level diamond at the Sir Wilfred Laurier High School Site, through agreement with the O.B.E.; and,

2) By investigating possible lease agreements with pertinent Federal Government agencies for sports field use on Federal lands.

8.2.11.3 The following sites should be upgraded for local level spontaneous soccer/football activity:

1. Cartier High School open field (through agreement with the O.B.E.); and,

2. The open field at St. Laurent Park.

8.2.11.4 A regulation community soccer field be investigated for implementation at the Forbes-Queen Elizabeth Site,with agreement from the O.B.E.

8.2.11.5 A regulation soccer/football field be constructed at the Federal lands to the south of the Bathgate Drive Site.

8.2.11.6 A minimum of two regulation soccer/football fields, with irrigation systems, be investigated for provision in the Carson Road - Bathgate Drive area of the Ward, through agreement with pertinent Federal agencies on Federal Government lands. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.11.7 Protective chain link fencing and/or nylon meshing be installed at strategic locations at the baseball diamond at Gil-O-Julien Park.

8.2.12 Alta Vista - Canterbury Wards

8.2.12.1 The community level baseball diamond at the Featherstone Drive site be re-situated on the site to allow for a full sized playing area.

8.2.12.2 The combined Featherstone Drive Site - McMaster Separate School Site receive surface upgrading, based upon an overall site development plan, to provide the maximum number of mini soccer and one regulation soccer fields, in conjunction with re-situating the existing baseball diamond on the site (as per Recommendation 8.2.12.1).

8.2.12.3 The following ball diamonds should be made available to local residents and resident groups for the majority of the primary time periods commencing on or about July 1 each season: Dale Avenue Site (softball diamond - level 4), Riverview Public School (softball diamond - level 5), Immaculate Heart of Mary Separate School (softball diamond - level 5), Vincent Massey Public School (two baseball diamonds - level 5), Arch Street Public School (baseball diamond - level 5), Hutton park (softball diamond - level 5).

8.2.12.4 The following softball diamonds should be made available on a non-permitted or locally permitted basis for at least two week-day evenings and one week-end day: Russell-Haig Park softball diamond (level 4), and Hawthorne Park softball diamond (level 4).

8.2.12.5 A community level softball diamond for local organized and non-organized use be constructed on the Kilborn Avenue (South) Site.

8.2.12.6 Sports fields be provided as per the following:

1. Construct one community level football/soccer field at the Orlando Park Annex Site.

2. Construct one community level football/soccer field at Billings park.

3. Construct one community level football/soccer field (if space permits) at the Riverview Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

4. Construct one community level football/soccer field (as space permits) at the Kilborn Avenue (South) Site (in conjunction with the community softball diamond proposal on this site in Recommendation 8.2.12.5).

5. Upgrade and designate one or two neighbourhood or community level soccer fields, as space permits, at the Vincent Massey Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

6. Upgrade and designate one neighbourhood or community level soccer field at the Arch Street Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

7. Upgrade and designate one neighbourhood level mini soccer field at the Hawthorne Public School Site, with agreement from the O.B.E.

8. Construct one community level football/soccer field, if space permits, at Weston Park.

8.2.12.7 A plan be formulated with N.C.C. agreement and input along with that of Ward residents, City of Ottawa staff and sport groups, for a number and variety of sports field facilities including a cross-country trail, regulation size football fields, for local to Regional use, at the N.C.C. owned east and west corridor lands, and that the said plan be implemented. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.13 Billings Ward

8.2.13.1 Certain existing softball diamonds be designated for local resident use, as per the following:

1. The softball diamond at Heron park and that at Ledbury Avenue Site be made available at least two prime evening per week and at least one week-end day each week on a permitted or non-permitted basis.

2. The softball diamond at the Heron Park Public School Site be made available solely for non-permitted or spontaneous use.

3. The softball diamond at Sandalwood Park and Ridgemont Park be made available and not permitted, at a minimum, on Friday evenings and week-ends.

8.2.13.2 The O.B.E. owned land between Heatherington Park and Walkley Road, immediately west of the Walkley Road Licensing Bureau, be acquired through lease or purchase to develop a community level softball diamond and a community level soccer field for local residential use.

8.2.13.3 The two community level softball diamonds at R. George Pushman Park be installed with field lighting which may also be utilized to light the open field area between the two diamonds, and re-oriente the westerly softball diamond, if possible.

8.2.13.4 Removable goal posts in sleeves be installed in the open field area of R. George Pushman Park between the two existing softball diamonds, and out of the line of play of the said diamonds.

8.2.13.5 The relocation of the presently existing softball backstop and infield be investigated, with O.B.E. approval, and implemented, if feasible, on the Walkley Park/C.H. Hulse Public School Site, so as to provide a second community level soccer field with goal posts on this site.

8.2.13.6 The City-owned Brookfield Road Park Site be developed with a community soccer/football field for primarily local use.

8.2.13.7 The City of Ottawa acquire through lease agreement or purchase, from the Ottawa Board of Education, the right to develop a minimum of two community level soccer/football fields on a portion of the O.B.E.'s 40.33 acre tract of land on the north-east corner of Albion and Hunt Club Roads. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.14 Riverside Ward

8.2.14.1 A regulation community level softball diamond be re-situated and football/soccer field be constructed at the Lexington Park tri-site for community and adjacent area play, primarily on a permitted basis.

8.2.14.2 Immediate efforts be made by the City of Ottawa to enter into an agreement with the Carleton Separate School Board and/or Catholic Diocese to allow regular public permitted use, on a community and City-wide level of play, on the one or more soccer/football fields at the St. Pius X High School Site.

8.2.14.3 The neighbourhood level softball diamonds at Carleton Heights Park and at Carleton Heights Public School be available for informal neighbourhood use only.

8.2.14.4 The designated community level open fields at General Vanier Public School and at the Stanstead Road Site/Georges Etienne Cartier Separate School Site be developed as two regulation soccer/football fields of community calibre, with agreement from the School Boards and input from the neighbourhood residents.

8.2.14.5 Site B (Flannery Road Site) be developed as a community level multi-use facility.

(Note: The following recommendations are made in co-ordination with the Report entitled, "Western (Hunt Club) Community Recreation Needs and Priorities", September, 1980):

8.2.14.6 A "big league" Little League calibre baseball diamond be planned and implemented in the Western Community Area.

8.2.14.7 A minimum of four community level softball diamonds be planned and implemented in the Western Community Area.

8.2.14.8 Six regulation sized soccer/football fields, two of which consisting of lights, be planned and implemented for community and City level use in the Western Community Area. (Refer also to City-Regional Recommendation 8.1.6.1).

8.2.14.9 A track and field facility be planned and implemented possibly in conjunction with the School Boards, in the Western Community Area.

8.2.14.10 Less space-demanding and more specialized sports field facilities such as horseshoe pits, and hard surfaced court areas be planned and implemented as or if they are warranted based upon the demand of the residents in the Western Community Area.

8.3 SPORTS FIELD CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

It is recommended that:

8.3.1 The following construction specifications be approved as a guideline for the construction of new sports fields:

Low Level Sports Fields - Construction Specifications

1. Reference is to be made to a topographical plan, accurately illustrating the current on-site drainage patterns and spot elevations.

2. Six (6) inches of good quality top soil is to be spread on the field area, compacted to a depth of no less than four (4) inches.

3. In most cases, there is to be a 1.75% to 2.0% slope from the centrefield area to the sideline out-of-bounds area (a similar principal would be applied in the case of ball diamond outfields, draining away from the infield and centre outfield).

4. Mechanical seeding or hydro seeding should be done, utilizing a seed mix that is wear-tolerant, adaptable and fast-establishing.

5. Fertilize the top soil at the time of seeding.

6. Refrain from installing goal posts, backstops, field markings, players benches for the first season to discourage play on the new field for the total of the first season. T-rails are to be installed throughout the field, if necessary, to prevent field use in the first season.

7. For a ball diamond, a compacted depth of four to six inches of either stonedust or an infield mix is to be provided throughout the infield, appropriately draining away from the pitcher's mound and home plate, to the out-of-bounds line.

High Level Sports Fields - Construction Specifications

1. Items 1-7 under "Low Level Sports Fields" apply, along with the following additional items:

2. Depending upon soil conditions, additional drainage components may be required such as field and sideline tile drainage lines and/or a granular sub-base.

3. An automatic irrigation system is to be installed prior to finish grading and seeding.

4. Specialized fields such as field hockey pitches may require a different grass seed mix from that used for other types of sports fields.

5. The outfield warning track of selected ball diamonds will be provided with a compacted depth of four to six inches of stonedust or other material to a width of approximately fifteen feet.

6. For specific specialized sports fields such as selected Provincial/National level facilities, a "Prescription Athletic Turf" system or alternative, may be more appropriate.

8.3.2 The construction specifications for low and high level sports fields, stipulated under recommendation 8.3.1, be applied with a flexibility dictated by the physical conditions of the site in question.

8.3.3 Only regulation sized facilities be constructed for public use, unless site constraints absolutely prevent it and no other alternative sites in the vicinity are available.

8.3.4 Efforts be made to install ice rinks and related components, such as water and electrical services, in a location away from the surface of a new sports field.

8.4 OPERATIONS-MAINTENANCE

It is recommended that:

8.4.1 The City of Ottawa and the School Boards investigate entering into a cost-sharing agreement, to have the City of Ottawa assume responsibility for the construction and maintenance of selected sports field facilities.

8.4.2 Where possible, the City carry out a sports field rejuvenation program of specific existing sports fields after new (replacement) fields are constructed in the same area.

8.4.3 Any sports field that is upgraded or rejuvenated under City of Ottawa jurisdiction be placed in fallow for a total playing season, unless otherwise authorized by the Commissioner of Physical Environment and the Commissioner of Community Development, or their designates.

8.4.4 Approval be given to the Department of Physical Environment to initiate an additional, seasonal "rover crew" to maintain sports fields under the City's jurisdiction.

8.4.5 Approval be given to initiate a "user self-help sports field maintenance program" to be co-ordinated by the Department of Physical Environment.

8.4.6 Where possible, ice rinks not be located on the surface of recognized playing fields, but rather be situated on another level portion of the particular site.

8.5 ADMINISTRATION OF SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

It is recommended that:

8.5.1 The Unified Booking Policy be co-operatively reviewed by the respective jurisdictional bodies and amended to contain such items as:

1. All soccer/football/rugby fields, regardless of level or ownership, are to be permitted no more than four or five periods per week, dependent upon the use proposed.

2. The annual sports field rejuvenation program is to be reviewed each year by all three jurisdictional bodies prior to final approval by each of these three respective agencies.

8.5.2 The Unified Booking Policy be investigated for inclusion under the Reciprocal Use Agreements.

8.5.3 The City of Ottawa review the rental charges for the sports field facilities.

8.5.4 The City of Ottawa continue not to charge for the use of lights at sports field facilities for community or local level use.

8.5.5 The City of Ottawa investigate the establishment of a penalty fee applied against all users who do not give the Recreation Branch adequate prior notice if said users do not intend to utilize a previously permited sports field facility.

8.6 SPORTS FIELD SURFACES - ALTERNATIVE CONCEPTS

It is recommended that:

8.6.1 The City of Ottawa seriously investigate cost-sharing alternatives to install a regulation-sized artificial turf field at Lansdowne Park in accordance with the following circumstances:

1. That it be an alternative to providing up to ten (10) regulation natural turf sports fields in Ottawa;
2. That the field facility would be readily accessible to the majority of the population; and,
3. That the sports field facility be open and available for use by all levels and by all ages of users from morning to the late evening, most, if not all, days of the week.

8.7 IMPLEMENTATION

It is recommended that:

8.7.1 Tables 1 and 2 in sub-section 9.3 of this Report be approved as a basic guideline for the implementation of the Study recommendations.

8.7.2 Formal discussions be carried out and agreements be sought from any jurisdictional agency, such as the N.C.C., School Boards, Ontario Hydro, etc., as a primary step in implementing any recommendations that pertain to the improvement or new development of sports field facilities on the said agencies' lands.

8.7.3 Authorization be given to the Department of Community Development to carry out discussions with jurisdictional agencies and to draft agreements, subject to City Council approval, for the development and use of specific sites, as recommended in the sportsfield Facility Study, prior to actual approval by City Council of budgetary funds for facility development of said sites.

8.7.4 The priority of implementation of sports field facility projects be reviewed every year to re-evaluate the proposed implementation schedule of projects.

8.7.5 A committee be established to include City of Ottawa staff, and representatives from the School Boards and the National Capital Commission, to carry out the annual review of sports field facility projects for implementation.

9. IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Implementation Section is two-fold as follows:

a) To identify the basic premises which must be considered prior to implementing the many recommendations which have evolved from this Study; and

b) To differentiate each Study recommendation according to general categories and to assign a priority of implementation, as applicable, within each general category. This priorization of recommended sports field projects is intended to serve as a basic guideline for budget appropriation and work scheduling for sports field facility development over the next five to eight years.

Accordingly, Sub-section 9.2 lists those basic premises which must be considered prior to and/or in conjunction with implementing the Study recommendations, and identifies the rationale in priorizing the recommendations, by category. Sub-section 9.3 describes each of the five (5) implementation tables and thereafter includes them for reference. Sub-section 9.4 contains the resulting conclusions of this Section; to be followed by Sub-section 9.5, the recommendations.

9.2 UNDERLYING PREMISES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The following premises must be understood and given careful consideration in conjunction with implementing the recommendations of this Study:

9.2.1 RECEIVING APPROVAL FROM JURISDICTIONAL AGENCIES

A primary step to implementing recommendations which relate to land or policies associated with other jurisdictional agencies or bodies, will be to communicate with and receive approval from said agencies or bodies, prior to any further action. This refers to agencies or bodies such as the National Capital Commission, the School Boards, the two Universities (Carleton and Ottawa U) and Algonquin College, Ontario Hydro and any other governmental or jurisdicational bodies.

9.2.2 BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

It is obvious that most of the recommendations contained within this Study Report have direct implications on either capital or operating budgets, within both the Department of Community Development and the Department of Physical Environment. Capital and operating cost factors are indicated in Sub-sections 3.4 and 3.5 and Sections 4 and 6 of this Report. Decisions on these recommendations will have to reflect either an increase in budgetary expenditures or a redistribution of budgetary funds, as was the case in 1981 in appropriating $200,000 under a sports field designation within the Department of Community Development's Capital Budget.

Some recommendations, on the other hand, pertaining to administrative policies, and to operating policy, such as incorporation of increased user self-help activity in the part of regular maintenance of sports field facilities, for example, may in fact lead to cost-savings in terms of budgetary expenditure. This will not be clearly ascertained until the respective Branches or Departments have been able to carry out a detailed evaluation of possible revised, expanded or amended programs and policies, based upon this Study's recommendations.

The thrust in evaluating the budgetary implications is to respond to a serious deficit of facilities. The City of Ottawa has a

responsibility in providing such facilities as a basic service to the general public. Beyond that, the operation and administration of such facilities must be accomplished in the most functional and cost-efficient manner possible, satisfactory to all concerned. It is the intention of this Study to present policy recommendations which will allow for such satisfactory and cost-efficient procedures in the supply, operation and administration of sports field facilities to the public in Ottawa.

As a final note on supply, the City of Ottawa should make every effort in the future to fully utilize every available public and private capital funding scheme and program that might be available. This would include Provincial capital funding programs, the City's existing capital project Self-Help Program, possible cost-sharing projects with adjacent municipalities, other governmental agencies, or private concerns. This cost/use sharing principle definitely extends into the operation of facilities as well.

9.2.3 THE PRIORIZATION OF THE STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS

All Study recommendations have been categorized into five separate tables, with Tables 1 and 2 listing the recommendations on a priorized basis. The priorizing is explained, accordingly:

a) The general priority of the overall City-Regional and total ward scale projects (Tables 1 and 2) is indicated by a combination letter-number. The purpose of this format is to attempt to generalize the priority of implementation by short-term, medium and long-range projections, and to offer a sub-priorization within each time frame. This may be portrayed as follows:

Letter	Number	Approximate Year Projection of Implementation
A	1-3	1981-82
A	4-6	1983-84
B	1-3	1984-85
B	4-6	1985-86
C	1-3	1986-87
C	4-6	1987-88

b) There are a varying number of project recommendations in each letter and number category, at both the City-Regional and Ward scales. One scale is not intended to necessarily take precedence over the other. In fact there is some degree of overlap between City-Regional and Ward scale projects, particularly in relation to soccer/football field proposals. Some of these facility projects could, at least in the early stages, serve both ward and City-Regional functions, again primarily in the case of new regulation sized soccer/football fields. The specific overlapping recommendations are cross-referenced in the summary Recommendation Section (Section 8).

c) There are expected to be projects which cannot be implemented due to an inability to get functional use agreements from respective agencies, and, realistically, due to budgetary constraints. There may also be sites at which certain proposed projects could not proceed due to community disapproval to use selected sites for sports field activity. Alternatives may or may not be available in reaction to these factors.

d) A priority indicator is also included in Tables 1 and 2 for projects at the City-Regional scale under a particular sport or for those within each Ward. In the former case, the priority indicator is shown generally by letter (A, B, or C), simply to give a rough appraisal of one major project in relation to another. In the latter category, an attempt to assign a number priority was made for each project within a ward, in order to offer some indication of the relative perceived importance of each facility proposal in relation to another, within the particular ward.

e) The projects were priorized from a perceived need standpoint. More immediate deficiencies both at the City-Regional scale and at the Ward scale were designated at a higher priority. This refers to:

   i) Facilities which are totally lacking as opposed to those which are simply in need of improvement but can be used reasonably, in the short-term, as is.

   ii) Facilities which may presently exist but which are inadequate and ineffective in their present form for the use intended.

   iii) Relatively urgently needed facilities which could be implemented more readily due to such factors as City ownership of the site, the current holding of a use agreement, and/or a relatively small capital cost requirement to implement the proposal.

Certain projects are nonetheless placed at a higher priority which may not be able to be as quickly implemented, since a land use agreement is required, from another jurisdictional agency. It is important, however, that such projects are considered now to initiate steps to obtain such agreements. This can be a time-consuming procedure and if such agreements cannot be established with the respective agency(ies), then alternatives must be investigated.

It should, therefore, be a policy that efforts be made to arrange for agreements for use of sites a year before the project is proposed for implementation.

In summary, the priority format provided herein is intended simply to serve as a general guideline. Coupled with the points indicated above, each year factors arise concerning use and availability of facilities, availability of budgetary funds and priority in terms of need on a City perspective. As a result, the actual projects proposed each year in the Departments' annual capital budget may or may not closely reflect the generalized priorities indicated in this Report.

9.3 TABLES CONTAINING THE STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

All Study recommendations have been categorized into one of four separate tables. A description of each table, and the information provided within each, is as follows:

Table 1 represents a priorized guideline for City-Regional scale recommended sports field facility projects. It is broken down by major sport (in alphabetical order), identifying the applicable study recommendation reference number (from Section 8); the site in question and ownership, if known; description of the project; the priorization of each project, including both an indicator under the major sport (if there is more than one recommendation) and a contextual priority, considering all City-Regional scale recommended projects; and, where possible, a rough estimated cost for the proposals.

Table 2 contains a separate priorized guideline for all Ward scale recommended sports field facility projects. It designates each Ward and each site proposal therein; the site ownership; the study recommendation reference number (from Section 8); the proposed facility level; the nature of the project proposal - either a facility upgrading or a new facility; the priorization of each project, both a general numerical indicator of each project within the respective Ward, and an overall contextual priorization for project proposals within all Wards; and, a rough estimated cost for each proposal, if possible.

Table 3 identifies all recommendations related to permitting or authorizing use of sports field facilities under all agencies; jurisdiction, designating the Ward, if applicable, and site; the recommendation reference number (from Section 8); the type of facility; its level; and a description of the recommendation.

Table 4 contains a listing of all the Study's policy recommendations, according to the recommendation reference number (from Section 8); the Sub-section name from where the recommendation originated (from within Section 8); a description of the policy recommendation; and, a general projection as to what year each respective recommendation should be brought forward for City Council consideration.

The tables, as described above, are, therefore as follows:

Sport	Recommend. Reference Number	PROJECT Site	Ownership	Description	PRIORITY Indicated By Sport	All City/ Regional Projects	Estimated Costs
Baseball	8.1.1.1	Lynda Lane	N.C.C.	Little League diamond - lights, spectator stands, scoreboard, infield upgrading, water source.	A	A-4	More than $300,000 (for all projects at Lynda Lane Site).
	8.1.1.2	Lynda Lane	N.C.C.	Inter-provincial League diamond - lights, spectator stands, dugouts, scorebaord, infield upgrading, water source.	A	A-4	
	8.1.1.3	Lynda Lane	N.C.C.	Parking, field house	A	A-6	
	8.1.1.4	Pinecrest Park	City	Little League diamond - lights, spectator seating, upgrade infield, backstop.	B	B-1	$100,000.
	8.1.1.7	To Be Selected	N/A	If acceptable alternative is identified, upgrading of the infields of eight (8) higher level Little League baseball diamonds to be selected with League Officials.	A	A-6	$5,000-6,000 per infield conversion.
	8.1.1.8	To be Determined	N/A	Convert additional infields if initial conversions are successful.	B-C	B-3	As Above
	8.1.1.9	Various	N/A	Install players' benches behind sideline fencing.	A-C	As Required	

TABLE 1 (cont'd) SPORTS FIELD FACILITY STUDY: PRIORIZED GUIDELINE FOR CITY-REGIONAL SCALE PROJECTS

		PROJECT			PRIORITY		
Sport	Recommend. Reference Number	Site	Ownership	Description	Indicated By Sport	All City/ Regional Projects	Estimated Costs
Baseball (cont'd)	8.1.1.10	Various	N/A	Provide equipment storage facilities at selected Little League diamonds.	C	C-1	
Bocci	8.1.2.1	Alexander Brewer EV Tremblay	City City City	Repair courts, as required, at these three (3) sites.	N/A	B-6	$2,000 (all projects)
Cricket	8.1.3.1	Lynda Lane	N.C.C.	A separate new cricket pitch, parking, fieldhouse (see also 8.1.1.3).	N/A	B-1	$30,000 (excludes parking, fieldhouse)
Field Hockey	8.1.4.1	Billings/ Lynda Lane or near Balena Park; or Green's Creek	City/N.C.C N.C.C./Hydro City	Two (2) pitches, parking, fieldhouse	N/A N/A N/A	A-1	As indicated in Table I
Football (Tackle)	8.1.5.1	Various	N/A	Provision of satisfactory practice fields in co-ordination with Minor football clubs.	A	A-5	

		PROJECT			PRIORITY		
port	Recommend. Reference Number	Site	Ownership	Description	Indicated By Sport	All City/ Regional Projects	Estimated Costs
ootball Tackle) cont'd)	8.1.5.2	Various	N/A	Investigating satisfactory lighting solutions for Minor football practice fields.	B	B-1	
	8.1.5.3	Woodroffe Avenue Site	N.C.C.	Construct regulation football field, lights, spectator stands; and fieldhouse to serve entire site.	A	A-3	$125,000 (excluding field-house).
	8.1.5.4	Orlando Park Annex	N.C.C.	Regulation-sized football field, lights, spectator stands and fieldhouse to serve entire site.	C	B-6 and C-3	$125,000 and $ 75,000
ootball Touch, lag), occer and ugby	8.1.6.1			Provides new regulation sized fields at the sites as indicated:			
		Woodroffe/ Baseline	N.C.C.	Several fields.	A	A-2	
		Hampton Park	N.C.C.	One field.	A	A-2	$25,000
		Riverside Terrace/ Champlain H.S.	City/O.B.E.	One field.	B	C-2	$75,000

TABLE 1 (cont'd) SPORTS FIELD :ILITY STUDY: PRIORIZED GUIDELINE FOR CITY-REGIONAL SCALE PROJECTS

		PROJECT			PRIORITY		
Sport	Recommend. Reference Number	Site	Ownership	Description	Indicated By Sport	All City/ Regional Projects	Estimated Costs
Football (Touch, Flag), Soccer and Rugby (cont'd)	8.1.6.1 (cont'd)	Carling/Preston	Federal	One field	A	B-3	$ 25,000
		South of Sandy Hill Arena Site	N.C.C.	1-2 fields	A	A-5	$100,000
		South of Dutchy's Hole	N.C.C.	One field	B	C-4	$ 25,000
		Corner of Albion and Hunt Club Roads	O.B.E.	Two fields	A	A-4	$ 50,000
		Walkley-Albion Site	N.C.C.	Several fields	A	B-2	$150,000
		Kitchener Ave. and Albion Rd.	Ontario Hydro	One field	B	B-6	$ 25,000
		Orlando Park Annex	N.C.C.	One field	B	B-6	$ 75,000
		Western Community	D/K	Two fields	A	A-6	$150,000
		East/West Greenbelt Corridors (Alta-Vista Canterbury)	N.C.C.	Several fields	C	C-5	$100,000
		Carson Road-Bathgate Area	Federal	Two fields	B	B-4	$150,000
		Green's Creek	City	Several fields.	C	C-6	$600,000

TABLE 1 (cont'd) SPORTS FIELD FACILITY STUDY: PRIORIZED GUIDELINE FOR CITY-REGIONAL SCALE PROJECTS

		PROJECT			PRIORITY		
Sport	Recommend. Reference Number	Site	Ownership	Description	Indicated By Sport	All City/ Regional Projects	Estimated Costs
Football (Touch, Flag), Soccer and Rugby (cont'd)		Prince of Wales Drive Site	N.C.C.	Several Fields	A	A-6	$150,000
		Greenfield and Concord at Queensway	N.C.C.	2-3 fields	B	B-1	$125,000
	8.1.6.2.	Various	N/A	Provide ancillary facilities (washrooms, change huts) at selected sports fields.	B	As required	
	8.1.6.3.	Mooney's Bay	City/N.C.C.	Upgrade West field - fencing, lights, irrigation and spectator stands. Additional spectator stands at north field. Provide additional parking and efficient traffic circulation.	B	B-2	$250,000
Horseshoes	8.1.7.1	Gil-O-Julien	City	Upgrade existing pits, lighting.	A	A-2	$14,000
	8.1.7.2	Various	City	Repair or remove existing horse-shoe pits under annual City-wide program.	C	A-6	$5,000
Petanque	8.1.9.1	Sandy Hill	City	Establish the Petanque ground at this site.	N/A	A	$500.

TABLE 1 (cont'd) SPORTS FIELD FACILITY STUDY: PRIORIZED GUIDELINE FOR CITY-REGIONAL SCALE PROJECTS

		PROJECT			PRIORITY		
Sport	Recommend. Reference Number	Site	Ownership	Description	Indicated By Sport	All City/ Regional Projects	Estimated Costs
Softball	8.1.10.1			If acceptable alternative is identified, convert infields from stonedust to a material mix, at the following:			$5,000-6,000 per infield conversion.
		Anglesea		Two diamonds	B	A-6	
		Bingham		One diamond	B	B-6	
		Carlington		Three diamonds	A	A-4	
		Hampton		Two diamonds	B	A-5	
		Brewer		Three diamonds	B	B-6	
		Laroche		Three diamonds	A	A-4	
		Gil-O-Julien		One diamond	B	A-6	
	8.1.10.2	To be Determined		Convert additional infields if initial conversions are successful.	B	B-6	As Above
	8.1.10.3	N/A	N/A	Investigate use of existing building(s) for year-round batting, pitching and catching practice.	C	B-6	
	8.1.10.4	N/A	N/A	Carry out detailed annual inspection of existing facilities and repair necessary deficiencies.	N/A	B	

		PROJECT			PRIORITY		
Sport	Recommend. Reference Number	Site	Ownership	Description	Indicated By Sport	All City/ Regional Projects	Estimated Costs
Track and Field	8.1.11.1	Laurentian High School	O.B.E.	Minor repairs and regular maintenance.	A	A	
	8.1.11.2	Lansdowne Park (Colliseum)	City	Investigate future feasibility of the indoor track facility.	B	B	

TABLE 2: SPORTS FIELD FACILITY STUDY - PRIORIZED GUIDELINE FOR WARD SCALE PROJECTS

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT		PRIORITY		Estimated Cost
					Upgrading	New Facility	Projects Within Ward	All Ward Projects	
Britannia		8.2.1							
St. Leonard Separate School	O.R.C.S.S.B.	8.2.1.1	Softball Diamond	4	x		5	B-2	$10,000
Britannia Park	City	8.2.1.4.1	Soccer/Football/Softball	4		x	1	A-1	30,000
Grant Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.1.4.2	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	2	B-1	10,000-15,000
Lincoln Heights Road Site	City	8.2.1.4.3	Mini-Soccer Field	5		x	3	B-2	10,000-15,000
Dumaurier Avenue Site	City	8.2.1.4.4	Mini-Soccer Field	5		x	6	B-4	2,000-5,000
Michele Drive Site	City/O.B.E.	8.2.1.5	Horseshoe Pits	N/A		x	4	A-5	2,000
Carleton		8.2.2							
Woodroffe Avenue Site	N.C.C.	8.2.2.1.1	Softball Diamond	4		x	3	A-4	20,000
Christie Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.2.1.2	Softball Diamond	4		x	5	B-4	20,000

TABLE 2: (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT: Upgrading	NATURE OF PROJECT: New Facility	PRIORITY: Projects Within Ward	PRIORITY: All Ward Projects	Estimated Cost
Carleton (cont'd)									
Pinecrest Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.2.2	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	4	A-5	$25,000
Bel-Air Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.2.2	Soccer/Football Field		x		1	A-3	25,000
Parkway Park	City	8.2.2.3	Football Practice Field	5	x		2	A-4	10,000
Richmond		8.2.3							
Hanlon Avenue Site	N.C.C.	8.2.3.2	Baseball Diamonds	4	x		1	N/A	N/A
Hanlon Avenue Site	N.C.C.	8.2.3.2	Baseball Diamonds	4	x		1	N/A	N/A
Castlewood Avenue Site	City	8.2.3.3	Softball Diamond	4		x	5	C-3	15,000
Castlewood Avenue Site	City	8.2.3.3.	Soccer Field	5		x	4	C-3	15,000
Rochester Field	N.C.C.	8.2.3.4.1	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	3	A-4	2,000-8,000
Westwood Park	City	8.2.3.4.2	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	2	A-2	2,000-8,000
Tilbury Park	City	8.2.3.4.3	Mini-Soccer Field	5		x	3	B-6	2,000-5,000

TABLE 2: (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT: Upgrading	NATURE OF PROJECT: New Facility	PRIORITY: Projects Within Ward	PRIORITY: All Ward Projects	Estimated Cost
Queensboro		8.2.4							
T.P. Maxwell Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.4.3	Softball Diamond	4	x		4	B-3	$10,000-15,000
Hampton Park	City	8.2.4.4	Softball Diamond	3	x		2	A-5	38,000 (Lighting)
Hampton Park	City	8.2.4.4	Softball Diamond	3	x		2	A-5	38,000 (Lighting)
Hampton Park	N.C.C.	8.2.4.5 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	1	A-2	25,000
Meadowvale Terrace Park	City	8.2.4.6	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	3	B-1	15,000
Champlain High School/Riverside Terrace Park	O.B.E./City	8.2.4.7 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	3		x	5	C-2	50,000
Champlain High School/Riverside Terrace Park	O.B.E./City	8.2.4.7	Softball Diamond	4	x		5	C-2	20,000
Elmdale		8.2.5							
Ruskin Ave. Site	City	8.2.5.2	Soccer Field	4		x	2	C-6	$75,000
Laroche Park	City	8.2.5.3	Softball Diamond	3	x		1	A-4	38,000 (Lighting)
Laroche Park	City	8.2.5.3	Softball Diamond	3	x		1	A-4	38,000 (Lighting)
Laroche Park	City	8.2.5.3	Softball Diamond	3	x		1	A-4	38,000 (Lighting)

TABLE 2: (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT: Upgrading	NATURE OF PROJECT: New Facility	PRIORITY: Projects Within Ward	PRIORITY: All Ward Projects	Estimated Cost
Dalhousie		8.2.6							
S.W. corner of Carling and Preston	Federal Government	8.2.6.4 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	1	B-3	$25,000
Plouffe Park	City	8.2.6.5	Basketball Court	N/A	x		2	B-5	1,000-2,000
Plouffe Park	City	8.2.6.7	Softball Diamond	3	x		1	B-1	3,000
Cambridge Street Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.6.8	Softball Diamond	5	x		1	N/A	N/A
Capital		8.2.7							
Chamberlain Ave. Site or Hutchmor P.S. Site	City	8.2.7.1	Softball Diamond	5	x		2	B-2	15,000
Fire Hall-Lansdowne Park	City	8.2.7.2	Baseball Diamond	4	x		2	B-2	5,000
Brewer Park	City	8.2.7.6	Baseball Diamond	4	x		1	A-2	10,000
Wellington		8.2.8							
McNabb Park	City	8.2.8.1	Mini-Soccer Field	5		x	1	B-1	20,000
Lisgar Collegiate	O.B.E./N.C.C	8.2.8.2	Soccer Field	4		x	1	A-5	N/A

TABLE 2: (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT		PRIORITY		Estimated Cost
					Upgrading	New Facility	Projects Within Ward	All Ward Projects	
St. Georges		8.2.9							
Sandy Hill Park	City	8.2.9.3	Softball Diamond	4	x		1	A-6	$20,000
Sandy Hill Park	City	8.2.9.3	Football Practice Field	5	x		1	A-6	10,000
South of Sandy Hill Arena	N.C.C.	8.2.9.4 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	3		x	3	B-4	75,000
South of Sandy Hill Arena	N.C.C.	8.2.9.4 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	2	B-2	50,000
South of Dutchy's Hole	N.C.C	8.2.9.6 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	4	C-4	25,000
By-Rideau		8.2.10							
Rideau Hall	Federal Government	8.2.10.4	Softball Diamond	4		x	3	C-3	10,000
Anglesea Square	City	8.2.10.5	Softball Diamond	4	x		1	A-4	1,000
Adjacent to London Terrace	Federal Government	8.2.10.6.2	Soccer Field	4		x	2	B-1	25,000
Cloverdale Road Rockcliffe Driveway	N.C.C.	8.2.10.6.3	Soccer Field	4		x	3	C-2	10,000-15,000
Rockcliffe Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.10.6.4	Soccer Field	4	x		4	C-3	10,000

TABLE:2 (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT: Upgrading	NATURE OF PROJECT: New Facility	PRIORITY: Projects Within Ward	PRIORITY: All Ward Projects	Estimated Cost
Overbrook-Forbes		8.2.11							
Existing Facility or site south of Presland Road	D/K	8.2.11.1	Softball Diamond	4	x	x	2	A-6	$10,000-20,000
Wilfred Laurier High School or Alternative	D/K	8.2.11.2	Softball Diamond	4	x	x	1	A-3	20,000
Wilfred Laurier High School or Alternative	D/K	8.2.11.2	Softball Diamond	4		x	4	B-3	20,000
Cartier High School	O.B.E.	8.2.11.3.1	Soccer Field	5	x		5	B-4	10,000-15,000
St. Laurent Park	City	8.2.11.3.2	Soccer Field	5	x		2	A-6	10,000-15,000
Forbes Park/ Queen Elizabeth Public School	City/O.B.E.	8.2.11.4	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	1	A-5	25,000
Federal lands South of Bathgate Drive Site	Federal Government	8.2.11.5	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	3	B-1	25,000
Undesignated	Federal Government	8.2.11.6 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	3		x	6	B-6	75,000
Undesignated	Federal Government	8.2.11.6 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	3		x	7	B-6	75,000

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT: Upgrading	NATURE OF PROJECT: New Facility	PRIORITY: Projects Within Ward	PRIORITY: All Ward Projects	Estimated Cost
Alta Vista-Canterbury		8.2.12							
Featherstone Drive Site	City/O.B.E./ O.R.C.S.S.B.	8.2.12.1	Baseball Diamond	4	x		1	B-1	$25,000
Featherstone Drive Site	City/O.B.E./	8.2.12.2	Soccer Field	4	x		1	B-1	30,000 for total site work
Featherstone Drive Site	City/O.B.E./	8.2.12.2	Soccer Field	5	x		1	B-1	
Featherstone Drive Site	City/O.B.E./	8.2.12.2	Soccer Field	5	x		1	B-1	
Featherstone Drive Site	City/O.B.E./	8.2.12.2	Soccer Field	5	x		1	B-1	
Kilborn Avenue (South) Site	N.C.C.	8.2.12.5	Softball Diamond	4		x	7	C-1	20,000
Orlando Park Annex	N.C.C.	8.2.12.6.1	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	6	B-6	25,000
Billings Park	City/N.C.C.	8.2.12.6.2	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	2	A-3	25,000
Riverview Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.12.6.3	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	11	C-5	25,000
Kilborn Avenue (South) Site	N.C.C.	8.2.12.6.4	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	4	A-3	25,000
Vincent Massey Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.12.6.5	Soccer/Football Field	4	x		10	C-4	10,000-15,000
Arch Street Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.12.6.6	Soccer Field	4	x		8	C-2	10,000-15,000

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT: Upgrading	NATURE OF PROJECT: New Facility	PRIORITY: Projects Within Ward	PRIORITY: All Ward Projects	Estimated Cost
Alta Vista Canterbury (cont'd)									
Hawthorne Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.12.6.7	Mini-Soccer Field	5	x		9	C-4	$10,000
Weston Park	City	8.2.12.6.8	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	3	B-2	25,000
East-West Corridors	N.C.C.	8.2.12.7 (8.1.6.1)	Various	2-4		x	12	C-5	100,000
Billings		8.2.13							
Site West of Walkley License Bureau	O.B.E.	8.2.13.2	Softball Diamond	4		x	4	B-1	$20,000
Site West of Walkley License Bureau	O.B.E.	8.2.13.2	Soccer Field	4		x	4	B-1	15,000
R. George Pushman Park	City	8.2.13.3	Softball Diamond	4	x		2	A-6	40,000 (lighting)
R. George Pushman Park	City	8.2.13.3	Softball Diamond	4	x		2	A-6	40,000 (lighting)
R. George Pushman Park	City	8.2.13.4	Soccer Field (goal posts and inground sleeves)	4		x	6	B-5	3,000
Walkley Park/C.H. Hulse Public School	City/O.B.E.	8.2.13.5	Softball Diamond	4	x		3	B-2	20,000

TABLE 2 (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT		PRIORITY		Estimated Cost
					Upgrading	New Facility	Projects Within Ward	All Ward Projects	
Billings (cont'd)									
Walkley Park/C.H. Hulse Public School	City/O.B.E.	8.2.13.5	Soccer Field	4		x	3	B-2	$20,000
Brookfield Road Park Site	City	8.2.13.6	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	5	C-1	25,000
N.E. corner of Albion and Hunt Club Roads	O.B.E.	8.2.13.7 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	7	C-1	25,000
N.E. corner of Albion and Hunt Club Roads	O.B.E.	8.2.13.7 (8.1.6.1)	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	7	C-1	25,000
Riverside		8.2.14							
Lexington Park Tri-Site	City/O.B.E./ O.R.C.S.S.B.	8.2.14.1	Softball Diamond	4	x		1	A-3	20,000
Lexington Park Tri-Site	City/O.B.E./ O.R.C.S.S.B.	8.2.14.1	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	1	A-3	25,000
General Vanier Public School	O.B.E.	8.2.14.4	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	4	B-2	25,000
Stanstead Road Site/Georges Etienne Cartier Separate School	City/ O.R.C.S.S.B.	8.2.14.4	Soccer/Football Field	4		x	3	B-1	25,000

TABLE 2: (cont'd)

Ward Site	Ownership	Recommend. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Proposed Level	NATURE OF PROJECT: Upgrading	NATURE OF PROJECT: New Facility	PRIORITY: Projects Within Ward	PRIORITY: All Ward Projects	Estimated Cost
Riverside (cont'd)									
Flannery Road Site "B"	City	8.2.14.5	Multi-Use Facility	4		x	2	B-1	$35,000
Undesignated (Western Community)	D/K	8.2.14.6	Baseball Diamond	3		x	7	A-3, C-3	40,000, 70,000
Undesignated (Western Community)	D/K	8.2.14.7	(4) Softball Diamond(s)	4		x	5	A-3,A-6, B-6, C	80,000
Undesignated (Western Community)	D/K	8.2.14.8	(4) Soccer/Football Fields	4		x	3, 5	A-3,A-6, B-6, C	100,000
Undesignated (Western Community)	D/K	8.2.14.8 (8.1.6.1)	(2) Soccer/Football Fields	3		x	5	B-6, C	150,000
Undesignated (Western Community)	O.B.E.	8.2.14.9	Track and Field Facility	3		x	6	A-3, C	N/A
Undesignated (Western Community)	D/K	8.2.14.10	Various, such as horseshoe pits	4		x	4, 6	B, C	N/A

TABLE 3: SPORTS FIELD FACILITY STUDY

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO PERMITTING OF FACILITIES

Ward Site	Rec. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Level	Recommendation Description
Various	8.1.6.4	Soccer/Football/Rugby Fields	3 & 4	Give Rugby Clubs equal priority in allocating field use permits, as afforded to other groups, subject to provision of additional fields.
Britannia	8.2.1.			
Michele Drive Site	8.2.1.2	Softball Diamond	5	Primarily for local use - permit and/or spontaneous.
Regina Public School/Lincoln Heights Park	8.2.1.3	Softball Diamond	4	Not permitted minimum of 2 evenings and on weekends.
Richmond	8.2.3			
Broadview Public School	8.2.3.1	Softball Diamond	5	All facilities primarily for local use - permit and/or spontaneous.
Broadview Public School	8.2.3.1	Softball Diamond	5	
Woodroffe Public School	8.2.3.1	Softball Diamond	5	
Kingsmere Park School	8.2.3.1	Softball Diamond	5	
Westwood Park	8.2.3.1	Softball Diamond	4	
Woodroffe Park	8.2.3.1	Softball Diamond	5	
Broadview Public School	8.2.3.1	Soccer Field	5	
McKellar Park	8.2.3.1	Soccer/Football Field	4	
Queensboro	8.2.4			
tboro Kiwanas ark	8.2.4.1	Multi-Use Facility	4	Permitted primarily to local community associations.
Carlington Park Reservoir	8.2.4.1	Softball Diamond	5	
Bellevue/Raven Park	8.2.4.2	Softball Diamond	5	Not permitted minimum of 2 evenings and on weekends.
Hampton Park	8.2.4.4	Softball Diamond Softball Diamond	3 3	Not permitted and for local use only, to 8 p.m. each evening during week; permitted thereafter (contingent on installation of lights).

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Ward Site	Rec. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Level	Recommendation Description
Elmdale	8.2.5			
Fisher Park High School	8.2.5.1	Softball Diamond Softball Diamond Softball Diamond Football Field Track and Field Facility Practice Field	4 4 4 3 3 5	O.R.E. be encouraged to enter into agreement with Fisher Park Park Community Council for use of these sports field facilities.
Dalhousie	8.2.6			
High School Commerce	8.2.6.1	Soccer Field	3	Permitted at least 50% of time, to local community associations, and 100% of time with addition of new field(s).
Lebeton Flats	8.2.6.2	Soccer Field	5	For use by local residents and associations only.
Ottawa Technical High School	8.2.6.3	Practice Field	4	For use by local residents and associations only.
Plouffe Park	8.2.6.6	Softball Diamond Multi-Use Facility	3 4	Permitted primarily and possibly, totally, to the Dalhousie Recreation Association, local leagues and/or resident groups for organized and spontaneous play.
Capital	8.2.7			
Lansdowne Park	8.2.7.3	Football Field	1	Investigate with the Ottawa Rough Riders and other primary interest groups the feasibility of allowing more public use of this facility.
Brewer Park Brewer Park Windsor Park	8.2.7.5 8.2.7.5 8.2.7.5	Softball Diamond Soccer Field Softball Diamond	4 3 4	Give first refusal in permitting at least one prime time period during week and one on weekends, for local resident use.

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Ward Site	Rec. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Level	Recommendation Description
St. Georges	8.2.9			
Algonquin College (Colonel By Campus)	8.2.9.1	Soccer Field	4	Enter into agreement with Algonquin College and University of Ottawa for formal public use of these two fields during certain periods over the week.
University of Ottawa	8.2.9.1	Football/Soccer Field	4	
Brantwood Park	8.2.9.2	Softball Diamond	4	Permitted only to local Ward groups and/or not permitted at all for local spontaneous activity.
Brantwood Park	8.2.9.2	Softball Diamond	4	
Sandy Hill Park	8.2.9.2	Softball Diamond	5	
Strathcona Park	8.2.9.2	Softball Diamond	5	
Strathcona Heights Park	8.2.9.2	Softball Diamond	5	
By-Rideau	8.2.10			
De La Salle High School	8.2.10.1	Football/Soccer Field	3	Permit equally, on a first refusal basis, between Le Patro Community Centre and the Lowertown West Community Association.
Anglesea Square	8.2.10.2	Softball Diamond	4	Permit these facilities half of the primary time to the Le Patro Community Centre.
Anglesea Square	8.2.10.2	Softball Diamond	4	
Bordeleau Park	8.2.10.2	Softball Diamond	4	Permit primarily to the Le Patro Community Centre.
Bingham Square	8.2.10.3	Softball Diamond	3	Permit primarily to the Lowertown West Community Association.
Rockliffe Forces Base	8.2.10.6.1	Soccer Field	4	Enter into agreement for formal public use at selected regular periods.
Alta Vista Canterbury	8.2.12			
Dale Avenue Site	8.2.12.3	Baseball Diamond	4	Make these facilities available to local residents during most primary use periods, commencing on or about July 1.
Vincent Massey Public School	8.2.12.3	Baseball Diamond	5	
Vincent Massey Public School	8.2.12.3	Baseball Diamond	5	
Arch Street Public School	8.2.12.3	Baseball Diamond	5	
Riverview Public School	8.2.12.3	Softball Diamond	5	
Immaculate Heart of Mary Separate School	8.2.12.3	Softball Diamond	5	
Hutton Park	8.2.12.3	Softball Diamond	5	
Russell-Haig Site	8.2.12.4	Softball Diamond	4	Permit, or leave unpermitted, for local use only, for at least 2 evenings and one weekend day each week.
Hawthorne Park	8.2.12.4	Softball Diamond	4	

TABLE 3 (cont'd)

Ward Site	Rec. Reference Number	Type of Facility	Level	Recommendation Description
Billings	8.2.13			
Heron Park	8.2.13.1.1	Softball Diamond	4	To be made available at least one evening and at least one week-end day, for local spontaneous or permitted use.
Ledburg Ave.Site	8.2.13.1.1	Softball Diamond	5	
Heron Park Public School	8.2.13.1.2	Softball Diamond	5	Make available solely for non-permitted, or
Sandalwood Drive Site	8.2.13.1.3	Softball Diamond	4	Not to be permitted at least on Friday evenings and weekends.
Ridgemont Park	8.2.13.1.3	Softball Diamond	4	
Riverside	8.2.14			
St. Puis X High School	8.2.14.2	Football/Soccer Field	4	Enter into agreement with the Carleton Separate School Board/Catholic Diocese to allow regular public permitted use of this facility and any others to be built on this site in the future.
Carleton Heights Park	8.2.14.3	Softball Diamond	5	Make available for informal neighbourhood use only.
Carleton Heights Public School	8.2.14.3	Softball Diamond	5	

TABLE 4: SPORTS FIELD FACILITY STUDY

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Rec. Reference Number	Sub-Section Contained	Description of Policy Recommendation	Date to be Brought Forward
8.1.1.5	City-Regional Baseball	Establish a ball diamond advisory committee to investigate possible infield mixes and their feasibility.	1981-82
8.1.1.6	City-Regional Baseball	Ball diamond advisory committee prepare Planning Board and Council report with recommendations.	1982
8.1.8.1	City-Regional Lawn Bowling	Investigate purchase of service agreement or grants in-lieu-of-taxes with four existing member-run lawn bowling clubs.	1981-1982
8.1.9.2	City-Regional Petanque	Monitor play at Sandy Hill Park Petanque Ground to assess future needs in Petanque.	1981-1983
8.1.11.3	City-Regional Track and Field	City support and encourage regular snow clearing and maintenance of linear pathways for joggers and runners.	1981-
8.1.12.1	City-Regional Cross-Country Skiing	Investigate and promote use of additional selected lighted sports fields, for public cross-country ski programs.	1981-
8.1.12.2	City-Regional Cross-Country Skiing	City support and encourage cross-country ski trails and related components along linear parkways in Region, such as Ottawa River Parkway.	1982-
8.2.4.8	Queensboro Ward-Carlington Reservoir-R.M.O.C.	Enter into agreement with R.M.O.C. to regularly maintain level grassed area at top of the reservoir, for public spontaneous use.	1981-
8.2.7.5	Capital Ward Brewer Park	Prepare mutually agreeable Development Plan for Brewer Park with Ottawa South residents, so as to retain the existing number of sports fields of equal or better quality.	1981-1982
8.2.8.3	Wellington Ward-Cartier Square Site	City promote and endorse grading and seeding of Cartier Square for public, local use, prior to construction.	1981-
8.2.9.5	St. Georges Ward-Site south of Sandy Hill Arena	Investigate feasibility of entering into agreement with University of Ottawa for development and use of football field and ancillary facilities.	1982-

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Rec. Reference Number	Sub-Section Contained	Description of Policy Recommendation	Date to be Brought Forward
8.3.1	Sports Field Construction Specs.	The following specifications be approved as a construction guideline: Low Level Sports Fields : 1. Refer to topographical map, existing drainage patterns, elevations. 2. Apply 6 inches topsoil. 3. Provide adequate slope. 4. Apply proper seed mix using proper methods. 5. Fertilize topsoil with seeding. 6. Do not install ancillary field components or utilize for first season. 7. Apply 4-6 inches stone-dust or other materials on ball diamond infields.	1981-
	Sports Field Construction Specs.	High Level Sports Fields: 1. Apply items 1-7, above. 2. Additional drainage components may be required. 3. Install an automatic irrigation system on new sports fields. 4. Specialized fields, such as field hockey pitches may require different grass seed mixes and application. 5. Apply 4-6 inches of material to width of approximately 15 feet for outfield warning tracks. 6. Specialized fields may require a "Prescription Athletic Turf", or alternative.	
8.3.2	Sports Field Construction Specs.	Apply the above specifications with flexibility dictated by physical on-site conditions.	1981-
8.3.3	Sports Field Construction Specs.	Only construct regulation sized facilities for public use unless site constraints are unavoidable.	1981-

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Rec. Reference Number	Sub-Section Contained	Description of Policy Recommendation	Date to be Brought Forward
8.3.4	Sports Field Construction Specs.	Efforts be made to install ice rinks and related components in a location away from the surface of new sports fields, if possible	1981-
8.4.1	Operations - Mainteance	City and School Boards investigate entering into cost sharing agreement to have City assume responsibility for construction and maintenance of selected higher Football/Soccer Fields and certain other sports field facilities.	1982-
8.4.2	Operations - Maintenance	City carry out sports field rejuvenation program of specific sports fields <u>after</u> new fields are constructed in the same area.	1983-
8.4.3	Operations - Maintenance	Rejuvenated sports fields under City jurisdiction are to be in fallow for a total season unless authorized otherwise by the Commissioner of Physical Environment and the Commissioner of Community Development, or their designates.	1981-
8.4.4	Operations - Maintenance	Initiate an additional "rover crew" in Physical Environment Department.	1982-
8.4.5	Operations - Maintenance	Initiate a "user self-help sports field maintenance program", co-ordinated by Department of Physical Environment.	1982-
8.4.6	Operations - Maintenance	Where possible, relocate ice rinks away from existing playing fields, to another level area on the specific site.	1981-
8.5.1	Administration of Sports Field Facilities	Unified Booking Policy be co-operatively reviewed by the respective jurisdictional bodies and amended to contain such items as: 1. Do not permit football/soccer fields more than 4-5 periods per week, dependent on use proposed. 2. Annual field rejuvenation program to be agreed by all jurisdictional bodies under Regional Use Agreement.	1982-
8.5.2	Administration of Sports Field Facilities	Unified Booking Policy be investigated for inclusion under Reciprocal Use Agreements.	1982-

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Rec. Reference Number	Sub-Section Contained	Description of Policy Recommendation	Date to be Brought Forward
8.5.3	Administration of Sports Field Facilities	City review rental charges for sports field facilities.	1982-
8.5.4	Administration of Field Facilities	City continue not to charge for use of lights at sports field facilities for community or local level use.	1981-
8.5.5	Administration of Field Facilities	City investigate establishment of a penalty fee applied against users who do not give Recreation Branch adequate prior notice if users do not intent to utilize a previously permitted sports field facility.	1982-
8.6.1	Sports Field Surfaces - Alternative Concepts	City seriously investigate cost-sharing alternatives to install a regulation artificial turf field at Lansdowne Park in accordance with the following circumstances: 1. That it be an alternative to providing up to ten (10) regulation natural turf fields in Ottawa; 2. That the field facility would be readily accessible to the majority of the population; and, 3. That the sports field be open and available to the general public from morning to evening most, if not all, days of the week.	1981-
8.7.1	Implementation	Tables 1 and 2 in Sub-section 9.3 be approved as a basic guideline for the implementation of the Study Recommendations.	1981-
8.7.2	Implementation	Formal discussions and agreements be carried out with any jurisdictional agency in implementing any sports field facilities on said agencies' lands.	1981
8.7.3	Implementation	Authorization be given to the Department of Community Development to carry out discussions with jurisdictional agencies for the use of specific sites prior to actual approval of budgetary funds for facility development on said sites.	1981

TABLE 4 (cont'd)

Rec. Reference Number	Sub-Section Contained	Description of Policy Recommendation	Date to be Brought Forward
8.7.4	Implementation	The priority of implementation of sports field facility projects be reviewed every year to re-evaluate the proposed implementation schedule of projects.	1982-
8.7.5	Implementation	A Committee be established to include City of Ottawa staff, and representatives from the School Boards and the National Capital Commission, to carry out the annual review of sports field facility projects for implementation.	1981-

9.4 CONCLUSIONS

The recommendations made, in total, in this Study represent, as accurately and realistically as possible, the needs and action required to rectify present and near-future deficiencies in sports field facility provision, operation and administration.

The concluded deficiencies of supply of facilities in the City of Ottawa for City-Regional and Ward scale use reflect both present need and perceived, latent need within the next five to eight years.

However, it must be concluded that the total list of recommended new and up-graded facilities cannot, in all practicality, be implemented within the five to eight year time frame by the City of Ottawa. The financial implications are the main reason for this. It is also expected that some of the sites proposed for sports fieldfacilities will ultimately not be available for such use, be it due to competition for other land uses, disapproval by other jurisdictional agencies or by adjacent community residents. As a result, the total acreage of land required in acceptable locations may not, in all likelihood, be available to implement all facility recommendations.

Therefore, it is proposed that recommendations be implemented, utilizing the priority list guidelines indicated in the tables within Sub-section 9.3, with a review of the priority listing of sports field projects to occur on an annual basis. A reasonable annual budget should be established each year for this, respecting the total budgetary constraint situation, but also taking into consideration any applicable aid and grant progams such as possible Province of Ontario's Capital Programs. The regular review of projects to be implemented should take into consideration the most pressing need for facilities, be they new or subject to upgrading, and the reality of obtaining necessary land use agreements with jurisdictional agencies, such as the National Capital Commission and the School Boards.

It is further proposed that, in the initial stage of implementation, land development generally take precedence over the provision of ancillary components, to allow some new sports fields to become established as quickly as possible.

9.5 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

9.5.1 Tables 1 and 2 in Sub-section 9.3 of this Report be approved as a basic guideline for the implementation of the Study Recommendations.

9.5.2 Formal discussions be carried out and agreements be sought from any jurisdictional agency, such as the N.C.C., School Boards, Ontario Hydro, etc., as a primary step in implementing any recommendations that pertain to the improvement or new development of sports field facilities on the said agencies' lands.

9.5.3 Authorization be given to the Department of Community Development to carry out discussions with jurisdictional agencies and to draft agreements, subject to City Council approval, for the development and use of specific sites, as recommended in the Sportsfield Facility Study, prior to actual approval by City Council of budgetary funds for facility development on said sites.

9.5.5 The priority of implementation of sports field facility projects be reviewed every year to evaluate the proposed implementation schedule of projects.

9.5.6 A committee be established to include City of Ottawa staff, and representatives from the School Boards and the National Capital Commission, to carry out the annual review of sports field facility projects for implementation.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

A.1

SPORTS FIELDS - SUMMARY

CITY OF OTTAWA

(Including sports fields under City, School Board, Federal Government and University-College jurisdiction).

	No.	
Baseball Diamonds (Total = 38)	- 4	- Regional Level
	- 6	- City Level
	- 25	- Community Level
	- 3	- Neighbourhood Level
Cricket Pitches (Total = 6)	- 6	- City level
Field Hockey Pitches (Total = 1)	- 1	- City Level
Football Fields (Total = 22)	- 2	- Provincial/National Level
	- 1	- Regional Level
	- 16	- City Level
	- 3	- Community Level
Multi-Use Facilities (Total = 11)	- 11	- Community Level
Soccer Fields (Total = 39)	- 1	- Provincial/National Level
	- 12	- City Level
	- 18	- Community Level
	- 9	- Neighbourhood Level
Softball Diamonds (Total = 108)	- 1	- Provincial/National Level
	- 1	- Regional Level
	- 7	- City Level
	- 50	- Community Level
	- 47	- Neighbourhood Level
Track and Field Facilities (Total = 15)	- 1	- Provincial/National Level
	- 1	- Regional Level
	- 9	- City Level
	- 3	- Community Level
	- 1	- Neighbourhood Level

Designated Open Fields (City and School Board-owned or leased lands, primarily) (Total = 93)	- 35	- Community Level
	- 58	- Neighbourhood Level

A.2

SPORTS FIELDS - SUMMARY

BY WARD

ALTA VISTA WARD

#	Facility	Number and Level
8 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 2 - Regional Level (2) - 6 - Community Level (4)
1 -	Cricket Pitches	- 1 - City Level (3)
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Football Fields	- N/A
0 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- N/A
9 -	Open Fields	- 2 - Community Level (4) - 7 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
5 -	Soccer Fields	- 2 - Community Level (4) - 3 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
5 -	Softball Fields	- 5 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
0 -	Track and Field Facilities	- N/A

BILLINGS WARD

0 -	Baseball Diamonds	- N/A
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
2 -	Football Fields	- 2 - City Level (3)
1 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 1 - Community Level (4)
8 -	Open Fields	- 4 - Community Level (4) - 4 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
2 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
11 -	Softball Fields	- 7 - Community Level (4) - 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
3 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 2 - City Level (3) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)

BRITANNIA WARD

4 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 1 - City Level (3) - 3 - Community Level (4)
1 -	Cricket Pitches	- 1 - City Level (3)
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Football Fields	- N/A
2 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 2 - Community Level (4)
5 -	Open Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4) - 4 - Neighbourhood Level (5)

1 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - City Level (3)
9 -	Softball Fields	- 1 - City Level (3) - 6 - Community Level (4) - 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
0 -	Track and Field Facilities	- N/A

BY-RIDEAU WARD

1 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 1 - Community Level (4)
2 -	Cricket Pitches	- 1 - City Level (3)
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
1 -	Football Fields	- 1 - City Level (3)
1 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 1 - Community Level (4)
1 -	Open Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4)
1 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - City Level (3)
7 -	Softball Fields	- 1 - City Level (3) - 5 - Community Level (4) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - City Level (3)

CANTERBURY WARD

6 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 3 - Community Level (4) - 3 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
2 -	Cricket Pitches	- 2 - City Level (3)
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
2 -	Football Fields	- 2 - City Level (3)
0 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- N/A
6 -	Open Fields	- 5 - Community Level (4) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
2 -	Soccer Fields	- 2 - Community Level (4)
11 -	Softball Fields	- 7 - Community Level (4) - 4 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - Community Level (4)

CAPITAL WARD

3 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 1 - Regional Level (2) - 2 - Community Level (4)
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
3 -	Football Fields	- 1 - Provincial/National Level (1) - 1 - City Level (3) - 1 - Community Level (4)
0 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- N/A

5 -	Open Fields	- 3 - Community Level (4) - 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
7 -	Soccer Fields	- 6 - City Level (3) - 1 - Community Level (4)
4 -	Softball Fields	- 4 - Community Level (4)
1 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - City Level (3)

CARLETON WARD

5 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 1 - Regional Level (2) - 4 - City Level (3)
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
1 -	Football Fields	- 1 - City Level (3)
0 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- N/A
17 -	Open Fields	- 7 - Community Level (4) - 10 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
3 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - City Level (3) - 2 - Community Level (4)
7 -	Softball Fields	- 3 - Community Level (4) - 4 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - City Level (3)

DALHOUSIE WARD

1 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 1 - Community Level (4)
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Football Fields	- N/A
1 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 1 - Community Level (4)
2 -	Open Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
2 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - City Level (3) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
3 -	Softball Fields	- 1 - City Level (3) - 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
0 -	Track and Field Facilities	- N/A

ELMDALE WARD

0 -	Baseball Diamonds	- N/A
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
1 -	Football Fields	- 1 - City Level (3)
1 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 1 - Community Level (4)

5 -	Open Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4) - 4 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
0 -	Soccer Fields	- N/A
8 -	Softball Fields	- 6 - Community Level (4) - 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - City Level (3)

OVERBROOK-FORBES WARD

3 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 1 - City Level (3) - 2 - Community Level (4)
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
5 -	Football Fields	- 5 - City Level (3)
2 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 1 - Community Level (4) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
4 -	Open Fields	- 2 - Community Level (4) - 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
3 -	Soccer Fields	- 2 - Community Level (4) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
11 -	Softball Fields	- 1 - City Level (3) - 4 - Community Level (4) - 6 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
3 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 3 - City Level (3)

RICHMOND WARD

2 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 2 - Community Level (4)
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
2 -	Football Fields	- 2 - City Level (3)
0 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- N/A
5 -	Open Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4) - 4 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
6 -	Soccer Fields	- 5 - Community Level (4) - 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
7 -	Softball Fields	- 3 - Community Level (4) - 4 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - Community Level (4)

RIVERSIDE WARD

4 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 4 - Community Level (4)
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A

3 -	Football Fields	- 1 - Provincial/National Level (1) - 1 - City Level (3) - 1 - Community Level (4)
2 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 2 - Community Level (4)
11 -	Open Fields	- 3 - Community Level (4) - 8 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
5 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - Provincial/National Level (1) - 1 - City Level (3) - 1 - Community Level (4) - 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
6 -	Softball Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4) - 5 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - Provincial/National Level (1)

QUEENSBORO WARD

0 -	Baseball Diamonds	- N/A
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
1 -	Football Fields	- 1 - Regional Level (2)
2 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- 2 - Community Level (4)
9 -	Open Fields	- 4 - Community Level (4) - 5 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4)
12 -	Softball Fields	- 1 - Provincial/National Level (1) - 1 - Regional Level (2) - 3 - City Level (3) - 2 - Community Level (4) - 5 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
2 -	Track and Field Facilities	- 1 - Regional Level (2) - 1 - Community Level (4)

ST. GEORGES WARD

0 -	Baseball Diamonds	- N/A
0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
1 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- 1 - City Level (3)
1 -	Football Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4)
0 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- N/A
5 -	Open Fields	- 5 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
1 -	Soccer Fields	- 1 - Community Level (4)
5 -	Softball Fields	- 2 - Community Level (4) - 3 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
0 -	Track and Field Facilities	- N/A

WELLINGTON WARD

1 -	Baseball Diamonds	- 1 - Community Level (4)

0 -	Cricket Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Field Hockey Pitches	- N/A
0 -	Football Fields	- N/A
0 -	Multi-Use Facilities	- N/A
1 -	Open Fields	- 1 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
0 -	Soccer Fields	- N/A
2 -	Softball Fields	- 2 - Neighbourhood Level (5)
0 -	Track and Field Facilities	- N/A

APPENDIX A.3

REGIONAL SCALE SPORTS FIELDS IN ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES

MUNICIPALITY	SOCCER AND/OR FOOTBALL FIELDS	BASEBALL DIAMONDS	SOFTBALL DIAMONDS	GENERAL COMMENTS
NEPEAN	17 as of 1981 season (Non-lighted)	3 - One lighted	About 45 considered to be good quality, full regulation size; only one (1) lighted	1. The number of facilities inidcated for each adjacent municipality are as accurate as possible; obtained through information from officials from each municipality. There may be some variation dependent upon interpretations of Regional scale; new facilities being built, etc.
VANIER	2	-	4 - two (2) of which are lighted	
GLOUCESTER	10 (Non-lighted)	1 (Non-lighted)	3 (all lighted)	
AYLMER	3 (One lighted)	1 (Lighted)	4 (Two lighted)	2. Regional scale sports fields are generally interpreted as being good quality, full regulation sized fields, with necessary ancillary facilities; conducive for play by top level amateur leagues within the two are Regions.
HULL	2 (Not lighted)	3 (Lighted)	6 (Lighted)	
GATINEAU	7 (One lighted)	5 (Three lighted)	9 (Four lighted)	

A.4

CHARACTERISTICS OF SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

A.4.1 SOFTBALL/BASEBALL DIAMONDS

LEVEL I - PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL

COMPONENTS
- regulation backstop often with extensions
- side line fencing sometimes enclosing players bench
- players benches
- outfield fencing
- permanent spectator seating with provision for additional seating
- lighted
- on-site parking
- washroom and some space provision for changing
- usually on-site concession outlet with possibility for additional concessions for tournaments
- stone dust or formal grassed infield
- baseline and infield well defined
- affixed plate and mound
- adjustable pitchers rubber
- may have scoreboard/P.A. system
- may be space allocated for media coverage

SIZE
- outfield centre 250-265 feet (softball); 400 feet (baseball)
- regulation size infield
- self-contained play surface

PROGRAMMING
- permitted or rented regional/provincial/national
- charge for use of facility and admission charge
- use primarily for league games and tournament conditions
- often associated with a principal user
- may be cost sharing for maintenance and operation of facility
- often more than one of the same or different regional level facilities on site
- may be a focal point for one or more regional sports

LEVEL 2 - REGIONAL

COMPONENTS
- regulation backstop often with extensions
- side line fencing sometimes enclosing players bench
- players benches
- outfield fencing
- permanent spectator seating with provision for additional seating
- lighted
- on-site parking
- washroom and some space provision for changing
- usually on-site concession outlet with possibility for additional concessions for tournaments
- stone dust or formal grassed infield
- baseline and infield well defined
- affixed plate and mound
- adjustable pitchers rubber
- may have scoreboard/P.A. system
- may be space allocated for media coverage

SIZE
- outfield centre 250-265 feet (softball); 350-375 feet (baseball)
- regulation size infield
- self-contained play surface
- often more than one of the same or different regional level facilities on site
- may be a focal point for one or more regional sports

PROGRAMMING
- permitted
- city/regional/provincial
- charge for use of lights
- large proportion for use is for tournament play

LEVEL 3 - CITY WIDE

COMPONENTS
- regulation backstop
- side line fencing
- outfield fencing
- players benches
- minimum spectator seating
- lighted
- on-site parking
- washroom facilities but not necessarily part of facility
- stone dust infield
- baseline and infield well defined
- affixed plate pitchers rubber

SIZE
- outfield centre 225-265 feet (softball); 350-375 feet (baseball)
- regulation size infield
- self-contained play surface (not part of a multi-purpose facility)
  Usually associated with another facility of same level

PROGRAMMING
- permitted on a regular basis
- primarily city league with some community league play
- charge for use of lights

LEVEL 4 - COMMUNITY

COMPONENTS
- regulation backstop
- usually side fencing and players benches
- usually no lights
- no seating
- no on-site parking
- no directly related washroom or change room facilities
- stone dust infield
- well defined infield and baseline
- affixed home plate pitchers rubber/mound

SIZE
- outfield centre 225 feet (softball); approximately (300 feet (baseball)
- infield dimension minimum 60 feet
- often one component of a multi-purpose field
- often represent less than 50% of total site

PROGRAMMING
- usually permitted for local organized use

LEVEL 5 - NEIGHBOURHOOD

COMPONENTS
- minimum backstop
- no side fencing or players benches
- no outfield fencing
- no lights
- no seating
- no on-site parking
- no directly related washroom or change room facilities
- rough grassed/crushed stone dust infield
- no defined infield and baseline
- no affixed home plate/pitchers rubber/mound

SIZE
- outfield 200 feet or less - softball, t-ball; (approximately 250 or less baseball)
- often infield dimension scaled down
- often one component of a multi-purpose field
- often comprises more than 50% of total site

PROGRAMMING
- usually non-permitted for local unorganized play

A.4.2 RECTANGULAR SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

LEVEL I - PROVINCIAL/NATIONAL

COMPONENTS
- regulation onfield markings
- regulation goal standards
- designated sideline players area
- substancial permanent spectator seating
- completely fenced facility to allow for admission control
- lighted
- on site parking
- washroom and changing facilities
- on site concession outlet(s)
- electronic scoreboard and P.A. system
- may be space allocated for media coverage
- on site equipment storage area

SIZE
- regulation size playing surface - soccer - 50 yards - 100 yards wide and 100 yards - 130 yards long
- field dimensions for football - 65 yards wide 160 yards long
- field dimensions for rugby - 75 yards wide 160 yards long

PROGRAMME
- permitted or rented
- regional/provincial/national play
- charge for use of facility and often an admission charge
- use primarily for league games and tournament play
- often associated with one or more principle users
- may be cost sharing for maintenance and operation of facility
- due to the level of this facility it serves as a focal point

LEVEL 2 - REGIONAL

COMPONENTS
- regulation on field markings
- regulation goal standards
- designated side line players areas (benches)
- some permanent spectator seating
- often fenced for admission control (particulary school sites)
- often lighted
- on site parking
- washroom and changing facilities
- on site equipment storage areas
- on site concession outlet primarily for tournament use
- scoreboard and may have portable P.A. system
- often has track and field facilities associated with it
- often one of several components on large park or school site

SIZE
- regulation size playing surface - soccer - 50 yards - 100 yards wide 100 yards - 130 yards long
- field dimensions for football - 65 yards wide 160 yards long
- field dimensions for rugby - 75 yards wide 160 yards long

PROGRAMMING
- permitted or rented
- city/regional/play
- charge for use of facility
- may be admission charge, primarily during tournaments
- large proportion of use is for league and tournament play
- often more than one of the same level facilities on site
- may be a focal point for one or more regional sports.

LEVEL 3 - CITY WIDE

COMPONENTS
- regulation on field markings (usually done by users)
- usually combination goal standards
- usually no spectator seating
- no fencing for admission control
- usually no lighting
- may have washroom facilities but no change rooms

SIZE
- usually minimum size regulation field dimensions
- self contained play surface (not part of multi-purpose facility)
- usually associated with another facility of same level

PROGRAMMING
- permitted or rented
- city-wide and community use (usually league)
- no control, no admission charge
- charge for use of field and for operation of lights (if available)
- often more than one of the same level facilities on site

LEVEL 4 - COMMUNITY

COMPONENTS
- no fencing
- no field markings (unless done by user groups)
- often has good posts but may be of a sub-regulation or informed nature
- no spectator seating
- no lighting
- no directly related washroom facilities or change rooms

SIZE
- may or may not be of minimum regulations size
- may often be one component of a multi-purpose field (usually the outfield of ball diamond)

PROGRAMMING
- usually permitted for local organized use
- some degree of spontaneous community resident use
- no admission charge
- no charge for field because of no lights
- usually a part of another facility of same level
- sometimes half field used for mini-games eg. mini soccer
- sometimes used as practise area for higher level leagues

LEVEL 5 - NEIGHBOURHOOD

COMPONENTS
- no fencing
- no field markings (unless done by user groups)
- usually no goal posts
- no spectator seating
- no lighting
- no washroom facilities or change room

SIZE
- no regulation field size usually only open field of no particular standard size
- often one component of a multi-purpose field (if there is a ball diamond)

PROGRAMMING
- no permits
- neighbourhood non-organized or spontaneous play
- may be only facility on site or affiliated with others of the same level of use

A.5

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT REQUESTING INFORMATION

FROM USERS OF SPORTS FIELD FACILITIES

Ottawa
Citizen

P.54
June 21, 1980
June 28, 1980

NOTICE
TO PARTICIPATE

Sports Fields Study
To All Area Or Community
Sports Organizations and Groups

This notice is an invitation to all area or community sports organizations, and groups to participate and provide input to a Sports Fields Study being co-ordinated by the City of Ottawa.

A Technical Advisory Committee has been established to conduct this Sports Fields Study. The committee consists of representatives from the City of Ottawa, the Ottawa Board of Education, the National Capital Commission and adjacent municipalities. The Study will address issues such as the growing public demand and trends for certain field sports, the current limited number of facilities for various levels of field sports and the overuse and deteriorating conditions of sport fields.

The study will investigate the future needs of each sport in their use of sports fields, including baseball, softball, football, soccer, field hockey, cricket, track and field (and ice skating).

If your organization is currently utilizing or plans to utilize any type of sports field in the City of Ottawa or within the National Capital Region, we would be pleased to receive written briefs (by July 25, 1980) from your organization to become aware of your needs or concerns, relating to the above issues.

Please send all information and/or address questions to:

Mr. Grant Peart, Co-ordinator,
Sports Fields Study,
Planning Branch,
Dept. of Community Development,
City of Ottawa,
111 Sussex Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario.
K1N 5A1

A.6

LIST OF USER GROUPS (OR REPRESENTATIVES THEREFROM) CONTACTED FOR INPUT INTO SPORTSFIELD FACILITY STUDY

a) COMMUNITY AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS

Bel-Air Kenson Community Association
Bellevue Manor Tenants Association
Britannia-Belltown Community Recreation Association
Britannia Woods Tenants Association
Canterbury Community Association
Carson Road Development Association
Crichton Community School Council
Dalhousie Recreation Association
Dovercourt Recreation Association
Fisher Park Community Council
Forbes Community and Recreation Association
Foster Farm Community and Recreation Board
Hunt Club Community Association
Le Patro
Lisgar Advisory Council
Lowertown West Community Association
McNabb Recreation Association
Manor Park Community School Council
Michele Heights Tenants Association
Ottawa South Community Association
Queensway Terrace South Community Association
South Keys Community School Association

b) SPORT GROUPS BY SPORT

Baseball

Interprovincial Senior Baseball League; Pepsi-Cola Canadians
Ottawa Carleton Baseball Association
Little League Baseball Ontario District II
Frank Ryan Little League
Pinecrest Little League
Carlingwood Little League
Glebe Little League
Heron-Riverside Little League
Overbrook Little League
Alta Vista Little League
Canterbury Little Leauge

Cricket

Ottawa Valley Cricket Council
Bel-Air Cricket Club

Cross-Country Skiing

National Capital Canadian Ski Association

Field Hockey

Outaouais Field Hockey Club

Football

North Eastern Ontario Amateur Football Assoication
Ottawa-Carleton Minor Football League
Bel-Air Copeland Lions
Britannia-Bayshore Broncos
Canterbury Mustangs

Carleton Cougars
Champlain Sooners
McKellar Park Blue Bombers
Minto Colts
Queensway Football Club
Rochester Lions
Ottawa Trojans (Ontario Midget Football League)
Ottawa Sooners (Ontario Football Conference)
Ottawa Senior Touch Football League
North Eastern Ontario Flag Football Association

Horseshoes

Ottawa Metro Horseshoe League
Blue Bombers Horseshoe League
Brewer Horseshoe League

Lacrosse

Ontario Lacrosse Association (Eastern Section)

Lawn Bowling

District 16, Provincial Lawn Bowling Association of Ontario

Petanque

Petanque Club of Ottawa

Rugby

Eastern Ontario Rugby Union

Soccer

Eastern Ontario District Soccer Association
Ottawa-Carleton Soccer Association
Canterbury Soccer Association
Manor Park Soccer Association
West Ottawa Soccer Club

Softball (Selected Area Teams, Leagues)

Canadian Transport Commission Mens Recreation Softball League
Transport Canada Mixed Recreation Softball
Independant Recreation Club Fastball League
Computel Systems League
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Softball League
Jewish Mens Softball League
Ottawa Mixed Softball League
Metro Major Fastball Association
Ottawa-Carleton Fastball League
Eastern Ontario Ladies Softball Association
Manor Park Adults Softball League
McDonalds Restaurant Softball League
Rideau Curling Club Mixed Slow Pitch League
Ottawa Ladies Softball Association
Ottawa Conventional Softball League
Ottawa Legal Softball League
Insurance Softball League
Laroche Park Softball League
Bell Canada Ladies Softball League
Laroche Park Mens Softball League

Track and Field

Ottawa Kinsmen Harriers Track and Field Club
East Ottawa Lions Track and Field Club

c) OTHER GROUPS

National Capital Region Amateur Sports Council
Ottawa Boys and Girls Club
Interscholastic Athletics, Ottawa Board of Education

A.7

SCHOOL CLOSURE AND DISPOSAL POLICY

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Since the Ottawa Board of Education and the Ottawa Roman Catholic Separate School Board together have jurisdiction of aproximately 110 sports field facilities, currently used by the public sector, the possibility of disposal of such sites is an integral concern in the future supply of sports fields. It may be in the City's and public's best interest to consider lease or purchase of such school sites, depending upon the potential of the existing facility or the potential of the site for additional sports field facilities. Each school site proposed for disposal by the Boards would have to be evaluated individually, based upon its own merit.

The Ontario Ministry of Education has prepared a policy on school closure (document 1981: B2-3) and on the disposal of school buildings (contained within document 1981: B2-8). These two policies, effective January 1, 1981, are contained herein to serve as a guide on the procedures that the Boards are to institute in the event of a proposed school closure and disposal.

The policies are quoted as follows:

Policy 1981: B2-3 Re: School Closure Policy for School Boards

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"The memorandum dated December 3, 1979 from Dr. H.K. Fisher advised of the Minister's intent to require that all school boards in Ontario establish policies relating to the closing of schools and provided opportunities for comment on the proposed criteria.

All comments have been reviewed and a policy on school closure has been established. It is now expected by the Ministry that all school boards will prepare, approve and publicize to the electorate of the board a definitive policy on the procedures to be followed in considering whether or not a school should be closed. This policy will contain the following elements:

(a) Procedures which will be applied to identify when and how a school will be considered for closure;

(b) Procedures which will be used to enable citizens who may be concerned over the general social and economic effects on the community to make their views known to the board prior to any decision to close a school;

(c) The establishment of a minimum time period between the identification of a school as a candidate for closure and the final decision of the board;

(d) Requirement for the presentation to the board in public session, of the following reports:

  (i) The effects of closure on community activities or a social, educational, cultural, or recreational nature which take place on the school premises;

  (ii) The effects of closure of a specific school on the following:

    - the attendance area defined for that school
    - attendance at other schools
    - the need and extent of busing

  (iii) A report and analysis of the implications for the program for students both in the school under consideration for closing and in the school(s) where progams may be affected by the school closing;

(iv) A report on the final effects of closing or not closing the school including any capital implications;

(v) A report indicating the possible alternative use or disposition of the school, if it is closed.

The school closure policy approved by the board shall be filed with the regional office of the Ministry at the earliest possible date and will apply to those schools of the board where the resolution to close the school is passed after June 30, 1981. The Ministry shall be advised of any changes in policy approved by the board after the date of initial filing.

School boards with established closure policies are requested to review these policies against the criteria set out above, before filing with the Ministry. The regional office will be pleased to assist those boards which require additional information."

D.A. Penny
Executive Director
Planning and Policy Analysis

January 30, 1981

Extract: Policy 1981: B2-8 - Disposal of School Buildings

"Preamble

(a) A board required the approval of the Minister to sell, lease, demolish or otherwise dispose of a school building as required by Section 167 of The Education Act.

(b) A school building or part thereof is defined as a building constructed for school purposes that does or originally did contain classroom accommodation, excluding unit portable classrooms.

(c) Where a school building or part thereof is sold, leased or conveyed to another school board the approval or the Minister is not required.

(d) Where a school building is used pursuant to an agreement under Section 157 of The Education Act the approval of the Minister is not required.

(e) In the case of outstanding debentures on property that has been sold the requirements of Section 313(4) of The Municipal Act must be met prior to considering the financial implications as laid out in memorandum 1981: B2-4.

(f) For the purposes of this section the land upon which the building is located is considered an integral part of the transaction.

(g) The disposal of a school building under this section shall be preceded by the application of the board's official closure policy filed with the Ministry.

Procedures

(a) Where a school building or part thereof as defined in this section is to be sold, leased, demolished or otherwise disposed of, and not to another school board, application for approval is to be made in writing to the appropriate Regional Office.

(b) The application shall include statements and supporting data to the effect that:

(i) the board will not require additional accommodation to replace that under consideration in the attendance area of the school within ten years of the date of disposal, except in cases were approval has been given for the replacement of facilities because of obsolescence or a centralization program resulting in a surplus of school buildings;

(ii) the school building is not required by another board for learning purposes.

(c) The application shall document that the school building or part thereof has been offered in writing to the following in succession:

(i) a publicly supported post-secondary educational institution,

(ii) the municipality in which the building is located; a metropolitan municipality or a regional municipality; or boards and agencies under the governance of such municipalities,

(iii) a Ministry of the Government of Ontario or an authority estblished by it,

(iv) a Minsitry of the Government of Canada or an authority established by it,

at a reasonable price based upon a fair market value in the case of a sale including the land, or at the going rate if a lease arrangement is negotiated. Should the two bodies be unable to arrive at a mutually acceptable price, the Minister will establish a procedure by which the sale price will be determined.

Refusal to purchase and refusal to sell will remain the prerogative of eachparty except as may be determined by the Minister under the procedure described in Memorandum 1981: B2-2.

(d) If after offering the building to the bodies referred to in (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) the board receives no written response within 90 days from the date of offer or a refusal of the offer, it may, with the approval of the Minister, sell or lease the building:

- to an organization funded in whole or in part on a continuing basis by the Province of Ontario, or as the Minister may approve; or
- through the process of public tender.

The notice of intent to sell or lease a building must be placed:

(i) in a local newspaper, and

(ii) a daily newspaper of a nearby community, and

(iii) a daily newspaper of the construction industry that has province wide circulation.

Leasing of Educational Facilities

In this section:

"P.A.C." or "puplic accommodation charge" refers to the applicable pupil accommodation charge published each year in the General Legislative Grants Regulation.

"Negative Grant" refers to a reduction in recognized extraordinary expenditures which results in a reduction in the grant on a board's recognized extraordinary expenditures.

"Pupil Loading" refers to the pupil loading in Appendix 2 of the Capital Grant Plan.

"Board Equity Capital Reserve" refers to the Board's share of the revenue received by a board from the sale or lease of a surplus school building and/or a school site upon which the negative grant has been waived. (See Memorandum 1981: B2-4 Clause (e) (iii).

"Ministry Equity Capital Reserve" refers to the Ministry's share of the revenue received by a board from the sale or lease of a surplus school building and/or a school site upon which the negative grant has been waived. (See Memorandum 1981: B2-4 Clause (e) (iii).

Lease of a Complete School

(a) Lease Between School Boards

(i) Where a school building is surplus to the needs of a school board and the board has followed the procedures outlined in the previous section and an agreement in principle has been reached with another school board to lease the school, an application for approval for grant purposes is to be submitted to the Ministry by the proposed lessee containing the following information:

- a description of the facility and the pupil accommodation available in the school (in accordance with Ministry loading in the Capital Grant Plan);
- form ME 219 - Co-operative Need Study - including details of the program to be offered;
- proposed terms of the lease including rental fee, and
- other details with respect to operating and other charges that are to be included in the lease.

(ii) Where the Ministry approves the lessee's application in (i) above the Minitry will recognize for grant purposes as recognized extraordinary expenditures (REE), in each year of the lease, an amount calculated in accordance with the formula pa x 1.11 x PAC, where
- p.a. represents the number of pupils accommodated,
- 1.11 represents a weighting allowance, and
- PAC means the pupil accommodation charge, and

in no case shall the REE exceed the amount calculated using the Ministry's rated capacity of the school.

(iii) Where the Ministry approves for grant purposes the application in (i) above, the fee in respect to the capital element in rent to be charged by the lessor shall be not greater than the amount calculated in (ii) above and the Ministry will waive the reduction in recognized extraordinary expenditure in respect to this revenue providing the said revenue is placed in the Board Equity Capital Reserve.

(iv) School boards may include in the lease charges for services provided by the lessor on behalf of the lessee. For Ministry purposes, the ordinary expenditure of each board will be adjusted to reflect the expenditure and the revenue.

(v) All costs related to the construction of the building and acquisition of the school site are included in the determination of the pupil accommodation charge and are therefore included in the calculation in (ii) above.

(vi) The approved portion of outstanding debentures will continue to be a recognized extraordinary expenditure eligible for grant.

(b) Lease to Other Than a School Board

(i) Where a school building is deemed to be surplus to the needs of a school board, and the school is not required by another school board, the board may, with the approval of the Ministry, undertake the leasing of the building in accordance with the procedures described herein.

(ii) Where a school is leased under (i) above the ministry will waive the reduction in recognized extraordinary expenditure in respect of this revenue providing the revenue is placed in the Board Equity Reserve.

(iii) Charges for services provided by the lessor on behalf of the lessee may be included in the lease. The conditions contained in Section (a) (iv) above will apply.

(iv) The approved portion of outstanding debentures will continue to be recognized for grant purposes.

(v) Any alteration work required by the lessee will be undertaken at the expense of the lessee and will be limited in scope so as not to prevent the building from again being used as a school. Any expenditure for restoration to original condition at a future date will not be an eligible expenditure for grant purposes.

(c) Lease of Part of a School Building
(Supersedes Memorandum 1974: B16)

This section pertains to the leasing of surplus classroom space in a school building which continues to be operated by the school board as a school under the jurisdiction of a principal.

Before considering an application by a school board to waive the negative grant associated with the leased space, the Ministry of Education shall determine the ratio of enrolment in the school under consideration in relation to the Ministry of Education's capacity for that school.

(i) If this ratio is 60% or more, the Minsitry of Education will not require a statement from the other publicly supported school board which might have a legitimate interest in the vacant space.

(ii) If this ratio is less than 60%, the Ministry of Education will require a statement from the other publicly supported school boards which might have a legitimate interest in the vacant space.

(d) Leasing to Another School Board

Procedures with respect to the sharing of a school building by two school boards are described in detail in Memorandum 1981: B2-1.

(e) Leasing to Preferred Agencies

(i) a publicly supported post-secondary educational institution;

(ii) the municipality, metropolitan municipality or a regional municipality or a board or agency funded in whole or in part by the municipality;

(iii) a Ministry of the Government of Ontario, a department of the Government of Canada, or an agency funded in whole or in part by either Govenment, or

(iv) a non-profit organization acceptable to the Minister (e.g. most charitable organizations incorporated under Part III of the Corporations Act, Ontario), and

where the board has entered into a lease agreement with one of the above the reduction in recognized extraordinary expenditure in respect of the revenue received shall be waived provided that the lessee pays a board a rental charge that is designed to cover only the operating costs associated with the leases space.

(f) Any alteration work required by the lessee will be undertaken at the expense of the lessee except where the board received full reimbursement from the lessee for such alterations. Upon expiry of the lease where building alterations have been made and where the lease is not renewed, the cost of alterations to restore the space to its original use, or a new use, will not be eligible for grant purposes.

(g) Lease of Space to Other Organizations

Where a school board leases space to an organization or an agency other than those listed above, a board will have the recognized extraordinary expenditure reduced by an amount calculated by multiplying the pupil loading of the classrooms to be leased by the pupil accommodation charge. Rental revenues in excess of this amount may be used to reduce the ordinary expenditures of the board.

(h) Exceptions

Special consideration will be given by the Ministry to proposed leasing agreements that are considered to be exceptions to the norm.

(i) Acquisition of Leased Accommodation

(i) Administrative Accommodation

Where a school board leases space for administrative purposes the school board, with the approval of the Ministry, may include, as ordinary expenditures operating expenses that are included as part of the rental fee up to $2.00 per square foot of space leased.

(ii) Classroom Accommodation
(Other than with a School Board)

Where, with the approval of the Ministry, a school board enters into a lease agreement with an organization other than another school board, the maximum recognized extraordinary expenditure is to be the lesser of

1. the rent paid, and

2. the product of the pupil accommodation charge and the number of full-time equivalent pupil places rented.

The amount that my be included in ordinary expenditure is not to exceed the lesser of

1. the total rent payable reduced by the recognized extraordinary expenditure determined, and

2. the amount calculated by multiplying the number of pupil places rented by the rate established for this purpose.

The capital element in rent payable is the excess of

- the total rent payable, over
- the amount of ordinary expenditure determined above.

(iii) Portable Classrooms

Where, with the approval of the Minsitry, a school board enters into an agreement to lease a portable classroom for

instructional purposes (Elementary or Secondary) the recognized extraordinary expenditure is to be the lesser of

1. the rent paid, and

2. the product of the elementary school pupil accommodation charge and a pupil loading of 35.

There is no determination of recognized ordinary expenditure."